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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., October 17, 1914.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary of the state laws of the United States relating to the dependent classes.

This summary epitomizes and classifies for each state the laws governing the administrative and supervisory agencies dealing with the dependent classes; the laws relating to the condition and methods of poor relief, institutional and outdoor; and to the provision made for special classes—children, the sick, the blind, the deaf, the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the inebriate, and soldiers, sailors, and marines. It is not intended as a complete or authoritative digest, but an outline of the more important features of the laws in force in the different states in the year 1913.

The summary was prepared by Dr. Edwin M. Bliss, under the supervision of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert special agent in charge of the special census on institutions and institutional population.

Very respectfully,

Director of the Census.

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS RELATING TO THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.

INTRODUCTION.

In connection with the Census Report on Paupers in Almshouses for 1904 there was published as an appendix an outline of the laws governing poor relief in the United States. The scope of this outline included for each state the laws indicating the kind and extent of outdoor relief furnished, the auspices under which it was disbursed, the class of persons entitled to receive aid, the methods of almshouse administration and the chief regulations governing it, the treatment of destitute children, the extent of state supervision of almshouses, and whatever else may help to a truer appreciation of the pauper statistics of each state.

In considering a similar summary in connection with the report for 1910, it became apparent that the relations between the various dependent classes are so intimate, and the laws affecting them are so closely connected, that to limit the summary to what is technically known as poor relief would be inadequate and misleading.

The conditions affecting the different dependent classes are discussed fully in the special reports on Paupers in Almshouses, Insane in Hospitals, Feeble-minded in Institutions, and inmates of Benevolent Institutions. It is only necessary here to refer briefly to some changes that have taken place in regard to the provision made for these classes and that have been registered in the laws relating to them.

Among those changes the most important, because fundamental, is a change in the attitude of the state and the public toward those who are unable to provide for themselves, whatever the cause of their inability. It is manifest in changes in terms. The specific *noun* "pauper" is passing out of use and in its place we have general *adjectives*, "poor," "indigent," "dependent," applicable to several classes of persons; the "pauper asylum" and "poorhouse" are giving place to infirmaries, hospitals, and homes for the aged and infirm. Insane asylums are called state hospitals; state "charity," with its almost inevitable stigma, is gradually giving place to state "aid," and it is coming to be recognized that the mere fact of inability to support oneself does not necessarily involve any disgrace. That stage,

indeed, has not yet been reached everywhere, but that the later laws in many states have been framed in recognition of it is very evident.

Thus the laws affecting dependent, neglected, and delinquent children almost invariably contain the caution and the injunction that they should be interpreted liberally, to the intent that the child's best interests may be subserved; and with this in view the child, except as an infant, is excluded from the almshouse and from the jail, especially from association with criminals; is to be placed in a good home or a well-conducted institution, or, better still, kept in its own home, even if it costs the state something to keep it there.

The sick are to be healed, not merely have their suffering alleviated; and hospitals, sanatoriums, and dispensaries are being authorized on every hand for the benefit of those who otherwise would fail of receiving the best, while nursing as well as medical treatment in the home is coming to be recognized as part of the duty of the county and town authorities.

So also the insane, the feeble-minded, the epileptic, lepers, inebriates, and others are no longer regarded as drags upon the community, who must somehow be taken care of, but as unfortunates to whom the community owes relief and support.

This change in attitude has been accompanied by a marked tendency toward the centralization under state auspices of those agencies for the care and relief of dependents, which formerly were left distinctively to local authorities—town, county, or municipality; and state after state has made statutory provision for that care and for its supervision or control. In 1863 the Massachusetts legislature organized the first state board of charities for the purpose of supervising the whole system of state charitable and correctional institutions. It is significant that the only specification and authorization in that act empowered the board to transfer a pauper from one institution to another at its discretion. Beyond that it had only advisory powers. It could recommend changes in institutions and methods, but could not enforce them. Four years later New York organized a similar board on the same basis. Other states followed, but after 40 years—in 1904—in only 15 were these organizations in operation. Another decade and there is not a single state that does not, in some form, recognize its duty to secure better care for those who can not care for themselves.

With this development has come more careful study of conditions, involving greater labor and heavier responsibilities, far beyond the reach of the voluntary service of those who have other duties. It has also become apparent that supervision to be effective must be accompanied by authority. To wait until a legislature could meet and consider a long list of recommendations was recognized as involv-

ing not only great delay but danger of failure. Two methods of remedying the difficulty have been adopted. In some states, in place of the supervising board, administrative boards have been established whose members are salaried employees of the state government and give their whole time to the conduct of the state institutions; in others, supplementary boards have been organized for the conduct of special departments. The system is extending also to the minor civil divisions, and county boards of visitors, boards of guardians, and similar organizations are increasingly numerous, while the juvenile court system with its probation officers, detention homes, and emphasis upon child placing in homes is revolutionizing the whole system of care for dependent and delinquent children.

Still another notable change is found in the attitude of the state toward private institutions. In the past, an orphanage, a home for the aged, a rescue mission, which asked no public appropriation, permitted and received no public supervision but stood practically on the same basis as a private home, the castle of its owner. That is passing and the state is coming to regard the inmates, even of private institutions, as having a claim upon its watch and care, superior to the claim of the proprietor.

In most states the state authorities are still debarred from investigation, except on specific request or complaint, but a few states, and the number is increasing, place private as well as public institutions on the same footing, while certain institutions, especially home-finding associations, institutions for the insane, maternity hospitals, and some others are not allowed to receive inmates at all, except as they obtain a license from some state authority.

The close interrelation of the interests of the different classes of dependents and the centralization of the agencies for their care and supervision, made it difficult, if not unwise, to limit the survey to the statutes relating to any one class. It has been decided, therefore, to extend the outline so as to cover all the dependent classes, including not only inmates of poorhouses and those receiving outdoor relief, but dependent children, the indigent insane, the feeble-minded and other defectives; the sick, particularly those suffering from tuberculosis; soldiers and sailors; and the blind and deaf, so far as their education and training involves public care. So extended a plan necessitated close condensation and careful arrangement, with a view to classification and review of the situation in different sections of the country. Accordingly, the following scheme has been followed, with such differences of detail as were necessitated by the differing conditions in the states.

I. **Administrative and supervisory agencies.**
  A. PUBLIC.
    1. General.
      (Including state boards of charities, control, etc.)
    2. Institutional.
      (Including institutions state wide in scope and supported by state funds but under separate boards of trustees or directors.)
    3. Local.
      (Including county and town officers.)
  B. PRIVATE.
    (Including institutions not under state control, though sometimes receiving state aid.)

II. **Poor relief.**
  A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.
    1. Persons entitled to relief.
    2. Legal settlement.
    3. Responsibility of relatives.
  B. METHODS OF RELIEF.
    1. Institutional relief.
      (Poorhouses, etc.)
    2. Outdoor relief.

III. **Classes receiving special care.**
  A. CHILDREN.
    (Juvenile courts, boards of guardians, adoption, home finding, etc.)
  B. THE SICK.
    (In poorhouses, in families, tubercular patients, etc.)
  C. THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.
    (State institutions, industrial education, etc.)
  D. THE INSANE.
    (Laws governing the care of indigent insane; general rules of commitment are not included.)
  E. THE FEEBLE-MINDED, EPILEPTIC, INEBRIATE, ETC.
  F. SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES.

As in the outline published in 1904, no attempt is made to include the provisions of city charters, which are so varied as to be practically beyond the scope of any summary of this type.

No attempt has been made to give an authoritative digest of the statutes. The purpose is rather to provide such an outline as would furnish a reasonably clear idea of the nature and scope of the laws in the different states. At first it was intended to limit it to the laws directly affecting the statistics for 1910. It appeared, however, that in the succeeding sessions of many of the legislatures there was so large an amount of legislation on these topics that it was decided to extend the summary to cover the sessions of 1913.

Under each state are given the authorities from which the summaries are made, with a brief explanation of the references. These authorities include the latest available edition of the code or general laws of the state, together with the laws passed at the different sessions of the legislature subsequent to the publication of the code. Thus the authorities for the Alabama summary are the

code issued in 1907 and the laws passed in 1907, 1909, and 1911; at the time of preparation of the summaries the laws of 1913 were not available. The Iowa authorities were the Annotated Statutes of 1908 and the Session Laws of 1909, 1911, and 1913. In some states there are several forms and editions of these general laws, and those have been selected for consultation which seemed on the whole best adapted to the purpose.

The references are grouped at the commencement of each paragraph in the order in which the statutes are referred to. No attempt has been made to give a reference for every statute included in the summaries, but only for the most important. Sometimes the initial statute of a law is given and the letters "ff" indicate that the following statutes are covered by the paragraph. Frequently, also, when two or more successive statutes are included, the first only is mentioned.

Since the text is intended to be simply an outline descriptive of the nature and scope of the laws, only the more significant statutes have been selected, and these are given in substance rather than in detail. In order to insure against involuntary misrepresentation or the omission of important details, a copy of the summary for each state was sent to some authority in the state, such as the secretary of the state board of charities or of control, or the secretary of state, with the request that it be carefully reviewed. Answers were received from all but a very few states, and any suggestions or corrections thus obtained are incorporated in the text.

An effort has been made to observe uniformity in the names of institutions, but it was found to be very difficult. The statutes vary greatly in this particular, not infrequently using different names in the same law. Furthermore, the statute name is, in some cases, different from the one used in reports of state boards.

Following the summaries is a series of tables presenting for the different states the most important features of the laws. These tables are six in number and cover:

I. General agencies for the administration and supervision of care for the dependent classes.
II. Poor relief.
III. Care of dependent and delinquent children.
IV. Care of the insane.
V. Care of the feeble-minded, epileptic, and inebriate.
VI. Care of the blind and the deaf.

The purpose of these tables is to give a brief summary of the situation in the different states and to facilitate comparisons. At the same time they will serve as an index or table of contents for the summaries themselves.

SUMMARIES OF LAWS BY STATES.

ALABAMA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code of Alabama, 1907.
General Acts, 1907, 1909, and 1911.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and to pages and years of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) An inspector (salaried) of jails, almshouses, cotton mills, and factories, who must be a practicing physician in good standing and an expert in the science of sanitation and hygiene, is appointed by the governor, to visit these institutions regularly; to inspect the sanitary arrangements, the condition of the inmates, and the conduct and efficiency of the management; and to make to the governor a detailed report of each visit, with such recommendations as he may deem best. Such reports are to be presented also to the county officials in charge of the institutions, and they are instructed to carry out the recommendations for the betterment of jails and almshouses within a specified time. Failure to do this renders them subject to penalty, and the inspector is authorized to transfer inmates to other institutions at his discretion. 7212, 7219

(2) "The Alabama insane hospitals." An incorporated board of seven trustees has charge of the Bryce and Mount Vernon Hospitals for the Insane. Vacancies on the board are filled by the board, subject to confirmation by the senate. In case of a rejection the senate fills the vacancy. 638

(3) The board of trustees of the Alabama School for the Deaf has charge of the Alabama School for the Deaf, the Alabama School for the Blind, and the Alabama School for Negro Deaf and Blind. It consists of 13 trustees, including the governor, the superintendent of education, and 11 members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, three of them from Talladega County, in the congressional district in which the school is located, and one each from the other congressional districts in the state. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor. The trustees appoint superintendents, teachers, and such assistants as may be needed. 1943, 1940

2. Institutional.—(1) The Alabama Sanatorium for Consumption and Tuberculosis is governed by a board of trustees, composed of the governor, state health officer, and five members, three of them practicing physicians, elected by the medical association of the state, and two appointed by the governor. 772–792

1954 (2) The Alabama Industrial School for dependent and delinquent boys is under the management and control of a board of directors, including the governor, commissioner of agriculture and industries, and the attorney general, ex officio, and seven women appointed, in the first instance, by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Vacancies in the list of directors are filled by the board.

The Alabama Industrial School reports to the legislature; the other boards report to the governor.[1]

2038 (3) The Soldiers' Home of Alabama is under the management of a board of control, consisting of the governor and 12 members, 1 from each congressional district and 3 from the state at large chosen by the governor from the number of Confederate veterans as far as practicable.

3313: 5
1598, 5419
1610 **3. Local.**—The court of county commissioners in each county provides for and regulates the support of the poor in the county; the judge of the probate court appoints and removes guardians for minors and persons of unsound mind, and binds out apprentices; the overseer of the poor[2] is authorized to give temporary relief and care for the pauper insane.

B. Private.

Const., 73, 91
3622 Appropriations to charitable institutions not under the absolute control of the state are forbidden, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, but such institutions, if purely charitable, are exempt from taxation to a certain limited amount.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1599 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—The poor of any county who are unable to maintain themselves, both residents and nonresidents, are to be relieved and supported by the county. Any such poor person found coming into the county from another may be sent back to the county from which he comes, except that if he be sick, he is to be provided for as in other cases.

1617 The captain of a vessel which brings into the state any infant, lunatic, maimed, deaf, dumb, aged, or infirm person who is likely to become chargeable to any county may be required to give bond for each such person so brought, to pay all expenses incurred by any county for the support of such person.

1600 **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement in a county is acquired by a bona fide residence in the county for six months prior to the application for support; and the settlement of the parent or parents entitles the children to setlement.

1907: 165 [1] An epileptic colony under the control of a board of three commissioners to be appointed by the governor was ordered by the legislature and is mentioned in the statutes, but there appears no record of its establishment.

[2] The county commissioners of any district appear to act individually as overseers of the poor for that district.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—Relatives, if of sufficient ability, are responsible in the order named, for the support of a poor person: father, grandfather, brother, mother, grandmother, child, or grandchild. 1614

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1. Institutional relief.—A poorhouse for the relief and support of poor persons may be established and maintained by the county commissioners of a county, and the superintendent of such poorhouse is authorized to employ any paupers who may be able to work and have certificates from the county physician that the work will not be injurious to health. 1598

Sick and wounded persons unable to provide for themselves may be cared for in any county having over 25,000 population by the county commissioners in any hospital maintained in their county exclusively for the care of the sick and wounded. 1911: 192

2. Outdoor relief.—In case of emergency the county commissioners may provide temporary relief, for a limited time, until the poor person can be removed to the poorhouse. 1607

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

Minors under 18 years of age who are orphans,[1] are without visible means of support, or whose parents have not the means, or refuse, to provide for and support them, are to be reported by the civil officers of the counties to the probate judges of their respective counties; and after due examination are to be apprenticed to some suitable person, on condition of suitable care, elementary education, and instruction in the trade, business, or occupation which he pursues. On failure to fulfill the conditions, letters of apprenticeship may be revoked by the judge. A child under 14 years of age who commits an offense which is a misdemeanor at law, violates any ordinance, is incorrigible, knowingly associates with thieves or gamblers, is growing up in idleness or crime, visits pool rooms, etc., or places where liquors are kept or served, or who smokes or wanders about at night, or who is guilty of immoral conduct, is termed a "delinquent" child. 2896 ff 6461 1909: 117

A delinquent child, when arrested, is not to be imprisoned, but must be taken before the equity court, or police court having jurisdiction, acting as a juvenile court, and placed under the care of a probation officer. On investigation, the court may return the child to its home, or if that be not a fit place, may commit it to some reliable person, family home, or institution willing to receive it; or may commit it to be bound out as an apprentice. If no master be found the county officials are required to support the child until suitable disposition can be made; but if at any time the court becomes convinced that it can not be made to lead a correct life, it is to be returned to the court and treated as if no 6458

[1] The term "dependent" as distinguished from "delinquent" does not appear in the statutes, and there is no reference to placing in families or to adoption, except by binding out.

suspension of sentence had been made. In no case, however, may a child under 14 years of age be confined in the same room with an adult prisoner.

1959, 1961
1967, 1970

White boys between the ages of 6 and 18 years who have been abandoned by parents, or who have abandoned their parents or home, and have no occupation or visible means of support, or who, by their course of conduct or surroundings, are likely to become criminal or hurtful to the state or society, may be received into the Alabama Industrial School on commitment by the court, by parents or guardians, or at their own request. Any child committed to the school is to be under its authority and to remain until 21 years of age, except as dismissed by special vote or order, and is to be instructed in useful knowledge and taught trades. Convict children must be cared for separately and apart from the other children so far as practicable.

B. The sick.

1599

Provision is made for medical care and nursing of the sick poor in poorhouses, and for the temporary care of poor persons taken sick in any county.

772, 784

Persons suffering from tuberculosis are received into the Alabama Sanatorium for Consumption and Tuberculosis. Those able to do so are expected to pay for treatment, but the poor are provided for by the state.

C. The blind and deaf.

1939, 1945
1941

All blind and deaf children of the state between the ages of 7 and 21 years, of sound mind and body and of good character, may be admitted to the Alabama School for the Blind or the Alabama School for the Deaf. Pupils may continue in the schools for 10 years, or, on recommendation of the principal, four years longer, but no pupil may be retained after reaching the age of 25 years.

1949

The school for the negro deaf and blind is governed by laws and regulations similar to those applicable to the white schools for the deaf and blind.

D. The insane.

1609
860

Indigent insane persons are provided for at county expense, pending investigation as to their condition, and if adjudged insane they are admitted to one of the two state hospitals, transportation being at county expense, and support at state expense.

E. Epileptics.

1907: 168

An epileptic colony was authorized in 1907, but is not in operation.

F. Soldiers and sailors.

2044

Indigent Confederate veterans, and their wives when accompanied by their husbands, who have been bona fide residents of the state for two years prior to application, may be received into the Soldiers' Home of Alabama at Mountain Creek.

ARIZONA.

AUTHORITIES:

Revised Statutes, 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Civil Code.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—The board of control, consisting of the governor, the state auditor, and a secretary (salaried), appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council (senate), not more than two belonging to the same political party, has charge of all charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, including the State Asylum for the Insane, the State Prison, the State Industrial School, and the Home for the Aged and Infirm Arizona Pioneers. The board appoints superintendents for each institution under its control except the prison, pioneers' home, and insane asylum, makes rules and regulations, and is required to visit the industrial school, prison, and home at least once every three months, and the insane asylum monthly, and to make annual report to the governor and legislature. 4452 4459, 4466

2. Local.—The board of supervisors in each county is authorized to provide for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick, or the otherwise dependent poor of the county. 2418

B. PRIVATE.

(Beyond the usual provision for the incorporation of benevolent corporations there appears no reference to any state supervision of such organizations or institutions.)

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Any person who is sick, poor, or disabled, and unable to pay for subsistence, care, or medical attendance, on making affidavit before the proper county officer, and on approval by the board of supervisors, may be admitted to the county hospital, or furnished outdoor relief. 2486

Any person of good moral character who has been a resident of the state for not less than 25 years, has been active in the development of the state, is 60 years of age or over, and is unable to provide himself with the necessaries and ordinary comforts of life, on presenting a certificate from the county board of super- 4545

visors, is entitled to admission to the Home for Aged and Infirm Arizona Pioneers.

(2) (3) (Legal settlement and responsibility of relatives for the care of poor persons do not seem to be provided for in the statutes.)

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

2418, 2481 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county hospital (poorhouse) and, if judged best, a poor farm may be provided by the board of supervisors of each county for the relief of the indigent sick or the otherwise dependent poor of the county. For the care of such indigents, including medical attendance, medicines, food, lodging, clothing, and other supplies, the board is authorized to ask for bids from responsible persons, citizens, or those who have declared their intention to be such, which proposals may be accepted or rejected at the discretion of the board, and it is further authorized in lieu of such contract to employ a physician, a superintendent, and other help as may be necessary.

2. Outdoor relief.—(The authority of the supervisors to care for the poor does not seem to be limited to those in institutions.)

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

3562 A child who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship, is termed a "dependent" or "neglected" child. A child who may be charged with the violation of any law or ordinance of any town or city is termed a "delinquent" child.

3566 A child who is neglected, dependent, incorrigible, or delinquent and is in need of the care and protection of the courts may be brought before the superior court of the county, which possesses exclusive original jurisdiction as a juvenile court in all proceedings affecting dependent, neglected, incorrigible, or delinquent children, or children under the age of 18 years who are accused of crime, and may be awarded to the care of an association or individual. When so awarded, a dependent child, unless otherwise ordered, becomes the ward of such association or individual, and may be placed in a family home, with or without indenture; and may be adopted under order of the court. Pending adoption the court may allow a reasonable sum for the maintenance of the child, including the provision of a suitable apartment,[1] to be paid by the county.

3565, 3572 A delinquent child may be committed to the care and guardianship of a probation officer, or allowed to remain in its own home subject to that officer's visitation, or placed in a family home, or committed to the State Industrial School or to the Florence Crittenton Mission, or other similar nonsectarian institution in the state. A child under 12 years of age may not be sent to the industrial school, unless, after the care and oversight given such child by the probation officer, the court finds it wise to send

[1] Apparently taking the place of a detention home.

it there. No dependent or neglected child may be sent to the industrial school.

A child, a resident of the state for two years, whose parents are unknown, and who is not under the control of any orphan asylum or children's society, may be adopted with the sole consent of the person or persons having the actual care or control of the child in the state. A child who has been maintained by or within a regularly established orphan asylum or by a children's home society for more than two years may be adopted with the consent of the president or superintendent thereof, unless the parents have paid a reasonable sum toward the expenses of maintenance. A child who has been relinquished or abandoned to the exclusive control of such asylum or society may be adopted without the consent of the parents. If the child is over 14 years of age, its consent is necessary to its adoption. So far as possible, the child is to be placed under the care of persons of the same religious belief. 493, 3567

B. The Blind, Deaf, and Dumb.

Blind, deaf, or dumb children of school age, of sound mind and body, whose parents are not able to provide for their education, may, on application to the state board of education, receive certificates entitling them to care, maintenance, and instruction. The deaf and dumb are to be cared for by the University of Arizona. For the blind the board is required to enter into contract with some one of the states having an institution for the education of the blind. Blind children under school age may, with the consent of parents, be committed to the care of institutions outside the state, and the state board of education may contract for their care until 6 years of age and, if thought advisable, until 12 years of age. 2854 ff

C. The Insane.

Any insane person unable to bear the expense of examination and maintenance may be provided for by the board of supervisors of the county and conveyed to the State Asylum for the Insane. 1200

ARKANSAS.

AUTHORITIES:

Kirby's Digest, 1904.

Session Laws, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Digest and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1911: 155
4131

1. General.—A board of trustees for state charitable institutions, composed of seven members, one from each congressional district, appointed by the governor, has charge of the Arkansas School for the Blind, Deaf-Mute Institute, Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and Confederate Soldiers' Home. The treasurer of the state is ex officio president and treasurer of the board of trustees, but has no vote except in case of a tie. The members receive a per diem rate of compensation for the time spent in the work.

4130
1911: 385,
432

The board appoints a salaried secretary, who is also purchasing agent for the institutions, fixes the salaries of the superintendents and employees, is required to visit and inspect the institutions regularly, and reports to the governor.

1909: 1072

2. Institutional.—The Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium is under the control of a board of six trustees (unsalaried) appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, at least two of whom must be legally registered physicians. The board appoints a competent physician as superintendent and executive officer, who has entire charge of buildings and employees, and is required to make monthly inspection of the sanatorium, and to report biennially to the governor.

1026

3. Local.—The county court has general charge of the public care of the poor, including the support of paupers at public expense, and the condition and conduct of the poorhouse.

1911: 180

A board of visitation composed of six women and men (unsalaried) is appointed by the judge of the county court acting as a juvenile court. The members are required to visit at least once a year all institutions, societies, and associations in the county which receive children under the law and to report to the juvenile court the condition of such children and the manner in which the institutions are conducted.

B. PRIVATE.

937
1911: 180
1909: 520

Private charitable institutions, societies, and associations may be incorporated, and those which receive children under their

care are subject to review by the county board of visitation. Humane societies are specially authorized to act as guardians for dependent or delinquent children.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—The lame, the blind, the sick, and other persons who, from age and infirmity, are unable to support themselves, who have no sufficient estate of their own, and who have not removed from any other county for the purpose of imposing the charge of keeping them on any county other than the one in which they last lived, are entitled to relief and support by the county in which they live. The county court is required to inquire into the condition of poor persons who are in needy and suffering circumstances, whether reported by officers or otherwise, and to determine whether or not they are paupers. A nonresident, or any other person coming within the definition of a pauper, who falls sick, without money to pay for his necessary expenses, is to be cared for, and if he dies, is to be buried at the expense of the county. 1030, 1032

2. Legal settlement.—A poor person in order to be entitled to charitable relief must be a resident, the term being used apparently as in the case of citizenship, to imply residence in the state 12 months and in the county 6 months. 2767

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father and mother, children and grandchildren of poor, impotent, or insane persons, if of sufficient ability, are required to maintain them at their own charge. 4053
1911: 182

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—A poorhouse may be established by each county court, which is also authorized to let it out annually to some competent person who will take charge of it, reside in it, and feed and clothe all persons placed in it, and furnish medicine and the necessary medical attendance to them. Paupers admitted to the poorhouse are to remain until discharged by order of the court. Paupers may be employed on behalf of the county, but in case of objection a practicing physician is required to pass on their ability to work. 1026, 1028
1033, 1034

2. Outdoor relief.—In any county where no poorhouse has been established the county court is authorized to let out the support of paupers to the lowest responsible bidder, and the county is not liable for the support of any resident pauper who refuses to accept county aid in the manner provided. 1029

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A male child under 17 years of age, or a female under 18 years of age, who for any reason is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support; who has no proper pa- 1911: 167

rental care or guardianship, habitually begs or receives alms, is found living in any house of ill fame or with any disreputable person, or whose home is an unfit place for such a child; and any child who, while under 10 years of age, is found begging, peddling, selling, singing, or playing any musical instrument for gain upon the streets, or accompanying anyone so doing, is termed a "dependent" or "neglected" child.

1911: 168 A child who violates a law of the state, is incorrigible, or knowingly associates with evil persons; who absents itself without just cause from its home, or is growing up in idleness or crime; who visits saloons or dram shops, billiard or pool rooms, wanders about the streets in the nighttime, uses vile language, smokes cigarettes, or is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct, is termed a "delinquent" child and is dealt with, protected, or cared for as a ward of the state.

1911: 167 For the care, guardianship, and control of dependent and delinquent children a juvenile court is established in the several counties of the state, to be held by the county judge at the place where the county court is required to be held; the clerk of the county court acts as clerk of the juvenile court; and the county court is authorized to appoint probation officers to represent the children in the cases brought before the court.

1911: 175 Any child brought before the court and found, on examination, to be dependent, neglected, or delinquent may be allowed to remain in its own home, subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer, or to report to the court or probation officer from its home or school at such times as the court may require. The court may, at its discretion, take the child from the custody of its parents, custodian, or guardian, appoint as guardian some reputable citizen, and order the child placed in a suitable family home or other place which the guardian may provide; may commit the child to some suitable institution organized for the care of dependent or neglected children, or to some training school, industrial school, or children's home-finding society or association, or, under certain restrictions, consent to its adoption.

1911: 178 It may not, however, commit any child under 12 years of age to jail or a police station, but provide for it on bail or in some suitable place (detention home) provided by the city or county outside of the inclosure of any jail or police station.

If the health of the child requires it, the court may order the guardian to cause the child to be placed in a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care, or in a private hospital without charge to the public authorities.

1911: 177 Any child awarded by the court to an institution, guardian, or association is to be held subject to any further order of the court, and the guardianship is to continue until further order of the court or until the child reaches the age of 21 years.

1909: 520 The agents of any society incorporated for the prevention of cruelty to animals have jurisdiction also over violations of the act to prevent cruelty to children; and the Arkansas Humane Society or any other such incorporated society is authorized to act as guardian of any children under 14 years of age found by

the court to have been abandoned, to be under unfit guardianship, or treated with cruelty. A society so appointed guardian retains its guardianship until the child reaches 14 years of age, when it must be permitted to choose its guardian, subject to the approval of the court.

The county court of each county is required to inquire into the situation of every orphan and of such minors as have not sufficient estate for their maintenance; and in cases where they have no estate for their maintenance and education, to direct their guardians to bind them as apprentices, on condition of instruction in the elementary branches and in some useful art, trade, or business; the ward, if over 10 years of age, to have the right of choice. Minors whose parents have not the means of maintaining them, or who neglect them, may be bound out as in the case of orphans. 266 1375 268 ff

In committing a child the court, as far as practicable, is required to place it in the care of a person or persons holding the same religious belief as the parents of the child. 1911: 180

B. The sick.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis, who are bona fide residents of the state, may be received into the state tuberculosis sanatorium, and any person unable to pay for maintenance may be admitted on payment by the county of one-half the cost of maintenance. The number of beneficiaries is to be apportioned each year among the counties according to population; no county being allowed more than its pro rata, except when the sanatorium is not filled to its capacity. 1911: 425 1909: 1074 1911: 426

C. The blind.

Blind persons of suitable character and capacity, between the ages of 6 and 26 years, residing in the state, are cared for free of charge in the Arkansas School for the Blind. A blind person above the age of 26 years may, in the discretion of the trustees, be received for a limited time to learn a trade or to receive other instruction. 4222 ff

D. The deaf.

Any child under the age of 6 years who is deaf, an orphan, and a subject of charity; and each deaf-mute between the ages of 6 and 21 years, who is free from any contagious disease, of fair intellect, and a legal resident of the state may be admitted to the Arkansas Deaf-Mute Institute. Any deaf-mute admitted and supported as a beneficiary of the state is permitted to remain for 13 years, unless discharged sooner by action of the trustees. Needed clothing and transportation, not otherwise supplied, may be provided within limitation. The sheriff of each county is required to report at least once in each year to the board of trustees the particulars as to all the deaf-mutes in the county. 1909: 141 1905: 694 4166, 4168 4171

E. The insane.

4193, 4203 Any citizen or resident of the state who becomes insane may be admitted to the Arkansas Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and if without means may be maintained by the state, the county paying expenses prior to admission to the asylum. Indigent persons have precedence.

F. Soldiers and sailors.

1909: 802 Soldiers and sailors who have served honorably in the army or navy of the Confederate States and have been paroled or honorably discharged may be admitted to the Confederate Soldiers' Home.

CALIFORNIA.

AUTHORITIES:

Deering's Codes and General Laws, 1909.
Henning's General Laws, 1905.
Session Laws, 1887 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to paragraphs of Codes and General Laws and to pages of Session Laws. The following abbreviations have been used: P. C.—Political Code; D.—Deering's General Laws; S.—Supplement of 1911; H.—Henning's General Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections is composed of six members (unsalaried), appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than three of them of the same political party. The governor is a member ex officio, and women may be members or hold any position in the appointment of the board. The board appoints a salaried secretary and other employees, and is required to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the state, counties, cities, and towns; and upon such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor; and on direction of the governor, to make a special investigation of any particular institution. The board may prescribe the forms of reports and records to be kept by the state commission in lunacy and by other officers, boards, or institutions; review plans of buildings or alterations for public institutions; examine and report upon all institutions or persons receiving any state aid for the care of orphan, half orphan, abandoned, or dependent children; and, after due investigation, may issue a permit to any person, organization, or society engaged in the work of placing dependent children in homes, other than a regularly established orphan home receiving aid from the state for the care of orphans or abandoned children, without which permit no such work may be done. Similarly, it may issue licenses for the conduct of maternity hospitals, lying-in asylums, or homes for children; and without such license such institutions may not be conducted. The board is required to make a detailed report to the governor two months prior to the regular session of the legislature. The Veterans' Home and Women's Relief Corps Home are excluded from the provisions of this act. **1911: 1334 ff 1087** **1913: 73**

(2) The state board of control is composed of three salaried members appointed by the governor and holding office at his pleasure. It appoints a secretary and other employees and has general supervision of the books and accounts of all state insti- **1909: 590** **1913: 629**

tutions and officers; visits and inspects all public institutions maintained in whole or in part by state appropriations, and ascertains their condition, and also visits public buildings in course of construction to see that all provisions of law are faithfully complied with. The board is also instructed to investigate and audit all claims by institutions for state aid in the support of orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children.

P. C. 2136 S. 654 (3) The state commission in lunacy consists of five members—the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, secretary of the state board of health, and a general superintendent of state hospitals. The general superintendent of state hospitals (salaried) is appointed by the governor, and must be a graduate of an incorporated medical college, with 10 years' actual practice and 6 years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane, at least one year of which must have been in the state hospitals of California. The commissioners serve without salary, excepting the general superintendent, whose salary is fixed by the commission.

P. C. 2142 The commission has charge of the execution of the laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiotic, and other incompetent persons; examines all public and private institutions receiving and caring for such persons, including the treatment of inmates, the condition of buildings, grounds, or other property, and all matters relating to their management; keeps a record of every patient and inmate; appoints a secretary; determines the grades of officers and employees; fixes salaries; issues permits for religious services; and reports biennially to the legislature.

P. C. 2145 2185 P. C. 2149 **2. Institutional.**—(1) State hospitals for the insane.—These are five in number—Stockton, Napa, Agnew, Mendocino, and Southern California—and all receive inebriates as well as insane persons. Each is governed by a board of five managers or trustees appointed by the governor, who receive a per diem rate not to exceed a certain annual total, exclusive of traveling expenses; have general control of the property and concerns of the institution; appoint a superintendent and other officers and employees; make monthly and annual inspections, and report annually to the commission in lunacy.

1887: 71 P. C. 2145 (2) The Sonoma State Home (originally the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children) is under the control of a board of five trustees (unsalaried) appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. They appoint a salaried superintendent and report to the governor.

P. C. 2236. 368 (3) The California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind is under the management of five directors (unsalaried) appointed by the governor. They elect the principal teacher, who is chief executive officer, and other officers and employees, fix their compensation, and report to the governor.

P. C. 2207b (4) The Industrial Home for Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind is under the control of five directors (unsalaried) appointed by the governor. They elect officers, including a superintendent as chief executive, prescribe conditions for the admission of applicants, designate the trades to be taught, and authorize work to be let out to blind people at their residences; employ all reasonable means to make the home self-supporting; and report annually to the governor.

(5) The Veteran's Home of California is under the management and control of a board of seven directors (unsalaried) appointed by the governor. They elect a commandant and other officers; keep a "general register" of all applicants for admission, with particulars as to each person; fix a schedule of wages for work by the veterans; and report annually to the governor. The home is open to inspection by the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. H. 1463

(6) The Woman's Relief Corps Home for ex-Army nurses and female relatives of veterans is managed by a board of 11 directors (unsalaried) appointed by the governor, who report annually to the governor. P. C. 2210a

(7) The California State Miners' Hospital and Asylum is governed by a board of five trustees (unsalaried) appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. They appoint a superintendent and other officers and employees and fix their compensation, and report to the governor at such times as he may designate. D. 2224

3. Local.—The board of supervisors in each county provides for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or dependent poor of the county; and in certain cases is instructed to establish and maintain a suitable hospital and home for the care and treatment of dipsomaniacs and inebriates under the general direction of the board of health of the county or city and county. P. C. 4041

The county board of health or health officer is required to regulate and license maternity hospitals and boarding homes for children. 1903: 317

B. PRIVATE.

Private institutions which receive state aid for the care of orphan or dependent children are subject to inspection by the state board of charities and corrections, and must also receive a license from that board; and any institution or person, excepting regular orphan homes receiving state aid, who desires to place a child in a family home must obtain a permit from that board. 1911: 1336

Private institutions which receive and care for the insane, feeble-minded, and other incompetent persons are subject to inspection by the state commission in lunacy. P. C. 2142

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Pauper, incompetent, poor, and indigent persons, and those incapacitated by age, disease, or accident, lawfully resident in a county or city and county, are to be relieved or supported when in need; but knowingly to bring, or aid in bringing, any poor or incompetent person into a county or city in which such person has no legal settlement, and leave him there, is forbidden. 1901: 636

A special commission is authorized for the consideration of the questions of old-age pensions, mother's compensation, etc. 1913: 1353

2. Legal settlement.—A pauper or an incapacitated person, to be entitled to relief in any county or city, must have resided there 1901: 636

for three months immediately preceding the application. The residence of the father during his life, and after his death the residence of the mother while she remains unmarried, becomes the residence of the unmarried minor child. The residence of the husband becomes the residence of the wife. A poor person, resident in some other county or city, may be removed and the expense for his care be paid by the county or city in which he had a legal residence.

P. C. 2191 A poor or indigent person who has not been a legal resident of the state for at least one year, and who has been declared insane, may be returned to the county or state to which he belongs, at the expense of the state.

1901: 638 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The husband, wife, children (other than minor), father or mother, brother or sister, grandchildren or grandparents of a poor person, if living within the state, are required, in the order named, to support such poor person in proportion to their ability.

B. Methods of relief.

P. C. 4307, 3022½ P. C. 4408 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county hospital and almshouse for the care of the indigent sick and dependent poor is provided by the board of supervisors of each county. They appoint a superintendent and a physician, and are forbidden to let the care, maintenance, or attendance of such indigent sick or dependent poor by contract to the lowest bidder. They may provide a farm in connection with the county hospital or almshouse, and make regulations for working the same. Cities are authorized to erect and maintain poorhouses and hospitals.

P. C. 4041 **2. Outdoor relief.**—Provision for outdoor relief is implied in the requirement for support in institutions and for the "indigent sick and dependent poor" by the supervisors "in their discretion," but there are no specific statutes on the subject.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1913: 1288 Any person under the age of 21 years, not an inmate of a state institution, whose home, through neglect or fault of parent, guardian, or other person, is an unfit place; who is abandoned and without suitable home or adequate means of support and in danger of leading an idle or dissolute life; who is without proper care and guardianship; who, if under the age of 16 years, is found without settled home or visible means of support; or who, if under 15 years of age, is found begging or receiving alms, or engaged in giving public entertainments on the street, is termed a "neglected" person.

Any person under the age of 21 years who is under no competent or willing parental or guardian control and is in danger of leading an immoral or vicious life; who is found living in a house of bad repute, knowing it to be such, and associates with vicious persons, or visits without parent or guardian saloons, gaming houses, or similar places; who is incorrigible; who is an

habitual truant; who uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage; uses tobacco or drugs habitually; or from any cause of personal depravity is in danger of an idle, dissolute, and immoral life, is termed a "dependent" person.

Any person under 21 years of age who violates any law or ordinance of state, county, city, or town defining crime, and involving moral turpitude, is termed a "delinquent" person.

Any person who appears to be neglected, dependent, or delinquent, as above stated, may, with parent, guardian, or relatives, be cited before the superior court of the county sitting as a juvenile court; which court shall make due inquiry into the circumstances, appointing some suitable person to act in behalf of the said person, and pending final disposition of the case, the person may be kept by order of the court in some suitable place provided by the county, or may be held otherwise as the court may direct.

If on due examination the person be found in the opinion of the court to be a neglected person, the court may make such orders for his care as it deems best, provided that such person shall not be placed in the care of any family, association, or institution where there are dependent or delinquent persons.

If the person be found, in the opinion of the court, to be dependent or delinquent, he may be committed by the court to the care of some reputable person, of some association, society, or corporation organized to find homes for such persons; or to the care of a probation officer and allowed to remain in his own home or other home approved by the court, or, under certain conditions, to one of the state schools for such persons.

For the general supervision of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children the supreme court in each county is directed to appoint seven persons, not more than four of whom are of the same sex, and two, at least, have been mothers, to act as a probation committee. They serve without compensation, though necessary expenses are paid, and they are required to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association, or corporation, other than a state institution, receiving such children, and report to the court, to the county board of supervisors, and the state board of charities and corrections. It shall also have control and management of any detention home or branch detention home established by a county board. 1913: 1290

Probation officers, graded according to the size of counties, are nominated by the probation committee and appointed by the juvenile courts. It is their duty to make careful inspection in regard to cases brought before the courts, and be present to represent the interests of any person brought to trial. They have the power of peace officers and of school attendance officers, and are required to make reports of all cases, omitting the names, of persons under the care of the court. 1913: 1292

Every institution in the state, and every county, city, or town caring for orphans, half orphans, or abandoned children is entitled to receive a specified sum per annum from the state for each person cared for; and any half orphan maintained at home by its mother is entitled to receive, in addition to the state payment, 1913: 629

an equal amount from the county, city, or town. An abandoned child in an institution must have been in the institution one year before payment can be made. A full, detailed record is to be kept open for inspection, showing the sex, age, and place of birth of each orphan, half orphan, and abandoned child, the amount expended for their support, and a full list of all persons, inmates, employees, or other persons assisted; all to be under the supervision of agents appointed by the board of control.

1913: 632 This law does not cover institutions with less than 20 inmates, or any child over 14 years of age, or one for whose support $10 per month is given, or whose parents have not resided in the state three years, or have not become citizens of the state, or one for whom a suitable home is open.

P. C. 2290 Foundlings and other illegitimate infants dependent upon any regularly established foundling asylum, without regard to time, are included within this provision, and the limitation of inmates in this case must be construed to mean not less than 20 admissions in the course of a year. For each abandoned illegitimate infant dependent upon such foundling asylum the state pays a specified sum per month from the time it becomes dependent until 18 months old, after which the payment is the same as for full orphans.

1905: 561 A minor who is poor, homeless, chargeable to the county or state, or an outcast who has no visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood, may, with his consent, be bound by the superior court as an apprentice during his minority, on condition of provision of elementary education and requisite instruction in the different branches of the trade or calling of the master.

1905: 562 Parents or guardians and the court are required from time to time to inquire into the treatment of children bound by them, and to defend them from all cruelty, neglect, breach of contract, or misconduct; and the superior court may discharge an apprentice when circumstances require it.

1911: 900 A child who is deserted or left for one year by its parents without any provision for its support, and is determined by the juvenile court to be an abandoned child, and a child committed to any orphan asylum or other charitable organization or society may be adopted, with the consent of the court or of the managers of such institution or society.

B. The sick.

P. C. 4041 (5) 1909: 899 Indigent sick in any county are to be cared for by a special physician appointed by the board of supervisors. Indigent residents of the state afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis may be provided for by the state board of health, by contract with the board of managers or other executive head of any institution in the state affording approved medical treatment to such persons, and in which provision may be made for their treatment at public expense.

C. The deaf and blind.

P. C. 2237 ff Every deaf, dumb, or blind person, a resident of the state, of suitable age and capacity, who can not be taught in the public

schools, is entitled to free education in the California Institution for the Deaf and Blind, which is a part of the school system of the state, except that it derives no revenue from the school fund. Nonresidents are received on payment of dues.

Deaf, dumb, or blind children, legally entitled to admission to this institution, are required to remain there for five years or until they reach their majority, unless excused from attendance by the board of education or board of trustees of the school district in which they reside because of bodily or mental condition rendering such attendance inadvisable, or because they are receiving proper instruction elsewhere. H. 131

Every blind adult who has been a resident of the state for three years prior to his application and whose character and qualifications are suitable, may be admitted to the Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind, though not able to work every day. Aged and enfeebled blind persons may be received and maintained at the home, free of cost, at the discretion of the directors. Blind persons from other states may be admitted under conditions that do not entail cost to the state. A limited number of blind students in certain state institutions may have the assistance of a reader in their studies. P. C. 2207a

1913: 806

D. The insane.

Poor and indigent insane persons who have resided in the state one year are entitled, on order by the judge of the superior court of the county, to admission to the state hospitals for the insane. P. C. 2183

The state commission in lunacy is authorized to examine at any time the inmates of any county, city and county, or city almshouse, to ascertain if any insane person is kept therein; and if it appear that such person is not properly cared for, he may be removed to a state hospital. P. C. 2142a, 2177

E. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded persons, imbeciles, idiots, and epileptics who are not insane and have resided in the state one year may be received into the Sonoma State Home for the care and training of feeble-minded children, to receive such agricultural and mechanical education as they may be capable of receiving, and all that is permitted by the facilities offered by the state, including farm work, shops, and the employment of trade teachers. Admission to the home is dependent upon an order from the superior court of the county and approval by the management of the home. Those responsible for the support of the person, if of sufficient ability, are required to pay the whole or part of the cost of maintenance and education at the home. P. C. 2192

F. Inebriates.

Any person given to dipsomania or inebriety may be committed by the magistrates in any county to one of the state hospitals for the insane for a term not exceeding one year; but such persons must not be of bad repute or character, apart from their habits of inebriety. P. C. 3022½

G. SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES.

H. 1466 United States soldiers, sailors, and marines honorably discharged, who have been bona fide residents of the state for six months immediately preceding application, and who are indigent, may be received into the Veterans' Home of California.

Ex-Army nurses, and the wives, widows, mothers, and dependent destitute unmarried daughters and sisters of United States veterans who have been honorably discharged may be received into the Woman's Relief Corps Home, provided that they have been continuously resident in the state for one year next prior to admission.

COLORADO.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Statutes, 1908.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revised Statutes and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—There are three general boards in charge of different departments of charity or relief, whose members, aside from those acting ex officio, are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. These members serve without compensation, although any expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties are provided for. 6119

(1) The state board of charities and corrections, consisting of the governor and six persons, is empowered to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions; to examine into the condition and management of all institutions which derive their support wholly or in part from state, county, or municipal appropriations; to receive and make inquiry into complaints regarding the conduct and management of private institutions, as hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, retreats, and asylums for the insane; upon request or upon its own motion, to make investigation of the condition and management of any private eleemosynary institution; and to issue licenses or permits for such institutions. The board may also require any private eleemosynary or charitable institution for the care of dependent, neglected, defective, or delinquent children; hospital, school, home, or association dealing in a general or special way with persons incapable of self-support in whole or in part, to obtain from it annually a license or permit, contingent upon a report in full of its organization and operations, which license may, at the discretion of the board, be refused or revoked. It has a paid secretary, makes biennial reports to the governor, and is authorized also to visit and report on similar institutions in other states. 495 **1911: 205** 498

(2) The state board of health, consisting of nine members, issues licenses for the conduct or maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, or other institutions for the treatment or care of the sick or injured, or for the reception and care of women during childbirth. It is empowered to investigate such institutions, to require detailed reports, and may refuse or revoke licenses for noncompliance with its regulations. In the case of lying-in hos- 5009 **1909: 411** **1911: 503**

pitals, maternity homes, and other like pl. ces, licenses must also be obtained from the state bureau of child and animal protection.

6094
558, 606
1909: 413

(3) State bureau of child and animal protection: The Colorado Humane Society is constituted a state bureau of child and animal protection, the governor, the superintendent of public institutions, and the attorney general being recognized as ex officio members of the board of directors. The specific duty of the bureau is to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children; to assist in the organization of district and county societies and in the appointment of local and state agents, and to aid such agencies in the enforcement of the laws. It may be appointed guardian of any child neglected or cruelly treated; and no child can be disposed of for any valuable consideration, or given away, except by legal adoption in a court of record, without first obtaining a permit from the bureau, in penalty of a fine. In conjunction with the state board of health it issues licenses to lying-in hospitals and maternity homes.

2. Institutional.—There are six state institutions, under the supervision and government of boards of different types, whose members are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and who serve without compensation, though necessary expenses incident to their service are paid.

568, 572

(1) The State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children[1] is under the supervision and government of a board of control composed of five members, two of whom are women, and not more than two of whom belong to the same political party. It provides a temporary home for dependent and neglected children under 16 years of age, although the board may at its discretion retain the child in the home as long as its best interests require; and is made the legal guardian of the persons and estates of children admitted to the home during their minority, or until the guardianship shall be canceled by vote of the board.

The board is charged especially with placing children in suitable family homes, on written contracts, until the age of 18 or 21 years, at its discretion; which contracts, however, may, under conditions, be canceled by either party.

576, 575

It appoints a superintendent, who appoints other officers and employees, and an agent who, among other duties, visits children placed in families on indenture, and reports to the board as to the conditions in those families; finds suitable homes for other children; and enters into contract with the persons taking such children. With the consent of the county agent of the state board of charities and corrections, or of the board of county visitors of the county wherein the person wishing to adopt a child lives, the board of control or the superintendent of the state home is authorized to consent to the adoption of any child who is an inmate of the home.

4314
1911: 3

(2) The Colorado School for Deaf and Blind is under the control of a board of five trustees, who appoint a competent superintendent of not less than five years' experience in instructing

[1] This home takes the place of the Colorado Foundling and Orphan Home, which has dropped out of existence, though still included in the statutes.

deaf mutes. It is open to every blind, deaf, or mute citizen of the state of sound mind, who is over 6 and under 21 years of age. Adult blind residents of the state may be educated at their homes under the care of a state teacher for the adult blind appointed by and under the supervision of the state board of education.

(3) The Industrial Workshop for the Blind is under the care of a board of control composed of three members and is open, under conditions, to the labor of adult blind men and women and gives instruction in all trades suitable to blind people. The products of the shop are the property of the state and are disposed of by the board of control, the profits being applied to the maintenance of the shop. 4339

(4) The Colorado State Hospital (for the insane) is under the control of a state board of lunacy commissioners, composed of three members, no two of whom reside in the same judicial district. The board makes provision for the reception, treatment, discharge, and transfer either from or to other institutions, or from the asylum to family care and return therefrom, of all persons who may be committed to the asylum; and appoints a superintendent of at least 10 years' experience in the actual practice of his profession and with at least 5 years' actual experience in a hospital for the treatment of the insane, and he appoints assistants and employees, with the approval of the board. 4147

(5) The State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives, which is conducted on the cottage plan, is under the supervision of a board of three commissioners, not more than two of whom belong to the same political party. The board, with the approval of the governor, appoints a superintendent, who must be a skilled physician of not less than two years' experience in a similar institution; and reports annually to the governor and to the state board of charities and corrections. 1909: 180

(6) The Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is governed by a commission of three citizens of the state, who must be honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines. The commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Colorado and Wyoming, when a citizen and resident of the state, is ex officio a member of the commission, and the state treasurer is ex officio its treasurer. 6034

The superintendents of all public hospitals, county poor farms, county hospitals, insane asylums, or other public institutions for persons who have become public charges of the state, are required to make reports in writing to the state board of charities and corrections, within 30 days of their reception, of all indigent persons committed to any such institution who are subjects of foreign countries. If any such persons are liable to deportation from the United States, notice is given to the United States Bureau of Immigration, which attends to all detail. 120

3. Local.—(1) The board of county commissioners of each county is in general charge of all poor relief. It has authority to establish and maintain a poorhouse; to provide such temporary relief as may be needed; to care for the feeble-minded; to present juvenile delinquents to the county courts and to provide a house of detention for such; to bind out dependent children or consent to their adoption and, at their discretion, to revoke such 4789 ff 1230

indentures or contracts. The board is required to keep full records of all persons who may receive any assistance from the county, their nativity, age, sex, time of immigration to the United States and to Colorado, amount of relief given and cost of maintenance, and to make full report to the governor. A copy of this record is also kept by the county clerk.

1193
165
1234

The board of county commissioners may select one of its members to act as superintendent of the poor; but in counties where no superintendent is specifically provided for, the chairman of the board is superintendent ex officio. He informs the board of all cases of improper treatment of children; binds out to service such persons as the board may direct, including children under 14 years of age who may become chargeable to the county; acts as guardian of every poor person bound out to service in the county and, as guardian, is required to see that they receive just treatment; and reports monthly to the board.

6525

In cities the county council and in incorporated towns the board of trustees is authorized to establish and maintain hospitals, orphanages, and other places for the relief of persons in distress through sickness or poverty.

507

(2) A board of county visitors, six in number (unsalaried) three of them women, not more than three of the same political affiliation, is appointed for each county by the probate judge of the county. It is the duty of this board to inspect, at least once in every three months, all charitable and correctional institutions supported in whole or in part by county or municipal taxation, or under county or municipal control, and all private hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, retreats, and orphanages, and to report with recommendations to the state board of charities.

B. Private.

1911: 204
1909: 411

All private institutions which care for dependent persons are required to obtain licenses from the state board of charities and corrections, and are subject to inspection by that board and also by the board of county visitors. Hospitals and dispensaries are also required to obtain licenses from the state board of health and are subject to its inspection.

559

Any association or individual to whose care the court awards any dependent child becomes, unless otherwise ordered, the guardian of the child, except as to its estate, and may place the child in a suitable family home, with or without indenture. It can not, however, receive any dependent child until it has been approved by the state bureau of child and animal protection, and during the guardianship is subject to careful surveillance by that bureau, by the state board of charities and corrections, or by the court.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

4789, 4791
1913: 694

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Every poor person who is unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy,

lunacy, or other unavoidable cause, and is not supported by relatives; also any nonresident or other person, not a pauper, who falls sick in a county and has no means to provide care and medical attendance, is entitled to receive from the county such relief and care as may be needed. A parent or parents may under certain conditions be entitled to receive such aid from the officers of the poor as shall make it possible to continue the care of children in the home.

Any person who knowingly brings a pauper into a county where he is not lawfully settled is subject to a fine. 4798

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is acquired by 60 days' actual residence in the county immediately preceding the time of application for relief. The expense of relief furnished to a pauper with legal residence in another county may be collected from that county, which is required to remove the pauper. 4794

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The children, parents, brothers, and sisters, grandchildren and grandparents of an indigent person, if they or any of them are of sufficient ability and are residents of the state, are responsible for his support in the order named; provided that, when intemperance or other bad conduct is the cause of the poverty, only the parent or child is liable for his support; also that married women, while their husbands live, are not liable to a suit. 4789

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—The county commissioners are authorized to establish a poorhouse in each county when they deem it proper so to do, and to acquire for that purpose a tract of land not exceeding 640 acres, to employ necessary help, and to appoint a physician to attend those who may fall sick. 4799

2. Outdoor relief.—The county authorities furnish outdoor relief, under authority which is implied, rather than specifically stated, in the provision requiring full records to be kept of "all persons who may during the year receive any assistance in money or other aid out of the treasury of the county, or who may be maintained at any hospital, poorhouse, or upon any poor farm." 1229

In cities with 15,000 or more population the city council has power to provide for the distribution of outdoor relief to the poor, as well as to establish and maintain an infirmary, or may contract with established hospitals and infirmaries for the care of the indigent sick. Cities with over 2,000 and less than 15,000 population are authorized to foster associated charity organizations by annual appropriations not to exceed a specified sum, and by granting the use of suitable buildings. 6554, 6568

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Children under 16 years of age, who are dependent upon the public for support; who are destitute, homeless, or abandoned, without proper parental care or guardianship; who habitually beg or receive alms, or live in unfit environment, are classed as depend- 552

ent or neglected children. Any such children found in a county are to be presented by the county commissioners to the county or juvenile court, which, on full investigation, may order the child, if of sound body and mind, to be sent to the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.

586 Children under 16 years of age, who are liable to prosecution and come within the jurisdiction of the courts for penalty, are classed as delinquents; yet are, so far as possible, regarded in the light of dependent or neglected children, and are subject to similar methods of treatment. Probation officers are appointed who have general watch over their interests before the juvenile court; houses of detention are provided for their temporary care pending their commitment to an institution, usually the industrial school for boys or that for girls; when practicable they are placed out in families, and in general are under the same supervision by the state board of charities and corrections as are dependent and neglected children.

573, 582 584 The board of control of the home is required to use special diligence in placing in suitable family homes children under its care. The homes must be approved by the board; the placing is by written contract; and the children are to remain until they are 21 years of age or, in the discretion of the board, until they are 18 years of age. The contract must provide for the education of the child in the public schools at least six months in each year; for teaching it some useful occupation; for kind treatment and the payment to the child, on the termination of the contract, of a specified sum of money. The contract may be canceled by either party. Such children are subject to the inspection and supervision of the board, and it is the duty of the agent of the home, or of the county commissioners, to visit such children when requested to do so by the superintendent of the home; to report on the facts, and also to make investigation whenever informed that such a child is illtreated. It is the duty of the superintendent to seek out homeless children and childless homes and aid in bringing the two together, to investigate cases of abuse of children, and to take steps to protect them.

1913: 151 In its care of the children committed to the home the board of control is not subject to any order of court but may use its own discretion.

1913: 694 In case it should appear that the parent or parents of a child committed to the home are proper guardians, but unable through poverty to care for the child, the board of county commissioners, or the officers in cities and counties charged with the care of the poor, are authorized to provide such assistance in money or supplies as may be judged best by the court. In case the home is unable to provide a family home by adoption within six months, it is instructed to board out the child in some suitable home until the age of 16 years or until adoption, regard being had to the religious belief of the child. Full reports are to be made to the state board of charities and corrections.

1911: 198 Any poor orphan (or half orphan) child or children under the age of 14 years may be placed in a charitable educational institu-

tion, and bound to it by the mother or guardian, or if there be no mother or guardian, then by the board or commission, superintendent, or other officer who has charge of the poor. The institution is to have exclusive control of such children, and may discharge them by giving notice in writing to the mother, guardian, or proper authorities.

Every orphan, half orphan, foundling, or destitute child under 5 years of age is entitled to be received in the State Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children at the expense of the state; and applicants above the age of 5 years may be received at the option of the board of trustees, provided that the parents of applicants who are able to do so shall pay a reasonable sum quarterly for the privileges of the home. 4735

A child, a minor, or an inmate of an orphan asylum abandoned by parents, or otherwise dependent, may be adopted by authorization of a county court and the consent of persons in charge of the child. A dependent child may be bound out by the superintendent of the poor of the county on authorization of the county court. The guardianship of a dependent child is to conform, so far as possible, to the religious faith of its parents. 526, 138 559

B. The sick.

Sick inmates of a poorhouse are treated by a physician specially appointed for that purpose, and dependent sick persons, whether or not legal residents of the county, are to be cared for by the county commissioners. In cities provision is also made for hospitals. 4792, 4802

(There are general rules for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis, but no special reference to poor persons.) 1913: 457

C. The blind and deaf.

Every blind, deaf, or mute citizen of the state, of sound mind, between the ages of 6 and 21 years, is entitled to receive, at the expense of the state, an education in the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind. Applicants over the age of 21 years are admitted at the option of the board of trustees, and those from other states may be admitted on payment quarterly in advance of the per capita cost of the inmates for the previous year. 4334

All blind men and women over 21 years of age and who have been citizens of the state for three years, and can give satisfactory references as to character, are entitled to admission to the Industrial Workshop for the Blind at Denver, or may receive education in their homes. 4343

D. The insane.

The term "lunatic" is construed to include idiots, insane or distracted persons, and every person who by reason of intemperance or any disorder or unsoundness of mind is incapable of managing and caring for his own estate. 4125

Any such person liable to endanger his own person or property or that of others if allowed to go at large is to be brought before 4127 ff

the court, and if found to be a proper subject must be transferred to the state hospital, or to some hospital or other suitable place. Expenditures on behalf of any insane person may be recovered from such person's estate or from persons who may be liable by law for his maintenance, but the county is chargeable for commitment but not for treatment in the state hospital. A pauper patient, when discharged, is to be furnished by the state with certain supplies and transportation.

E. The feeble-minded.

1909: 180 Feeble-minded children and mental defectives, incompetent to care for themselves, are provided for in the State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives. Applicants or legal guardians must be bona fide residents of the state, and persons who are committed but have no legal settlement must be returned to the county or state to which they belong. Where possible, parents are required to pay the whole or part of the cost of maintenance. The judge of the court committing a person is required to issue a certificate showing the name, age, nativity, occupation, residence, and particulars of commitment of the person.

F. Inebriates.

1911: 447 An habitual drunkard who has legal settlement a in county may, on petition duly verified in the county court, be sent by the judge to an approved institution in the state for treatment, the expense, in case he can not meet it, being borne by the county to a limited amount.

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1911: 601 Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Union or Confederate Armies between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, or in the War with Spain, who were honorably discharged, and who have been bona fide residents of the state for one year preceding application (residence being waived in the case of members of Colorado regiments), may be maintained in the Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. An inmate of the home is entitled to have a dependent wife at the home as an inmate, provided that she is 50 years of age or upward or was married to him prior to 1890, or is an invalid, or is required as an attendant upon her husband who is a confirmed invalid.

CONNECTICUT.

AUTHORITIES:
General Statutes, Revision, 1912.
Public Acts, 1887 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of General Statutes and chapters of Public Acts. The years in which the public acts were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities is composed of five members—three men and two women—(unsalaried) appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. It is authorized to inspect all almshouses, homes for neglected or dependent children, asylums, hospitals, and all institutions for the care and support of the dependent or criminal classes; and is required in its inspection of institutions in which persons are detained by compulsion to ascertain whether any have been unjustly placed or are improperly held; and, under certain conditions, to correct any abuses found to exist, an appeal to the governor from the board's decision being permitted. Inspection of correctional institutions, the state hospitals for the insane, and the Connecticut Colony for Epileptics is to be made quarterly by at least one member of the board of each sex. 2857 **1913:** 1653

The board appoints a salaried secretary or superintendent, who has all the powers of a member of the board, except that of voting at meetings, but who in the exercise of those powers is subject to the direction of the board; and it may authorize the secretary or superintendent, or any agent appointed by it, to visit family homes where children are placed, to recommend such homes to the county boards, and to perform such other duties as it may prescribe. The superintendent may also, in cooperation with the state board of health, visit premises in which children under 10 years of age are entertained or boarded, and enforce such suitable sanitary measures respecting them as they may deem proper. 2865, 2505 2555

(2) The board of education for the blind consists of the governor and the chief justice of the state and a man and woman appointed by the governor. It has the exclusive right to visit, inspect, and report concerning the Connecticut Institute for the Blind, and is required to inspect that institute thoroughly, without advance notice, at least once in every three months. It may contract with institutions for the instruction of the blind, and reports annually to the governor on the condition, progress, and needs of blind persons in the state. **1905:** Ch. 66, 2286

(3) The state tuberculosis commission, consisting of three salaried members appointed by the governor, one of them a phy- **1913:** 1781

sician experienced in the treatment of the disease, is instructed, as necessity arises, to erect, in such parts of the state as it may select, sanatoria for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No such person may be allowed to remain in an almshouse or county temporary home, but must be transferred by the county commissioners to one of these sanatoria. Patients are to be admitted without regard to the stage of the disease, regard being had to the safety and comfort of other inmates. Those who can pay for treatment are expected to do so, but indigent persons are provided for by the counties from which they came.

2873 Special Laws, 1887 (4) The soldiers' hospital board, composed of the governor, adjutant general, surgeon general, and three veteran soldiers, residents of the state, who are nominated by the commander of the Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, and confirmed by the governor, has immediate control of Fitch's Home for Soldiers (originally a private corporation), and has sole authority in regard to the admission of any soldier, sailor, or marine to any hospital or home in the state, and their discharge from it; and makes all necessary rules and regulations for their government while inmates of such hospital or home.

2773 **2. Institutional.**—(1) The Connecticut hospitals for the insane, two in number, are each governed by a board consisting of the governor and 12 trustees appointed by the senate.

2818 (2) The Connecticut School for Boys is conducted by a board of 12 trustees appointed by the senate, who bind out, discharge, and recommit inmates and report annually to the governor.

1909: Ch. 207 (3) The Connecticut Colony for Epileptics is under the government and control of a board of trustees of eight members (unsalaried) appointed by the governor, who report biennially to the general assembly.

1913: 1765 (4) The Connecticut School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, originally a private institution, has passed into the hands of the state and is to be under the government and control of a board of five trustees appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The board appoints the officers, assistants, and employees of the institution, makes rules and regulations for its conduct and for the admission of inmates, and reports biennially to the legislature.

2480 1903: Ch. 409 **3. Local.**—In each town the selectmen, as overseers of the poor, are authorized to provide for the subsistence of all paupers having a settlement in the town and for all state paupers in it, unless such support is otherwise provided for by the state, and to inspect all premises occupied as boarding places for infants. They keep full records of persons relieved and make annual reports to the state board of charities.

B. Private.

2857, 2790 1911: 1318 Private institutions are inspected by the state board of charities and by the state board of health, and must in many cases, such as maternity hospitals, obtain a license from the mayor or board of health or health officer of the town, and make reports

and be open to inspection. Also orphan asylums, children's homes, and similar institutions, unless specially chartered by the state, are required to obtain a license from the state board of charities and to report annually to the board the number of children cared for, the cause of death for any who have died, and the cost per capita of caring for inmates.

The Connecticut Institute for the Blind, a private corporation, is under the care of a board of trustees, receives appropriations from the state, and is under the immediate supervision of the board of education of the blind. Similarly, the deaf wards of the state are educated in the American School for the Deaf, Hartford, and the Mystic Oral School for the Deaf. 1905: Ch. 66

The Connecticut Prison Association, a private corporation organized to assist prisoners in self-reform, aid discharged convicts, etc., is especially intrusted with the care of insane or idiotic persons confined in the state prison, and on their discharge sees that they are properly cared for by the authorities duly chargeable with them. 2910

The Connecticut Humane Society, through its prosecuting officers appointed by the governor, has coordinately with the state board of charities the right to present to the probate courts cases of children who are illtreated for commitment to the county homes or the Girls' Industrial School. Other private institutions, as the House of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, and the Florence Crittenton Mission, New Haven, receive girls from 16 to 21 years of age committed by the courts and supported at state expense. 2795 (Special Acts, 1887, p. 722–3) 1907: Ch. 48

The state also makes annual appropriations to certain private hospitals, the money to be expended under the direction of the governor and the managers of said institutions for the support of charity patients, and to be so used as to benefit the different towns as they may make application. Private insane asylums are required to obtain a license from the governor, which license may be revoked for cause. 2852, 2772

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—All persons who have no estate sufficient for their support, and have no relatives of sufficient ability who are obliged by law to support them, are supported at the expense of the town where they belong; and every town is required to support all the poor inhabitants belonging to it, whether residing in it or in any other town of the state. 2476

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement in a town is gained by persons not resident of this state or of some other state of the United States, by vote of the inhabitants of the town or by consent of the justice of the peace and the selectmen. An inhabitant of another state or territory must have statedly resided for one year in the town where he makes application and been admitted as above or have owned for one year unincumbered real estate to the value of $334. 2466, 2468

An inhabitant of another town gains settlement as above or by residence four years in the town without becoming chargeable 2469

to it. A married woman retains her own settlement with her minor children unless her husband has one or acquires one. The widow and minor children of a person who has continuously resided in a town for a part of the four years, by continuing their residence in such town from the death of the husband or father, gain a settlement therein under the same conditions.

2493
1907: Ch. 201

All persons needing relief who have no settlement in any town in the state; and all indigent persons discharged from the state prison or county jail, or from the state or county workhouse, who were not inhabitants of any town in the state at the time of their commitment, and who have no relatives in the state liable to support them; and the children born of such persons, while in such institutions, are provided for by the state comptroller as state paupers.

1907: Ch. 201
2475

A person who becomes chargeable within the first year of his residence in this state may be removed to the place in the state or county whence he came to the state. There is a penalty for bringing a poor person into a town in which he has no settlement, with the intent of making him chargeable.

2499

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The husband, father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, children or grandchildren, are liable for the support of a poor person, if of sufficient ability. An indigent widow may seek relief from persons to whom her husband's estate was devised.

B. Methods of relief.

2490, 2477

1. Institutional relief.—One or more poorhouses may be established by any town, or by two adjoining towns, for the admission of poor persons, and all paupers are to be supported in such place or places. Medical treatment by one or more competent physicians is provided for all persons for whose support a town is liable but in no case by contract to the lowest bidder.

2477

2. Outdoor relief.—Towns are authorized to give temporary aid to any person in need of partial support, and the state comptroller may contract with any person or with any town for the support of state paupers.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

2795
1911: 1431
2791, 2799
2805

Any child between the ages of 4 and 18 years who has been deserted, neglected, or cruelly treated; who is dependent or is living in any improper house, on petition of the Connecticut Humane Society or the state board of charities, may be committed by any court of probate or any city, police, borough, or town court to any temporary county home until the age of 16 years if a male and of 18 years if a female, unless sooner discharged; and may, by the board of management of that home, be placed in a private family, a chartered orphan asylum, or a children's home. Such children are not allowed to remain in an almshouse after a temporary home is provided, except that a child may stay with a parent of good moral character not exceeding 30 days during the year. The expenses for the support of

such children are paid by the state out of school moneys and from a county tax, except that parents of a child committed to a temporary county home are required to contribute to its support if of sufficient ability to do so. The transfer of a child to a private home or to the keeping of any suitable person or institution, upon the petition of the parents or guardians, relieves the town from which it was committed of the expense of supporting it.

Temporary homes are provided for children between the ages of 4 and 18 years who have been neglected, deserted, cruelly treated, or are dependent or live in any improper house; and they are to be used while efforts are made for the placing of the children in well-selected family homes. 2798

The establishment, maintenance, and supervision of these homes is in the hands of a board consisting of the county commissioners, one member of the state board of charities, and one member of the state board of health. This board may appoint a committee of one or more men or women in each county to inspect the home or homes and assist said board in the careful selection of family homes for the children; such family homes must be visited by the board or its agents at least once in every three months. 2790

Any pauper or indigent child of sound mind who is a cripple or is afflicted with a noncontagious incurable disease may be sent by court of probate, with approval of the governor, to the Home for Incurables at Newington, under the auspices of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society Corporation, the state to pay a certain proportion and the balance, not to exceed a fixed amount, to be paid by the parents or grandparents of the child or by the town in which he belongs. 1907: Ch. 254

Children not properly provided for by their parents or having no one to care for them may be indentured by the selectmen of any town to be apprenticed to some trade, or to any society incorporated for the purpose of educating and relieving destitute children. 4686

A child under 14 years of age may be adopted by authorization of a probate court, on presentation and consent by its guardian, parents, or by the selectmen, or officers of an institution in whose care it is placed. 233

A boy under 16 years who has no suitable home or adequate means of earning a living may be received by the Connecticut School for Boys, at the expense of the state, to remain until he is 21 years of age, unless sooner discharged or bound as an apprentice. The trustees of the school may indenture any boy, with his consent or that of his parents or guardians, for the purpose of benefiting the boy, or may, in their discretion, place him in a suitable home. 2823, 2828

B. The sick.

Persons in need of medical treatment, for whose support a town is liable, are furnished such treatment by one or more competent physicians at the expense of the town. 2478

Any resident of the state afflicted with tuberculosis in any form may, on application, without regard to the stage of the disease or his financial condition, be received in some one of the

county homes for tuberculosis; and inmates of almshouses or temporary homes so afflicted are to be transferred to one of these homes. In order to insure this transfer every almshouse and temporary home must be inspected once in six months by a reputable physician. Patients able to pay full cost are required to do so; those unable to pay full cost pay a minimum charge, the balance being provided by the city or town; those unable to pay are admitted upon order of the selectmen of the town, the cost of treatment being charged to the city or town.

C. The blind.

2285, 2294 All blind persons, or persons debarred from public schools because of blindness, who are of suitable age and capacity and are legal residents of the state, may be instructed at state expense, under limitations, upon approval by the board of education of the blind. Adult blind persons who have been beneficiaries of the state in any institution for the purpose of learning a trade, and who are legal residents of the state, may be provided with machinery, tools, and materials to a limited amount each, for the purpose of enabling them to engage in some useful occupation.

D. The deaf and dumb.

1903: p. 231 Deaf and dumb persons are not provided for in state institutions, but the governor contracts for their education, choosing the state beneficiaries from the list of deaf and dumb, which the selectmen are required to return to him each year.

E. The insane.

1905: Ch. 81 Any pauper adjudged insane by the proper authorities is admitted to one of the two state hospitals for the insane, a portion of the expense of his support being paid by the town of residence and the remainder by the state. When an indigent insane person not a pauper is taken to a state asylum, the person making the application is required to pay a minimum rate for the support of the person committed, the remainder to be paid by the state. An indigent insane person who is not a legal resident of any town within the jurisdiction of the probate court may not be committed to an insane asylum, but may be committed by the governor to any suitable place of detention, the expense to be paid by the state, not to exceed a specified sum.

1905: Ch. 196 In case neither of the insane asylums can accommodate a person committed, the court having jurisdiction may commit the person to such other hospital or asylum as it finds suitable.

F. The feeble-minded.

2787 Indigent imbecile children may be committed by the court of probate, with approval of the governor, to the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, a portion of the expense of each child to be paid by the state and the remainder by the parents or grandparents, or the town to which the child belongs.

G. Epileptics.

Epileptics receive scientific treatment, education, employment, and custody in the Connecticut Colony for Epileptics. The trustees are authorized to admit patients, preference being given to hopeful cases, the expense of support and treatment to be paid, in whole or in part, out of the estate of the patient, if he has any; if not, to be paid by the town in which he has a settlement, and if he has no settlement, to be paid by the state. 1909: Ch. 207

H. Inebriates.

Inebriates and dipsomaniacs, upon application of selectmen or relatives to the court of probate in the district in which they reside, may be committed after a hearing to the custody of some suitable individual or inebriate asylum in the state for treatment at the expense of the inebriate's estate, if he has any. 2744

I. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in Connecticut regiments or the Navy quota of the state in the Civil War or the Spanish-American War, and were honorably discharged, if they are unable to earn a livelihood, or to provide necessary surgical or medical treatment, are entitled to admission to Fitch's Home for Soldiers, a state asylum for the insane, or other home or hospital on application to the soldiers' hospital board, if at the time of enlistment and at the time of application they were residents of the state. So far as possible persons so admitted are expected to meet the expense, but when that can not be done it is met by the state. Also such as are dipsomaniacs, or are addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants and are unable to meet the expense of treatment, are entitled to relief at the expense of the state. 2872 1905: Ch. 261 2868

The wife or children under 16 years of age of a soldier, sailor, or marine who has been admitted by the soldiers' hospital board to an institution, and who can not support them, may be provided for by the authorities in charge of the poor in the place where he belongs, the expense, within certain limitations, being met by the state under the direction of the soldiers' hospital board. 1909: Ch. 18

DELAWARE.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Code, 1893.
Session Laws, 1895 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages of Code and to pages and years of Session Laws The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1909: 144
1913: 259

1. General.[1]—(1) The Delaware state tuberculosis commission consists of nine members (unsalaried), three from each county, appointed by the governor. It is authorized to provide treatment for indigent patients in sanatoriums, to establish and maintain a hospital building or buildings for the care of colored patients, and to establish and maintain at least one dispensary in each county for the treatment of indigent consumptive patients; it makes annual report to the governor.

1900: 140
1913: 265

(2) The Delaware commission for the blind consists of seven members appointed by the judges of the superior court, each county to be entitled to at least one member. It has supervision and control of the education, training, and welfare of blind persons residing in the state; has authority, within certain limits of time and expense, to support indigent blind persons who are learning a trade; appoints suitable persons to be instructors of the blind under its direction and has authority to pass on applications for instruction. It is also instructed to make investigation twice each year as to the value of the instruction given and the care taken of the pupils.[2]

385

2. Institutional.—The Delaware State Hospital for the Insane is under the control and management of a board of nine trustees, three from each county, appointed by the governor. One of the three trustees from each county must be a physician in good standing and not more than two may be members of the same political party.

371, 378

3. Local.—Trustees of the poor in each county are appointed by the commissioners of the levy court. They have the superintendency of the almshouse and the regulation of all matters relating to the support, employment, and keep of the poor; may grant licenses for landing immigrants; under certain conditions may make contracts for the support of paupers; and may provide outdoor relief where needed.

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[1] There is no state board of charities or similar supervisory agency.

[2] The deaf and dumb are provided for on certification by the judges of the superior court and on warrant by the governor.

B. PRIVATE.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Old Folks' Home at Dover, the Soldiers' Rest Room at Delaware City, and St. Michael's Day Nursery and Hospital for Babies are recognized by the state and receive annual appropriations for their maintenance. 547

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Any indigent person is entitled to temporary relief, but a person must have a legal settlement in the state to be entitled to permanent relief. 379

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement in a county is gained by executing any public office therein for a year; by paying poor taxes therein for two consecutive years; by occupying and paying rent for premises therein for the yearly value of $50 for one year; by becoming seized of a freehold estate in any real property therein of the value of $100 and dwelling upon the same for one year; by serving one year therein as a lawful apprentice or servant; or, in case of an immigrant or person imported from a foreign country, by serving under a lawful indenture as an apprentice or servant for 60 days. The legal settlement of the head of the family becomes the place of settlement of his minor children and of his wife or widow. 375

Anyone who has not a legal settlement in the county and is likely to become a charge upon the trustees may with his family be removed to the place of his legal settlement in some other county or state. 376

A person in the almshouse who has no legal settlement in the county may be removed to the place of his legal settlement, and any expense for the support of a poor person having a settlement in another county constitutes a legal claim for compensation from that county.

Any person or corporation who may bring into the county or retain in his service any poor person without a legal settlement therein, and who is likely to become a public charge, may be compelled to meet such charges or to remove such person from the county. 398

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren, in the order named, are liable for the support of any poor person who is unable to support himself.

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1. Institutional relief.—An almshouse and poor farm may be established and maintained for the poor of a county by the trustees of the poor, who appoint an overseer to have immediate care of the inmates. 371 ff

2. Outdoor relief.—Any poor person requiring public relief who can not be safely removed to the almshouse may be relieved by any trustee of the poor of the county until he can be removed to the almshouse.

In Sussex County the trustees are authorized to contract for the support of such paupers as have been in the almshouse at least three months, and shall be willing to be supported out of it, and under limitations as to expense and the number of persons so supported.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

608
1911: 709

Minors may be bound as apprentices to trades or otherwise, or as servants, males until the age of 21 years and females until 18 years, but white persons must not be bound as servants. Special provision is made for the commitment by the courts of New Castle County of dependent or neglected children to institutions or their placement in homes.

B. The sick.

1909: 144

Indigent sick persons are provided for in almshouses, and when not able to be removed to the almshouse may be cared for in their homes. Indigent consumptive patients are to be treated in dispensaries established by the Delaware state tuberculosis commission, or if necessary they may be sent to sanatoriums for treatment, the state meeting the actual cost of maintenance when neither the patient nor relatives are able to meet it.

C. The blind.

1909: 140

Adult indigent blind persons, resident in the state, may on application, if approved, receive instruction from persons appointed by the Delaware commission for the blind; and blind children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are to receive appropriate instruction for at least six months in every year, and failure of parents or guardians to provide this is regarded as a misdemeanor.

D. The deaf and dumb.

388

Indigent deaf and dumb persons of the state, on application to and nomination by the judges of the superior court, and on warrant by the governor, may be admitted into any institution—or placed with a private instructor—under what is known as the oral method for the instruction of the deaf and dumb or blind, and the expenses of such indigent pupils are met by special appropriation by the state.

E. The insane.

386

Any indigent insane person, a citizen of the state, is to be admitted to the state hospital upon the written order of any one or two of the trustees of the poor of a county, or by the chancellor of the state. If able, he is to meet the expenses; but if indigent, the expense of examination and transportation to the hospital is paid by the county in which he was a resident at the time of the examination.

F. The feeble-minded.

Indigent imbecile children of the state, on application to the associate judges of the superior court, may be admitted into the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, the expense to be borne, if necessary, by the state. Not more than two imbecile children from each county may be in the institution at the same time. 388

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITIES:
United States Statutes at Large.

[The side-note references are to volumes and pages.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

31 : 664 **1. General.**—(1) The board of charities, consisting of five persons (unsalaried) appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is authorized to visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision over all institutions, societies, or associations of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, for the care or treatment of residents of the District, which are supported in whole or in part by appropriations by Congress. The board makes a report to Congress through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who may order an investigation by the board of any penal, charitable, or reformatory institution. The immediate conduct of the charitable institutions under the control of the District is in the hands of officers appointed by the Commissioners of the District.

27 : 268
31 : 843 (2) The board of children's guardians, consisting of nine persons (unsalaried), at least three of whom must be women and three men, appointed by the judges of the police and criminal courts, has the care of dependent children. It acts as legal guardian of children committed to its care by the juvenile court, and may apprentice them or place them in institutions or private families, care being taken to select those of the same religious faith; and children in the reform schools may be turned over to it by the trustees to be retained during good behavior. The board reports annually to the board of charities.

B. PRIVATE.

Supplement to Rev. Stats., v. 2, p. 412. All private institutions for the care of poor, sick, or otherwise dependent persons which receive Government aid are under the supervision of the board of charities, or of the board of children's guardians; and private hospitals must be licensed by the District Commissioners and be open for inspection at any time by the health officer.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

35 : 719 Residents of the District who are unable to support themselves and who have no immediate relatives able to support them

or who are unable to supply necessary medical attendance, and children under 16 years of age in similar condition, are entitled to receive relief. There are no statutes in regard to settlement or defining the conditions or methods of poor relief. (Aside from the acts creating the board of charities, the board of children's guardians, the juvenile court, and supplementary acts relating thereto, the legislation in regard to poor relief is confined to the appropriation laws passed by Congress, but laws in the various states in regard to these matters are followed, as a rule.)

B. Methods of relief.

A person entitled to relief by application to the board of charities may be admitted to one of the institutions under its immediate supervision, or may receive medical aid from a physician to the poor regularly employed by the District of Columbia. There is an annual appropriation made by Congress for the relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer. This admits of outdoor medical relief. 35 : 723

1. Institutional relief.—Institutions for the relief of persons entitled to receive it, maintained by the District of Columbia, include: The Home for the Aged and Infirm, with which a farm is connected; the Municipal Lodging House; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Temporary Home; the Washington Asylum Hospital (a general city hospital); and the Tuberculosis Hospital. Sick persons are cared for at the expense of the District in the Freedmen's Hospital (a Federal institution for colored patients); the Columbia Hospital for Women (a private institution controlled by a board of directors appointed by the Commissioners of the District); and nine other private hospitals. Each institution maintained by the District is under the care of a superintendent appointed by the Commissioners of the District or by its own board of directors, when it has such a board, and admission is on application to and approval of the board of charities.

2. Outdoor relief.—Provision is made for medical attendance on the indigent sick by physicians appointed by the board of charities, and for the supply of needed medicines, but further relief is not given, except by private charity.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Destitute or abandoned children, or those without suitable homes and adequate means of earning a living, may be committed by the juvenile court to the care of the board of children's guardians. That board may take temporary care of children pending investigation, and has feeble-minded children also under its care. 27 : 268 35 : 721

A justice of the supreme court of the District may, on complaint, provide for the adoption of children. 31 : 1252

B. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

35: 295 Indigent blind children are instructed in institutions in Maryland, as are also colored deaf-mutes, while teachable white deaf-mutes are provided for in the District in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, and blind persons are given instruction and employment in the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, and at the Aid Association for the Blind.

C. The insane.

Insane persons are cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane, the cost being met by the District of Columbia on a per capita basis.

FLORIDA.

AUTHORITIES:
General Statutes, 1906.
Session Laws, 1905 to 1913.
State Constitution.

[The side-note references are to sections of Statutes, pages of Session Laws, and articles and sections of Constitution. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The board of commissioners of state institutions, consisting of the governor and the administrative officers of the executive department, has supervision of all matters connected with such institutions. The board has immediate charge of the Florida Hospital for the Insane, employs a superintendent and other employees, and makes rules and regulations for its conduct. Con., Art. IV, sec. 17 1188

(2) The board of control of educational institutions, consisting of five citizens appointed by the governor, unsalaried, but with actual expenses paid, manages and controls the Florida Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, together with certain educational institutions, subject to the general control and supervision of the state board of education. It is required to visit and inspect the said institutions in each and every department, and to report to the legislature. **1905: 45**

(3) The state board of health, consisting of three citizens appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, is authorized to establish and maintain a hospital for indigent crippled children and a sanatorium for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Pending the establishment of the hospital the board is authorized to arrange with any sanatorium or hospital in the state to care for and treat indigent crippled and deformed children and pay for such treatment. **1911: 41**

2. Local.—The county commissioners of each county have authority to care for and provide for the poor and indigent people of the county and to build and keep in repair county buildings. 769

The city or town council in cities and towns is authorized to provide for the support of the poor, the infirm, and the insane. 1048

B. PRIVATE.

Any association or institution organized under the law governing the formation of benevolent or charitable associations, or any person receiving or desiring to receive children, is required on **1911: 187**

requisition from the county judge at any time to furnish such reports, information, and statements as he may deem proper.

Declaration, sec. 6

The appropriation from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, of any funds in aid of any sectarian institution is strictly forbidden.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

Con., Art. XIII, sec. 5

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Residents of the state who, by reason of age, infirmity, or misfortune may have claims upon the aid and sympathy of society, are to be provided for by the respective counties of the state.

2. Legal settlement.—There appears to be no provision as to the length of residence necessary to obtain poor relief.

2595

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The children of parents who are unable to support themselves are required to make provision for their support, the justice of the peace being authorized to make assessment on the children for this purpose, if after trial it seems just.

B. Methods of relief.

Con., Art. XIII, sec. 1

(Beyond the general authority conferred on the county commissioners to provide for the indigent and to provide and maintain county buildings, using certain funds for that purpose, there is no mention of poor relief, and apparently it is at the discretion of the county commissioners as to quantity, quality, and method.)

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1911: 181

Any child under 17 years of age who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, who has no proper parental care or guardianship, is found begging or receiving alms, or living in a place unfit for such child, and any child under the age of 12 years who is found begging, peddling, singing, or playing any musical instrument on the street, giving any public entertainment for money or other thing of value, or who accompanies or is used in aid of any person so doing, is termed a "dependent" child.

1911: 182

Any child under 17 years of age who violates any law or ordinance, who is incorrigible or a persistent truant, associates with vicious or immoral persons, grows up in idleness or crime, visits disorderly houses, a gaming house, or any place where intoxicating or malt liquors are sold or given away, is termed a "delinquent" child.

Dependent and neglected children are under the supervision and control of the county judge acting as judge of the juvenile court.

1911: 184

Any dependent child under 17 years of age, on presentation before the county court by a probation officer, police officer, or agent for a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and

after investigation by the court, is to be committed by the judge to the care of some suitable state or county reformatory or institution, or some suitable citizen, or private institution or association willing to receive him. Pending final disposition of the case the child may be kept in some suitable place, as the judge may direct; but no child may be incarcerated in any common jail. The judge may change such order in his discretion, or, when the child requires it, send it to a hospital or sanitarium for special care. The child, unless otherwise ordered, becomes a ward of the person or institution to whose care it is committed, and may be placed in a family home or be given away for adoption.

Any parent or person having the right of disposal of a dependent child may enter into an agreement, subject to the approval of the county judge, with an incorporated association or institution for the surrender of the child to be placed in a family home or for its adoption.

An order authorizing the adoption of a child may be issued by a judge of a circuit court after full investigation and adequate notice. 2004

Minor children may be bound out by the county judge as apprentices when orphans without means of maintenance, or when the father is dead and the mother is unable to provide properly for the child; or when in charge of a parent adjudged a vagrant; or when the minor has been so adjudged; or when the father fails to provide support and the mother consents to the binding out. Every child under 16 years of age whose father has been placed on the pauper list may be bound out. A parent or guardian may bind out a child as an apprentice with the approval of the judge, but if the child is 16 years old or over its consent must be obtained. 2639

B. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

All blind, deaf, and dumb persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years residing in the state are entitled to education, care, and maintenance at the Florida Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb. But a person making marked progress on attaining the age of 21 years may not be dismissed from the school excepting at such person's option until graduated. Transportation is furnished, but those able to pay the necessary expenses, tuition excepted, are required to do so. 420

C. The insane.

An indigent insane person, on application by proper persons and examination by competent practitioners, may be committed by the county judge or circuit judge to the Florida Hospital for the Insane, provided that if the person does not require confinement or mechanical restraint, he may be delivered to the county commissioners for maintenance as provided for paupers or, at the discretion of the judge, to anyone else for custody and maintenance. Transportation to the hospital is furnished by the hospital. 1907: 217

GEORGIA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code of the State of Georgia, 1911.

[The side-note references are to volumes and sections of the Code. No provisions found in Session Laws, 1912.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—There is no state board of charities, but all charitable institutions report to the governor, who also has general supervision of all buildings and property of the state.

2. Institutional.—There are five state charitable institutions, each under a separate board of trustees.

I: 1571 (1) The Georgia State Sanitarium, for the insane, is under the management of a board of 10 trustees, 1 of them a competent physician, who are appointed by and report annually to the governor.

I: 1401 (2) The Georgia Academy for the Blind is under the control of a self-perpetuating board of 7 trustees and is inspected annually by a board of 10 visitors appointed by the governor. Both boards report annually to the governor.

I: 1416 (3) The Georgia School for the Deaf is governed by a board of seven trustees appointed by the governor and is subject to annual inspection by a board of visitors also appointed by the governor. Both boards report to the governor.

I: 1615 (4) The Georgia State Sanitarium,[1] for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis, is under the care of a board appointed by the governor, consisting of two trustees from each congressional district, one of whom is a licensed practitioner of medicine. The law provides for two departments of the sanitarium, one for pay patients and one for indigent patients to be received free of charge.

II: 1515 (5) The Confederate Soldiers' Home of Georgia is under the charge of a board of trustees of 11 members who are appointed by the governor and report to him.

I: 541 **3. Local.**—The court of ordinary of each county has general supervision of all paupers, and may board out the poor or purchase or rent a poorhouse and farm, establish rules and regulations for the management of the farms, and appoint commissioners of the poor.

B. PRIVATE.

I: 2862 The Georgia Industrial Home, for children of destitute parents, and other similar private institutions, are under the supervision

[1] Authorized but apparently not in operation.

of a committee of nine persons appointed annually from among the members of the general assembly, by the presiding officers of the two houses. This committee investigates the conduct and management of such institutions and reports thereon to the general assembly.

Private charitable institutions for the care of children are incorporated by the superior courts of the counties and are under the supervision and direction of the courts of equity. The boards of managers make all by-laws and regulations and have the same control over the inmates as in the case of natural guardians. I: 2845 I: 4606

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A person who is not able to maintain himself by labor, and has not sufficient means for support, is entitled to the benefits of the provision for the poor. Females unable to maintain themselves, and also their helpless children, may be furnished food, clothing, or shelter to the extent required. I: 553

2. Legal settlement.—Provision is made concerning the removal of persons likely to become public charges, but no specific statement is made as to the length of residence in a county required of a poor person in order that he may be entitled to relief. A person removing a pauper to any county for the purpose of burdening that county with him is personally liable for such pauper's support. If for any reason the person removing the pauper can not be reached, the county from which transportation took place is liable. I: 557

Vessels, circuses, theatrical, or other migratory companies and transient individuals are responsible under bond for any infant, lunatic, maimed, deaf and dumb, blind, aged, or infirm person left by them in the state. I: 559

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, mother, or child of a poor person, if of sufficient ability, is responsible for his support. I: 554

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—The ordinary of each county is authorized to purchase land for a poorhouse or rent improvements for such purposes, and upon recommendation of the grand jury of the county, to purchase a house or farm, and may require all paupers in the county who are able, to work upon such farm. Such workshops, schoolhouses, or churches as the ordinary deems proper may be established on the poor farm. I: 542

Counties having a population of 75,000 or over, according to the latest Federal census, may provide charitable homes for indigent old women. I: 563

2. Outdoor relief.—The ordinaries are authorized to board out the poor and make all necessary contracts in relation to them. I: 542

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

I: 2848 A child whose natural guardians are unable to provide for it or who has been abandoned by the persons legally entitled to its custody and has been taken under the guardianship of the ordinary of the county, or who has been found in destitute circumstances through the neglect of proper guardians, and has been brought before the municipal or county officers, may be committed by such officers or surrendered by the guardians to a charitable institution for the care of children; and the managers or directors of such institution may, at their discretion, place such child by adoption or at service in some suitable employment and with some proper person or persons; but in every such case the indenture or contract shall insure to the child such treatment, education, or instruction as shall be useful to its situation and circumstances in life. If such surrender or commitment shall afterwards appear to the managers or directors of the institution to have been an error, they may at their discretion return the child to its parents, guardians, or protector, but if a second surrender or commitment be made it shall be regarded as final.

II: 891 Any boy or girl under 16 years of age who violates any city ordinance or commits any offense against any public law of the state not punishable by death or imprisonment for life, is termed a "delinquent" child, and any boy or girl under 16 years of age who habitually associates with vicious or immoral persons, frequents evil houses, or is growing up in circumstances involving exposure to a vicious, immoral, or criminal life, is termed a "wayward" child. For dealing with such cases a children's court may be established in any county to be presided over by a judge of the supreme court or, if necessary, by the judge of the city court, and any delinquent or wayward child is to be brought before this court. Pending the trial of the case the child is to be cared for in a detention room or house of detention, separate from the jail, under the care of a matron or other person of good moral character, or may be released on bail.

On conviction as delinquent or wayward the court may release the child on probation; commit it to an institution or some appropriate person; or, if over 10 years of age, may commit it for trial according to law. If after such trial the child is convicted of an offense not punishable by death or imprisonment for life, the court may release it on probation; commit it to an institution or appropriate person, sentence it according to law, or commit it to the Georgia State Reformatory.

B. The sick.

I: 1677 Cities of not less than 54,000 nor more than 75,000 inhabitants are authorized, either alone or in connection with the counties in which they are located, to establish sanitariums for consumptives, with a special department to which indigent patients are admitted free of charge.[1]

[1] This provision applies to Savannah only.

C. The blind.

Indigent blind persons between the ages of 7 and 25 years, who have been residents of the state for two years, are supported and educated for four years gratuitously in the Georgia Academy for the Blind so far as the funds will permit. In case there are more applicants than can be accommodated, they are apportioned among the counties according to population. I: 1401

D. The deaf and dumb.

Persons in the state between the ages of 7 and 25 years, who are too deaf to be educated in the common schools, and who are mentally and physically capable of receiving instruction, are admitted free to the Georgia School for the Deaf, for a period not to exceed 12 terms. If able to do so, the parents are required to furnish clothing. Day pupils are also admitted. I: 1426

E. Defectives.

Pauper lunatics, idiots, epileptics, and demented inebriates, who are resident citizens of the state, are cared for in the Georgia State Sanitarium for the insane without charge. Harmless incurable patients may be returned to the county from which sent. Harmless idiots and such others as do not actually require treatment in the sanitarium may be refused admission so long as there are any recent and dangerous cases unprovided for. I: 1576

F. Soldiers.

Indigent ex-Confederate soldiers of the state may be supplied by the county with necessary food and clothing wherever they may reside, without being compelled to go to the poorhouse. I: 547

Honorably discharged ex-Confederate soldiers, who were residents of the state five years prior to December 19, 1900, are admitted to the Confederate Soldiers' Home of Georgia, in case they are unable to maintain themselves by reason of age, infirmity, or poverty. Pensions abate when pensioners become inmates of the home. II: 1515

IDAHO.

AUTHORITIES:
Code of 1908.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.
State Constitution.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revised Code, to pages of Session Laws, and to State Constitution. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

Cons., Ch. 4, s. 8.

1. General.—(1) The governor (in the absence of any state board of charities or any general supervisory agency of state and private institutions) is authorized to require, at any time, from all officers and managers of state institutions information upon any subject relating to the condition, management, and expenses of such institutions, and may, at any time he deems necessary, appoint a committee to investigate and report to him the condition of any state institution.

1085

(2) The state board of health, either as a whole board or through a committee of the board, or other persons appointed by them for that purpose, is required to visit and report on the sanitary condition of all state institutions as often as conditions may require, but the state hospitals for the insane and the Soldiers' Home must be visited and reported on at least once a year.

751, 784 786

2. Institutional.—(1) The Idaho Insane Asylum and the Northern Idaho Insane Asylum are each managed by a board of three directors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. They receive a per diem rate for the time spent and are required to visit the asylums at least once in three months, and report annually to the governor.

805 **1911: 563** 806

(2) The Idaho Industrial Training School originally established for the care, protection, training, and education of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children was in 1911 limited to the last-named class. It is under the control of four trustees, two women and two men, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction being ex officio members of the board.

792 ff

(3) The Idaho Soldiers' Home is governed by a board of trustees, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general, ex officio, who appoint a commandant and physician. It is at all times subject to inspection by the governor or an officer of his staff, and by the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

1911: 86

(4) The Idaho State Sanitarium, a school for feeble-minded and epileptic persons, is governed by a board of three directors

appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The directors receive a per diem rate of compensation, appoint a medical superintendent, make rules and regulations for the reception of inmates, inspect the sanitarium quarterly, and keep a full record of inmates.

(5) The Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind is under the care of the board of education, which is instructed to appoint a superintendent, teachers, and other employees, and arrange for the conveyance of scholars to and from the school at the expense of the state. 1909: 379

3. Local.—The board of county commissioners of each county provides for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick, or the otherwise dependent poor of the county; erects and maintains a county hospital and provides a farm or makes other arrangements as may be needed. 1917

B. Private.

Institutions or associations other than state institutions, which receive children, are subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision as are public charitable institutions of the state, and report to the governor who, at his discretion, is authorized to issue a certificate to the institution or association. 1911: 544

The Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of Idaho is specially authorized to receive into its home boys and girls transferred from the state industrial school, and is subject, as are other benevolent or charitable institutions or associations for the care of children, to inspection under order of the governor. 1911: 662

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor persons are entitled to care, protection, and maintenance by the board of county commissioners on application to, and approval by, a probate judge, the clerk of the board of county commissioners, or justice of the peace of the precinct where the applicant resides. 2137

A woman who is a widow or whose husband is confined in the state penitentiary, if the mother of children under 15 years of age and unable to support them, may, under specified conditions, receive a monthly allowance from the probate judge of the county in which she has been a resident at least two years, to enable her to care for her child or children in her own home. 1913: 310

2. Legal settlement.—Beyond the condition that an applicant for relief must be a resident of the county, there is no reference in the code or session laws to the question of legal settlement. 2140

3. Responsibility of relatives.—Any poor person unable to maintain himself by work is to be maintained by the father, mother, and the child or children to the extent of their ability. 2695

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—Counties are authorized to provide poorhouses or county hospitals for indigent persons and to man- 2137, 2315

age them under contract; and every incorporated city or town has power to provide for the establishment and maintenance of hospitals. Except in special cases, poor persons are sent to these poorhouses or county hospitals, and are expected to perform such labor as may not be detrimental to health.

2141
1911: 475

2. Outdoor relief.—If a county is not provided with a poorhouse or hospital, the county commissioners are authorized to expend limited sums to meet the immediate necessities of the applicant; and are also authorized to do so in certain cases where it is not expedient to send the person to the poorhouse.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1909: 39
2704

Orphan, homeless, neglected, or abused children under 18 years of age may be committed to the care and control of any benevolent or charitable society incorporated in the state, and whose officers and agents are resident in the state, by a probate judge on presentation of a petition by any agent of such society or other person, and after full examination by the court. The society becomes thereby the legal guardian of the child, and it is authorized to care for it or place it in a permanent home or for adoption, subject in case of adoption to the assent of the child if over 12 years of age. The expense of transportation is borne by the county, and under certain conditions the county pays a specified sum to the society which cares for the child. In case any child so committed to a society is claimed again by the parents, and the court is satisfied that they are in condition adequately to care for it, the claim may be allowed.

1911: 662

The board of trustees of the state industrial training school may, upon the request of the superintendent of the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of Idaho, release absolutely any boy or girl, or transfer the boy or girl to the home of the society. The expense of transportation and their maintenance must be paid by the state at a specified rate per child.

B. The sick.

2140

Sick inmates of a poorhouse or county hospital are attended by a physician employed by the board of county commissioners, and that board is also authorized, within certain limits of expense, to furnish medical aid to sick, indigent, or dependent persons whose application is approved by the judge of the probate court, the clerk of the board, or a justice of the peace.

C. The blind and deaf.

1909: 379

Children between the ages of 6 and 21 years who, on examination by the state board of education, are found to be incapacitated by deafness or blindness for instruction in the public schools are entitled to be educated at the expense of the state in the state schools for the deaf and blind. The state board of education is instructed to ascertain the number of deaf and blind persons in

the state and make arrangements for their education, and the census marshal of each school district is required to report any such children to the board.

D. The insane.

Insane persons, after due examination, may be committed by a county magistrate to either of the two state insane asylums at their own expense, if able to pay, and if not, at the expense of the state. 770

Indigent insane residents of the state are to have the preference, and no insane nonresident of the state may be received into a state asylum unless he becomes insane within the state. Insane convicts received into the asylum are, on recovery, to be returned to the state prison. No case of idiocy or imbecility or simple feebleness of mind, nor any case of delirium tremens, may be received into or maintained in a state insane asylum. 768, 766

E. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded persons who are residents of the state and are incapacitated from receiving proper instruction and training in the public schools, or from taking proper care of themselves, may be admitted to the Idaho State Sanitarium. An inmate of the sanitarium who is found to be insane may be transferred to an asylum. Feeble-minded or epileptic persons who are not indigent or who are not residents of the state may be admitted to the sanitarium on conditions arranged by the directors. 1911: 92 ff

F. Inebriates.

A person addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants and subject to dipsomania or inebriety may be taken before the district court and committed to a state insane asylum, or, if preferred, to a private institution, the same procedure being observed as in the case of insane persons. 1913: 166

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, veterans of wars, and members of the state national guard disabled while in the line of duty are provided for in the Idaho Soldiers' Home; provided that before admission such person must have been a bona fide resident of the state for not less than two years and must have registered and voted at one or more general elections in the state. 792

ILLINOIS.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Statutes, 1908.
Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to chapters and sections of Revised Statutes and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1909: 104

1. General.—(1) The board of administration of state charities consists of five salaried members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. One of the members must have had experience in the care and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic; no member at the time of his appointment or thereafter may be a director or in any manner officially related to an institution subject to the inspection of the board, and not more than three of the members may belong to, or be affiliated with, the same political party.

1909: 106

The board exercises executive and administrative supervision over all state charitable institutions, taking the place of the boards of trustees, managers, or commissioners of such institutions in charge previous to its organization June 15, 1909.

1909: 107
1911: 125
1913: 130

The duties of the board include: Inspection and investigation of outdoor poor relief, almshouses, children's home-finding societies, orphanages, and lying-in hospitals; inspection, investigation, and licensing of all institutions or places in which any person is or may be detained for care or treatment for mental or nervous diseases; the appointment of superintendents or managing officers of the state charitable institutions and, subject to the civil service law, of all other employees of the said institutions, of the State Psychopathic Institute and of the board of administration; and the appointment of a state agent and visitors for the visitation of children placed in family homes; and of a state deportation agent to have care of the deportation of alien inmates of state hospitals.

1909: 108, 121

The board may, on complaint in writing of at least two reputable citizens, visit and inspect any charitable society, institution, or association, which appeals to the public for aid, or is supported by trust funds, and report to the governor upon its efficiency, economy, and usefulness. It also inspects and investigates correctional institutions to collect statistics as to inmates and to ascertain how the insane are treated; regulates the admission of patients and inmates into the state hospitals for the insane, and the Lincoln State School and Colony for Feeble-minded

Children; and possesses all corporate and other powers of the board of trustees of the Illinois State Colony for Improvable Epileptics. Each institution must be visited at least once a quarter by a member of the board. It visits children placed in family homes, and has supervisory power and control of the incorporation of associations for the care of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children; assuming in these particulars the duties of the board of state commissioners of public charities.

The board chooses one of its members to act as fiscal supervisor, and he is required to examine into the condition of all property connected with any state charitable institution and all matters relating to its business and financial management, and the purchase of supplies; and the state food commissioner is instructed to cooperate in making such tests as may be needed. The state treasurer acts as treasurer for all funds under the jurisdiction of the board, and warrants are made out by the state auditor. 1909: 115 1910: 110

The fiscal supervisor reports quarterly to the board and the board makes annual report, including that of the supervisor, to the governor; it also makes such other reports to the governor as he may call for.

At least once a year the board is required to hold a conference with the superintendent or managing officers of the several institutions and the members of the charities commission, for the purpose of considering methods of caring for the wards of the state. 1909: 109

The institutions under the immediate control of the board of administration are: Seven hospitals for the insane (Elgin, Kankakee, Jacksonville, Anna, Peoria, Watertown, and Chester State Hospitals), Illinois Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, Illinois State Colony for Improvable Epileptics, Illinois School for the Deaf, Illinois School for the Blind, Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, State Training School for Girls, St. Charles' School for Boys, State Psychopathic Institute. 1909: 103

(2) The charities commission, consisting of five members, is appointed in the same manner as is the board of administration. The members serve without compensation, though expenses are met, and there is a salaried secretary. The commission is instructed to investigate the whole system of public charitable institutions and to examine into their condition and management, especially state hospitals, jails, and almshouses; and the officers in charge of such institutions are required to furnish such information as may be desired. The commission may inquire into the equipment, management, and policies of all institutions and organizations coming under the supervision and inspection of the board of administration and is required to investigate any state charitable institution at the direction of the governor, and to report upon the same. 1909: 110

The charities commission may hold conferences of officers of state, county, and municipal charitable institutions, of officials responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief and maintenance of the poor, of boards of institution vis- 1909: 121

itors and of county visitors, to consider the most effective plans for granting public relief to the poor, and for similar objects. Plans for almshouses, etc., must be submitted to the board of administration for criticism and suggestions. The commission may act as a whole or through committees, and reports annually to the governor.

(3) A board of visitors, three in number, one of whom must be a woman, is appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, for each state charitable institution. Each board is required to maintain an effective inspection of its respective institution by means of frequent visits to the same, and to make a written report within 10 days after such inspection and a general annual report to the charities commission.

23: 49 (4) The superintendent of public instruction is required to visit such of the charitable institutions of the state as are educational in their character, and to examine their facilities for instruction, and the superintendents of these institutions are required to make to him reports on educational matters on such forms as he may prescribe.

107: 18 **2. Local.**—The system of local supervision of poor relief varies according to whether or not the county is under township organization. In counties under township organization the supervisors of the respective towns are ex officio overseers of their towns, excepting that in a town of 4,000 or more inhabitants, upon written request of the supervisors, the county board may appoint an overseer. In such counties also the county board may establish and maintain a poorhouse to which the township overseers may send poor persons.

107: 19 In counties not under township organization the county board designates some justice of the peace or other suitable person in each precinct to be overseer of the poor in that precinct, appoints a county agent to have general supervision of poor relief, and a county physician; provides and maintains a county poorhouse and farm; and makes appropriations for poor relief.

107: 20, 25, 27 The overseers have the care and oversight of all poor persons who from unavoidable cause are unable to earn a livelihood and are not supported by their relatives or at the county poorhouse. They report to the county board or to the town auditors.

B. Private.

23: 182
1909: 121 Private associations for the care of dependent and neglected children may be incorporated, subject to preliminary examination and approval of the board of administration and to the inspection of the charities commission.

122: 333, 346 Private industrial or training schools for girls or boys may be incorporated on the written consent of the governor, after investigation by the board of administration, and are subject to the inspection and supervision of the board of administration and to the inspection of the charities commission.

23: 5 Any charitable association or institution of the state appealing to the public for aid or supported by trust funds may, upon complaint of two reputable citizens, be visited and inspected by the

board of administration, which then reports to the governor upon its efficiency, economy, and usefulness.

All private institutions for the treatment and care of persons suffering from mental and nervous diseases, to which such persons are committed and held without their consent, must be licensed by the board of administration, subject to its inspection and supervision, and also to the inspection of the charities commission, and must make to it such reports as it may require. 1909: 120, 110

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A poor person unable to earn a livelihood by reason of bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other unavoidable cause, who has no relatives legally bound and able to support him, and who has legal settlement in a town or county, must be supported by the town or by the county. 107: 1; 1909: 299; 107: 14, 15

A woman whose husband is dead or has become incapacitated for work by reason of physical or mental infirmity, who has had three years' residence in the county, is the mother of a child or children under 14 years of age, is a proper person to care for her children, and is unable to support them without neglect of her home and sacrifice of health, is entitled, on application to and examination and approval by the juevnile court or the county court, to receive a limited monthly allowance for each child on a graded system and under certain conditions of residence. 1913: 127

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement in a county or town is acquired by residence therein continuously for one year. A poor person who has no legal settlement is chargeable to the town or county in which he last resided for the requisite length of time, and may be removed to such town or county at its expense. Any person who knowingly brings and leaves in any county in the state a pauper who is not lawfully settled therein is liable to a fine. 107: 16, 13

A nonresident poor person sick or in distress may be given such temporary relief by the overseers of the poor as they deem necessary, the county to pay the reasonable expenses, which may be recovered from the relatives of the poor person or the county in which he had a legal residence. 107: 24

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The following relatives, if of sufficient ability, are responsible in the order named for the support of a poor person: Children, parents, brothers and sisters, grandchildren, and grandparents. A married woman, while her husband is living, is liable for the support of a relative only in case she has property in her own right. Any person becoming poor as a result of intemperance or other bad habit is entitled to aid from parents or children only. 1909: 299; 107: 1

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—County boards, irrespective of whether the counties are under the township or county system, are authorized to provide and maintain poorhouses and farms. When the 107: 28, 33

county system prevails, all poor persons requiring care and support must be cared for in the poorhouse, except as otherwise specially provided. In counties under the township system, the towns may send their poor persons to the poorhouse, paying the rate set by the county board, or may provide for them otherwise as they think best.

107: 29, 31 County agents, overseers of the poor, and keepers of poorhouses are required to keep full records of all persons received, including name, place of birth, form of relief, cause of dependence, and time of admission and discharge; also a full account of expenditures.

107: 21 ff **2. Outdoor relief.**—If the county has no poorhouse, the overseers are authorized, with the approval of the town or county authorities, to contract for the support of the poor. They may also, at the discretion of the county board, grant temporary relief without the recipient being committed to the care of any person or institution. The overseers make reports to the board of town auditors or, where the counties are responsible, to the county board.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

23: 169 Any male child under the age of 17, or any female under the age of 18, who for any reason is destitute, homeless, or abandoned, who is dependent upon the public for support, who begs or receives alms, who has not proper parental care or guardianship, who is found in immoral surroundings or in the company of vicious or disreputable persons; and any child under the age of 10 found peddling or selling any article, singing or playing an instrument on the streets for gain, giving or aiding to give any public entertainment, is declared to be a dependent or neglected child in distinction from a delinquent or vicious child.

23: 170
1911: 126
23: 176, 185
1911: 125
122: 330 Dependent children are under the jurisdiction of the circuit and county courts of the several counties acting as juvenile courts. These are empowered to allow any such child to remain in its own home under the supervision of a probation officer or to commit it to the guardianship of a responsible person of good moral character, with directions to place it in some suitable family home; or to a suitable state institution organized for the care of neglected or dependent children; or to some industrial or training school; or to some association embracing in its objects the caring for or obtaining homes for such children. In case the parents are proper guardians, but are poor and unable to care for the child, a proper allowance may be made to enable them to do so, and the child may remain in their care. In each case where a child is committed to an institution or association, the court appoints an officer of such institution or association guardian of the person of the child; care is also taken to place the child with individuals of the same religious belief as its parents or with an institution controlled by persons of like religious faith. Children placed in homes are subject to the visitation of a state agent appointed by the board of administration of state charities or by visitors appointed by that board for

the purpose of such supervision. Any boy or girl committed to the training or industrial school may be placed in the home of any good citizen by the officers of the institution or be given to any suitable person who will adopt him, or be apprenticed till of age, the officers of the institution to have supervising care over such child.

Children under 14 years of age in custody of the keepers of poor farms who have no parents or legal guardians may be released by the county judge whenever good homes can be secured for them; and healthy, able-bodied, and normal-minded children under 8 years of age who are in poorhouses are to be transferred to the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home for education and placing in homes. 107: 43 23: 23

A dependent or neglected child who is in need of medical treatment may be placed in a public hospital for treatment or in a private institution willing to receive and treat it without cost to the public authorities. 23: 177b

The board of county commissioners or the board of supervisors, as the case may be, in any county is authorized to establish and maintain a detention home for the temporary care and custody of children committed by the county, whether for dependency or delinquency. For each such home the county judge appoints a superintendent and a matron, one of whom must be competent to instruct children in branches of education similar to those of the public schools up to and including the eighth grade. The home is to be suitably equipped and conducted as nearly as practicable like a family home and public school. The superintendent reports annually to the county commissioners or board of supervisors, and must furnish to said boards or to the county judge such information as may at any time be required concerning the home. 23: 271

The overseers of the poor, with the consent of the judge of the county or circuit court, may under certain conditions of education, bind as an apprentice, clerk, or servant, until of age, any child under 16 years of age who begs for alms, or who is supported in whole or in part by the county or town. 9: 1

Pauper children in the county poorhouses are to be permitted to attend the district schools of the state, their tuition being paid by the county. 107: 41

B. The sick.

Any county or city may contribute such sums toward erecting, building, maintaining, and supporting any nonsectarian public hospital for the sick or infirm located within its limits, as the county board or city council may deem wise. 1913: 135

Cities, villages, and counties are authorized to establish free tuberculosis sanitariums for the treatment and care of their citizens afflicted with tuberculosis. 24: 685 1909: 143, 162 1913: 182

Indigent residents of the state who are afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear are entitled to gratuitous board and medical and surgical treatment in the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. 23: 24

Poor persons duly certified by regular physicians to have been bitten by rabid animals, or otherwise put in danger of infection with rabies, may be sent to some institution selected by the state 23: 267

board of health for treatment, at the expense of the state for the treatment and of the county for transportation.

C. THE BLIND.

25: 22
23: 45 For the instruction of blind persons, and to promote their intellectual, moral, and physical culture, the Illinois School for the Blind and the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind have been established. Admittance to them is in accordance with rules under the control of the board of administration. In case of indigent persons, transportation may be provided by the counties from which they come.

23: 246 Adult blind persons who have resided 10 years in the state and 3 in the county, who are not charges of any charitable institution, and who have not an income exceeding $250 a year, may, at the discretion of the county board, receive the sum of $150 annually so long as they reside in the county.

1911: 502 Boards of education and school directors are empowered to establish and maintain classes and schools for the deaf and dumb and blind residents of their cities.

D. THE DEAF.

23: 22, 45 For the education and the intellectual, moral, and physical development of deaf persons, the Illinois School for the Deaf is established and all residents of the state who are admitted are entitled to free board, tuition, and treatment, and under certain conditions to transportation, at the expense of the county where they reside.

E. THE INSANE.

1909: 117 ff Insane persons are cared for and treated in the state hospitals for the insane under the control of the board of administration. Insane inmates of poorhouses are to be transferred to the state hospitals as rapidly as provision can be made, and no insane person may be committed to a county institution or to town, county, or city officials, the state being sole custodian of the insane. Relatives of inmates of state hospitals, if liable for their support, or other relatives or friends, if they are willing, are expected to assume that support, paying a fair rate toward the cost of maintenance as fixed by the board of administration; but indigent persons are cared for at the expense of the state.

1909: 119 Any insane inmate in any state hospital for the insane may be placed at board in a suitable family home by the board at a cost not exceeding the cost of maintenance in the hospital, and such person must be visited at least once in three months by an accredited agent of the board. Each state hospital is instructed to secure the earliest possible discharge of inmates from the hospital, and to provide for a continuance of free expert medical service for all paroled or discharged persons, as long as may be deemed necessary by the superintendent.

F. THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

23: 18c Indigent feeble-minded residents of the state may receive care and instruction free of expense in the Lincoln State School and

Colony for Feeble-minded Children, and no feeble-minded woman or child is permitted to be cared for in any county hospital or almshouse, provided there are accommodations for the same in the state institution.

G. Epileptics.

All persons afflicted with epilepsy may receive treatment in the State Colony for Improvable Epileptics, indigent persons being cared for free of charge. 23: 161
1913: 131

H. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the Civil, Mexican, or Spanish-American Wars, who were credited to the state or who have been residents of the state during the two years next preceding the date of application and who are disabled by wounds or disease and unable to earn their living, are entitled to maintenance in the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, pension money, under certain conditions, being deposited with the superintendent. The wife of an inmate of the home is also entitled to admission, provided her marriage to the said inmate took place prior to January 1, 1890, and that she shall be at least 50 years of age. 23: 106

The mothers, wives, widows, and daughters of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States are eligible for admission to the Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, provided they have no adequate means of support, and are unable in consequence of mental or physical disability to support themselves. 23: 129

The indigent children of deceased or indigent and disabled fathers who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States, may be cared for in the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Such children under 5 years of age are first to be cared for, then, if the accommodations provided are sufficient, boys to the age of 14 and girls to the age of 16 may be received, special arrangements being left in the power of the board of administration. Children committed to the home may be placed by the superintendent of the same in suitable private homes when such places are found. 23: 23

Indigent and suffering soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Civil, Spanish-American, or Philippine Wars, or Boxer uprising in China, and their families, and the indigent families of deceased veterans may be provided by the overseers of the poor with such sums of money as may be necessary for their relief, the same to be drawn upon by the commander and quartermaster of any post of the Grand Army of the Republic, or of any camp of Spanish War veterans, provided that the persons receiving relief shall have resided in the state for one year or more. 23: 141

The overseers of the poor are prohibited from sending indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines, or the families of such, to any almshouse or orphan asylum, without the consent of the commander and relief committee of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic, or of the camp of Spanish War veterans, or Army of the Philippines, having jurisdiction in the case. 23: 145
295

INDIANA.

AUTHORITIES:
Annotated Statutes, 1908.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Annotated Statutes and Constitution and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

3665, 3672
1638
1913: 709
1909: 369
3666

1. General.—(1) The board of state charities consists of the governor, ex officio, and six persons appointed by him—three from each of the two leading political parties of the state; they serve without salary, but have a paid secretary and employ one or more state agents. The board is required to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions in the state, to examine into the condition and management thereof, particularly of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals, and asylums, and to examine plans for new buildings. It has special supervision in regard to the proper placing out, indenture, adoption, removal, and supervision of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children; inspects, supervises, and issues annual certificates to all associations and individuals maintaining institutions for the care of such children; appoints a state agent or agents to inspect asylums for the care of children, seek out permanent homes for such children, and visit them in these homes and make such transfers as necessary; is authorized to provide special detention homes or make arrangements with some suitable orphanage or association for the temporary care of such children; controls the introduction of dependent children into the state; issues annual licenses to maternity hospitals and boarding homes for infants or children and to persons who conduct or assist in a business of placing infants; receives reports from boards of guardians, county charities, and probation officers; may by direction of the governor or upon its own motion make investigation of any institution under its supervision; and makes annual reports to the legislature embodying any suggestions which seem wise. In its investigations it has power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths and affirmations, and all officers of institutions are required to furnish such information as may be desired.

3300

(2) The legislative committee, consisting of three members of the legislature, one from the senate and two from the house, not more than two belonging to any one political party, is appointed by the governor after each general election to make full investi-

gation of all benevolent, educational, and other state institutions, societies, etc., for which the preceding legislature made any appropriations.

2. Institutional.—There are 12 state institutions, aside from 5 correctional institutions, under the immediate supervision of the board of state charities, but independent in their management; 5 hospitals for the insane (Central, Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern); Indiana State School for the Deaf; Indiana School for the Blind; Indiana Village for Epileptics; Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth; Indiana State Soldiers' Home; Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home; and Indiana Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis. The institutions for the deaf and blind, although under the supervision of the board, are regarded as educational rather than charitable institutions. The correctional institutions are: Indiana Reformatory, State Prison, Women's Prison, Boys' School, and Girls' School. Each institution is under the care of a board of four trustees appointed by the governor, not more than two of these being of the same political party; the tuberculosis hospital has three trustees. They receive small salaries and a limited allowance for expenses; and are authorized to appoint superintendents, who appoint all other officials, and are expected to make careful examination of conditions in the institutions under their care and to report to the governor. Their accounts are reviewed by the department of inspection and supervision of public offices. 3435

3. Local.—The board of county commissioners in each county is in general charge of poor relief in the county. It is empowered to provide asylum buildings and farms for the care of the dependent to appoint superintendents, and to prescribe rules and regulations; to cooperate with other counties or contract with other charitable institutions for the relief of the poor; to appoint a board of county visitors for each county, and a matron for a home for dependent children if one exists, also a special board of visitors for their supervision; to provide homes for children under the care of boards of guardians; to contract with physicians for the care of sick poor in county institutions, and to provide medicine and medical attendance for sick children in county homes; to receive reports from probation officers, boards of guardians, and county boards of charities and corrections; and to advance money for the relief of the poor in each township and, in certain cases, to authorize the overseers of the poor to give additional temporary relief as may be needed. It is also authorized under certain conditions to establish and maintain a hospital for the benefit of the sick or maimed of the county, those able to pay being expected to make reasonable compensation for the care; to provide a detention room for the examination of insane persons, and a county hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis; and may also supplement a private bequest for establishing a home for indigent old women, by an appropriation equal to the amount of the bequest, up to a certain limit. 9744, 9780 9797, 9800 6014, 9759 6041 **1913: 742,** 474

The township trustees are ex officio overseers of the poor and are required to investigate the circumstances of poor persons in their townships, and to provide for them so long as they remain a 9741, 9753 9759

public charge, in special cases acting under instructions from the board of county commissioners; to ascertain what societies for charitable relief exist in the county, and to cooperate with them so far as possible; to keep full records of name, age, sex, color, marital condition, and nativity of all persons not inmates of an institution who receive help, and of the nature and amount of relief rendered; and to report at least quarterly to the auditor of the county, who transmits a copy of the report to the board of state charities.

8838 The department of health and charities in cities has charge of all city charities, except poor asylums, orphans' homes, and outdoor relief.

3657 A board of children's guardians, composed of six members, of whom three must be women, and every one a parent, may be appointed by the circuit court of each county. The members serve without compensation and have care and supervision of dependent and neglected children under 15 years of age, made wards by the juvenile court, resident in the county and, by leave of the court, may commit them to orphan asylums, place them in family homes, indenture them as apprentices, or otherwise dispose of them.

3675 A board of county charities and corrections, composed of six persons, not more than three of them of the same political party, and not more than four of them men, may be appointed by the circuit court in each county, mandatory upon petition of 15 reputable citizens. The members serve without compensation, and the board directly, or through a committee, is required to make effective inspection at least once a quarter, of the county poor asylum, jail, orphans' home, and any other charitable institution in the county receiving support from public funds, and report quarterly to the board of county commissioners and annually to the judge of the circuit court, a copy of such report being transmitted to the board of state charities.

B. Private.

1909: 48 1639 1909: 369, 372, 373 Associations may be formed for the purpose of owning and conducting charitable hospitals, not for profit, and for the care of dependent, neglected or delinquent children, but, excepting any institution maintained and operated by the state, it is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, to maintain a maternity hospital, a boarding house for infants or children, any place in which orphans, dependent or neglected children are received or cared for, or to assist in conducting a business of placing infants, without an annual license therefor from the board of state charities. The board of state charities and the board of health of the respective cities and counties must annually, or oftener, visit and inspect the premises and investigate the manner of conducting the business licensed, and every reasonable facility must be afforded for examining the records, inspecting the premises, and seeing the inmates. Reports of such visits made by a city or county board of health must be sent to the board of state charities, which may revoke a license for cause. Records of maternity hospitals and other places mentioned must be kept

as prescribed by the board of state charities and correct copies sent to it as required. The expense of the confinement of the mother of an illegitimate child, when not paid, shall be a charge upon the county in which the mother has a residence, and the mother and child are to be removed as soon as possible to the county of residence, or if the mother has come from another state, to that state.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Persons who by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society are entitled to relief, and overseers of the poor are instructed in case of application for relief to make full investigation as to the circumstances of the applicant, his sickness or health, ability to labor, legal settlement, occupation, cause of poverty, etc. If it is ascertained that assistance is required, such temporary aid as may be necessary is to be furnished, the question of further aid being left for consideration. Const., 192 9747

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is acquired in general by one year's residence in the township where application is made. A married woman has the settlement of her husband if he has any in the state; otherwise, her own at the time of marriage; provided, that in case the husband and wife have resided six months in any township her settlement shall be in that township. Legitimate children have the settlement of their father if he has any within the state, but if not, that of the mother. Illegitimate children have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth. A minor bound in good faith as an apprentice gains a settlement where his master or mistress has one. Every settlement continues until lost by the acquisition of a new one or by an absence of one year or more. In case of uncertainty as to legal settlement, relief is to be provided as for other persons. A nonresident pauper may receive temporary relief in the poorhouse. Any person liable to be a public charge in a township where he has no legal settlement may be removed to his legal residence, but if that be impossible he may receive relief where he is. 9745, 9762 9763, 9764

To bring a pauper into the state with the intention of making him a county charge is punishable by fine. 2634

3. Responsibility of relatives.—If any poor person makes application for relief, the overseer of the poor is instructed to inquire as to the existence of relatives who are able and willing to contribute to his support and to ask them to do so.

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—The board of county commissioners of each county is authorized to establish and maintain an asylum for the care of the poor in that county; but two or more counties, if they desire, may unite in establishing a common asylum under 9780, 9744 9777 1913: 961

the joint care of their county boards. Overseers of the poor are instructed to place in the asylum persons who apply for relief, except in cases of temporary relief, and especially those who become permanent charges. It is expected that a farm shall be connected with the asylum, that all inmates physically able to labor shall do so, and that the produce of the farm shall be applied to the expenses of the asylum. The asylum is to be under the care of a superintendent appointed by the board of county commissioners, who are required to visit and inspect the asylum at least quarterly.

9748, 9746 2. Outdoor relief.—Any poor person or family requiring assistance is entitled to receive from the overseers of the poor such temporary aid as may be needed, preceding further investigation; also poor persons not in an institution who may be in need of medical care shall receive it.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1642, 1641 ff
1913: 852
1632
1913: 852
1644

A child who is dependent on the public for support, or who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned, is termed a "dependent" child; and a child who has not proper parental care of guardianship, who begs or receives alms, is employed in a saloon, or lives in unfit environment, is termed a "neglected" child. A boy under the age of 16 years and a girl under the age of 18 years who, through violation of the state law or city ordinance or through evil habits, is liable to prosecution before the courts, is termed a "delinquent" child. Such a child, on full investigation by a probation officer, may be placed by the court in a family home or any children's home under approval by the board of state charities; the expense to be met by parents or guardians, if of sufficient ability, or such a child may be sent to a state institution. For dealing with all cases affecting dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, the circuit court has jurisdiction, sitting as a juvenile court, except that in counties with a city of 100,000 inhabitants or over, a special juvenile court is established; and such a child brought before this court by any person or by the board of children's guardians, may, at the discreton of the judge, be made a ward of the court, of the board of county commissioners, or of the board of children's guardians, and placed either in a proper family home, an orphans' home, or other children's institution in the county or elsewhere, subject, however, in these cases to subsequent placement in family homes by the proper authorities. A child thus declared a public ward remains so until the age of 21 years, except as adopted or returned to parents.

3646, 3661
9799, 3652
1907: 310
1911: 333

The board of county commissioners in each county is authorized to establish and maintain an asylum for the support, care, education and control of dependent or neglected children, or enter into contract for such care with associations organized for that purpose. It may also provide and maintain a suitable house for the accommodation of children under the care of the board of children's guardians; and a home specifically for pauper children under 16 years of age at some suitable place apart from the asylum under

the care of an experienced matron, and it is forbidden to retain any child between the ages of 3 and 17 years in any county poorhouse for a period longer than 60 days. Dependent children in orphans' homes or custodial institutions for such children are to be provided with school education by the town trustee or school board of the corporation where such home or institution is located; and the school boards are to be notified of the placing of such children and of any transfer from one institution to another. No child between the ages of 6 and 21 years being educated in the state may be received into a correctional, charitable, benevolent, or educational institution, except as a school transfer issued by the proper school officer accompanies the admission of the child. This transfer is binding so long as the child remains in the institution, and any such institution which fails to send to school a child of school age who is not physically or mentally disqualified, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person having care or control of a child who is responsible for its neglect or dependency is punishable by fine or imprisonment. The bringing of a dependent child into the state to place in a family home without consent of the board of state charities is unlawful, and any person, corporation, etc., must furnish an indemnity bond for the removal of the child should it become a public charge. 1645, 3670

Any child declared by the juvenile court to be a public ward, and supported at public expense in an orphans' home or asylum, public or private, may be placed by the court, the board of guardians, the county commissioners, or the directors of the home or asylum, or other authorities, or by the state agent of the board of state charities, in a proper family home, having regard for the moral and religious character of the persons with whom he is placed, and insuring a suitable common school education. Such homes are subject to inspection by the board of state charities and the authorities through whom the child is placed; and at their discretion the child may be removed from the home and placed elsewhere. It is especially the duty of the state agent or agents of the board of state charities to seek out such homes and apportion them among the counties, so as to distribute this service equitably. 1644, 3631 3651, 3653

A dependent or neglected child may be adopted in the manner provided by law, and the various persons or organizations authorized to place children in homes or to indenture them are also authorized to arrange for their adoption, subject to similar supervision; but no child under 3 years of age may be adopted or committed to any person other than a relative, except by the judge of the court or some one duly licensed by the board of state charities. 1911: 191 1909: p. 375

A child committed to the care of an association formed for the care of children, or to a board of children's guardians, can be indentured until it has reached the age of 18 years; and the association has the right to cancel the indenture if in its opinion the child is not properly cared for. 3650

B. The sick.

6014, 3772 9746 — The board of county commissioners is authorized to contract with physicians to attend paupers in the county asylum and the sick poor in the county who have been sent to a hospital by the township overseer of the poor. The overseers of the poor are authorized to provide physicians and care for the sick poor not in institutions.

3767 — In any county where there appears to be a demand for a hospital, the board of county commissioners is authorized, within certain limitations of expense, to establish and maintain such a hospital, which may receive pay patients, and to which, on terms agreed upon with the governing board, township trustees as overseers of the poor may at their discretion send poor persons in need of medical relief to be cared for at county expense. Two or more counties may unite in establishing and maintaining such a hospital, and contract may be made with an existing hospital association for the transfer or lease of grounds, buildings, or equipment. The immediate management of the hospital is to be in the hands of a governing board of 11 members, of whom 3 shall be county commissioners and the remainder shall be appointed by the circuit court, except that in case of a contract with an association, said association shall be represented on the board by 4 members.

1911: 522 — A city not provided with a hospital for furnishing its citizens with care and nursing may appropriate money to aid in the support of a private incorporated hospital devoted to such purposes.

3582 — Persons suffering from tuberculosis may be admitted to the Indiana Hospital for the Treatment of Tuberculosis if they have been resident in the state continuously for one year. Preference is given to indigent persons afflicted with incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, and any such applicant must bring certificates from the township trustees and from a reputable physician. The patient is expected to meet the cost of treatment, so far as possible, but if unable to do so the county meets the cost up to a certain amount. Each county is entitled to its quota of patients, additional persons being received on approval of the board of trustees of the hospital.

1913: 474 — Counties are authorized, singly or two or more uniting, to establish and maintain county hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis to which any resident of the county desiring treatment may be admitted. Those financially able, or who have relatives able, to pay are expected to do so; indigent patients are a charge to the county.

C. The blind and deaf.

1913: 616 3427 ff — Any blind or deaf child between the ages of 7 and 18 years who is unable to secure education by sight or hearing is required to attend the Indiana School for the Blind, or the Indiana State School for the Deaf. Admission of any blind or deaf-mute person to a state institution requires a certificate of legal settlement. Clothing and transportation are to be provided by the parents, guardians, or other friends, or in case of necessity by the county from which the person is sent. A pupil may be removed by the

officers of the institution to the township of which he is a resident at the expense of the relatives or of the township.

The superintendents of the state institutions for the blind and the deaf, under direction of the boards of trustees, are required to provide for appropriate industrial education. 3590

D. The insane.

All insane persons having a legal settlement in any county of the state are entitled to be maintained in a hospital for the insane at the expense of the state, when committed by the clerk of the county court, after examination by two reputable practicing physicians, and approval by the superintendent. Preference is given to curable cases, and regard is had to a fair apportionment among the counties covered by the asylum. 3691 ff

For the care of incurably insane paupers the board of county commissioners in any county with a population of 150,000 or more is authorized to establish and conduct an asylum, and upon its establishment all insane inmates of the county poor asylum are to be transferred to it. The guardian of an incurably insane ward, resident in the county, may place that ward in the county asylum for the incurably insane on terms agreed upon with the board of county commissioners. 3760 ff

E. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded or idiotic children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, and feeble-minded women, not helpless, between 16 and 45 years, are admitted to the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth, subject to conditions of legal settlement, health, and approval of the county commissioners. Children are admitted on application by parents, guardians, or superintendent of a county poor asylum, or the manager of any institution where children are cared for, and women on committal by the circuit court. Clothing and transportation are at the expense of the inmates, or their relatives or friends, but in the case of necessity are furnished by the county within certain limitations. Industrial education is to be provided. 3513 1911: 471

F. Epileptics.

All epileptic persons having legal settlement in the state are considered admissible to the Indiana Village of Epileptics. Such persons may be committed by the judges of the circuit courts in the various counties, or by transfer from other institutions on recommendation by the superintendents of such institutions, and approval by the superintendent of the Indiana Village for Epileptics, regard being had to a fair apportionment among the different districts of the state, and preference being given to cases that offer hope of improvement, hopelessly or violently insane people not being admitted. Clothing and transportation are to be furnished, so far as possible, by patients or their friends, or in case of necessity by the counties from which the patient came or the institution from which they are transferred. 3560 ff 3557

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1911: 164
10087 ff

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served the United States in any of its wars and been honorably discharged, and who have been citizens of the state for five years immediately preceding application, and who may be disabled and destitute; also the wives of the same, disabled and destitute widows over 45 years of age, and Army nurses; or soldiers, sailors, or marines who have been citizens of the state for five years are admitted under certain rules to the Indiana State Soldiers' Home. The board of trustees may require that pensions in excess of certain sums be used in defraying the expenses of the home, but in all cases where the soldier has a wife or child, or the widow has a child, depending for support, the trustees must pay over the excess pension for their benefit. Preference may be given to those who served in Indiana organizations, but residence in other states must be considered as residence in Indiana for those honorably discharged who served in Indiana organizations and were residents of the state at the time of their application.

1911: 72
3605
1911: 73
3612, 3614
3615

Children of soldiers and sailors under 16 years of age residing in the state who may be destitute of the means of support and education are received in the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, preference being given as follows: 1. orphans of deceased soldiers or sailors of the United States; 2. children of deceased soldiers or sailors who have mothers living; 3. children of permanently disabled or indigent soldiers or sailors residing in the state or in national miltiary homes, having been admitted thereto from this state; 4. grandchildren of soldiers or sailors whose father or mother has died. All children admitted must be supported and educated until 16 years of age, unless for good cause sooner discharged, and when, in the judgment of the trustees, they are unable to earn a living shall be retained until 18 years of age. Suitable trades and arts must be taught to the inmates of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Each pupil is entitled to his net earnings for the two years preceding discharge. Agents must be employed to procure homes in private families for the inmates and visit them in homes so procured.

IOWA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code of 1897.
Supplement of 1907.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and Supplement (S) and to pages of the Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—The board of control of state institutions, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, consists of three persons (salaried) not more than two of them belonging to the same political party, and no two residing in the same congressional district at the time of appointment. The board has a salaried secretary and other employees, is allowed all necessary expenses, and makes biennial reports to the governor and the legislature. The state institutions under the control of the board are: Four state hospitals for insane (Cherokee, Clarinda, Independence, and Mount Pleasant); Iowa School for the Deaf; Iowa Institution for Feeble-minded Children; Iowa Soldiers' Home; Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home; State Hospital for Inebriates; State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis; two industrial schools for boys and girls; a state reformatory and a state penitentiary.[1] For each institution the board appoints a superinendent, warden, or other executive officer, and has authority to remove such officers for cause. It holds quarterly conferences with these officers and fixes, with the approval of the governor, all salaries except such as are fixed by the general assembly. It employs a skilled architect and other help in sanitation, and in the preparation and execution of plans and specifications for constructive work, prepares estimates for appropriations, and suggests legislation for the benefit of the dependent, defective, or criminal classes of the state.

S. 2727–a1 ff
1911: 158

The board designates and approves the institutions and associations which have charge of juveniles under the act providing for juvenile courts; supervises all such institutions and those associations, and suggests legislation for the benefit of the dependent, and neglected children; and these, together with the juvenile courts, are required to make annual reports to the board.

S. 254–a 26
S. 3260–j

The board is authorized to appoint three state agents for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and for the industrial schools, whose du-

S. 2692a

[1] The College for the Blind at Vinton was transferred in 1911 from the board of control to the state board of education.—**1911**: 158.

ties in part are to find suitable homes and employment, when desirable, for inmates of these institutions and to keep supervision over them; to investigate charges of misconduct against any incorporated society undertaking in any way to care for or to improve the condition of illtreated, friendless, or orphan children; to visit each hospital for the insane once a month by a committee, its secretary, or a specially appointed woman; to inspect at least twice annually each private and county institution in which insane are kept; to make rules and regulations for such institutions; and in case of misconduct, to make full investigation, and if it appears that an institution fails to comply with such rules and regulations, to remove all insane persons in such institution to a state hospital or to some institution which has complied with the rules and regulations.

S. 2727–a 27

The board is instructed to gather and present information embodying the experience of charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions in this and other countries, regarding the most successful methods of caring for the insane, delinquent, and criminal classes, to encourage the scientific investigation of the treatment of insanity and epilepsy, and to publish bulletins and reports.

S. 422
2238, 2248
2230
S. 254–a 29

2. Local.—The board of supervisors in each county has general authority over poor relief in that county; makes rules and regulations for township trustees and overseers of the poor; acts as a court of appeals; and provides and maintains a county home (poorhouse) and farm. It is empowered to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the support of the poor in the county for one year; to let out the support of the poor with the use and occupancy of the poor farm for a period not exceeding three years; is instructed to make careful investigation as to the condition and conduct of the county home; and, for cause, may annul any contract for the care of the poor. When a county embraces a city or part of a city, the board of supervisors may appoint an overseer of the poor for that city or part thereof; and in counties of over 50,000 population it is instructed to provide detention homes for neglected, dependent, and delinquent children apart from the jail or police station.

2234

The township trustees, acting as overseers of the poor, and the overseers of the poor in cities, receive applications for poor relief and, subject to regulations laid down by the board of supervisors of the county, provide relief for such as are not sent to the county home.

2261 ff
2263, 2265
2273
1909: 24
1913: 38

In each county there is a board of commissioners of insanity, and in counties having two places where district court is held, there is one board for each place consisting of the clerk of the district court or his deputy, one physician, and a lawyer; the last two being appointed by the district judge. The commissioners have cognizance of applications for admission to the hospitals for the insane or for the safe-keeping of insane persons. They hear testimony, appoint a physician to examine the person, and investigate the matter generally, and if the person is found to be insane, commit him to a hospital or for proper care in custody of a private person. An appeal may be made to the district court. Each county is authorized, on vote of the county,

to establish and maintain a county hospital for the sick, injured, or maimed, with a separate department or, in certain counties, separate buildings for the treatment of tuberculosis.

B. Private.

Private institutions and associations for the care of children, or any society or home for the purpose of improving in any way the condition of friendless, illtreated, or orphan children, and private institutions for the care of the insane, are under the supervision of the state board of control, which may revoke the powers granted. Appropriations by county, city, or township authorities for institutions under ecclesiastical or sectarian management are forbidden, as are also appropriations by the state to any institution not under the control of the state. S. 254–a 26 S. 3260–k 593

No association incorporated in any other state is permitted to place a child in any family home in Iowa unless the board of control shall have been furnished with such guarantee as it may require, including an indemnity bond that no child who has any contagious or incurable disease, any deformity, or is of feeble mind or of vicious character, shall be brought into the state, and that said association will promptly remove any child brought into the state by its agents which shall become a public charge within five years. This act shall not be construed as prohibiting any person in Iowa from receiving and adopting any child from another state. S. 3260–l

No child may be committed to any private institution unless such institution has the approval of the board of control, which inspects it and requires reports from it. Private insane asylums are not allowed to receive a patient and keep such person under restraint without a certificate from the commissioners of insanity of some county in the state, or two reputable physicians, and then must be under the supervision of the board of control. Any charitable association or institution receiving public funds is subject to the supervision of the board of control. S. 254–a 26

Under certain conditions a female convicted by a court for a violation of law may be committed to an institution, society, association, corporation, or organization for the furnishing of relief, care, and assistance to the poor, needy, dissolute, or unfortunate, and any institution receiving such a female is subject to visitation and supervision by the board of control. (Except in such cases there appears to be no supervision of institutions for adults.) 1911: 200

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A poor person who has no property, exempt or otherwise, and is unable because of physical or mental disabilities to earn a living by labor, is entitled to relief in the township or city where he resides; and relief may be given to needy persons who have some means, at the discretion of the township trustees, the county supervisors, or the overseers of the poor in cities. The mother of a dependent child 2252 1913: 33

under 14 years of age who is a widow or whose husband is an inmate of a public institution under the care of the state board of control, and who is a fit person to have care of the child, may receive a limited sum per week to enable her to care for the child at home.

2234 Applications for relief must be made to the trustees of the township in which the poor person resides. The trustees or overseers of the poor in cities may grant relief, including medical attendance when necessary, but the board of supervisors may disallow any part of the claim they may deem to be unjust. The relief may be in various forms, but the amount expended shall not exceed a specified sum, exclusive of medical attendance. Labor on the streets may be required of any able-bodied poor person seeking relief.

2225 ff A nonresident person applying for relief may be sent to the state whence he came at the expense of the county upon order of a district court or judge, otherwise he is to be temporarily relieved. A poor person coming into the state or going from one county to another may be prevented from gaining a settlement by a warning from the authorities of the county, township, or city where found, to depart therefrom. When relief is granted by a county to a poor person having settlement in another county that county may be compelled to repay the amount expended.

2224 **2. Legal settlement.**—Any person having attained majority and residing in the state one year without being warned by the authorities to depart therefrom gains a settlement in the county of his residence. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state, and if she had a settlement at the time of the marriage it is not lost by the marriage; if abandoned by her husband, she may acquire a settlement as if she were unmarried. Legitimate minor children have the settlement of their father, if he has one; but if not, that of the mother; illegitimate minor children have the settlement of their mother; or if she has none, that of the putative father. A minor bound as an apprentice gains a settlement where his master has one. A legal settlement once acquired continues until lost by acquiring a new one.

5009 Any person who brings within the state any poor person with the intent of making him a public charge is liable to a fine and is charged with the pauper's support.

2216, 2220 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The following relatives in the order named, if of sufficient ability, are responsible for the support of any poor person unable to maintain himself—father, mother, children, grandparents, and grandchildren. The property of a father or mother who abandons children, of a husband who abandons his wife, or of a wife who abandons her husband, leaving them a public charge or likely to become such, can be seized and held for their support.

B. Methods of relief.

S. 422: 20
2242 ff **1. Institutional relief.**—The board of supervisors of each county is authorized to erect buildings for the support of the poor and to purchase a farm to be used in connection therewith

as a county home. The home may be governed by a steward appointed by the board of supervisors under rules and regulations made by the board or it may be let out to some person for a period not exceeding three years, and the steward or contractor may require of the inmates reasonable labor, the proceeds of which may be appropriated for the use of the home. The board shall make a careful examination of the county home at least once a month. No person shall be admitted except upon the written order of the township trustee or member of the board of supervisors.

Any city with 15,000 or more population has the power to establish and maintain an infirmary for the accommodation of the poor of the city, and any county may establish and maintain a public hospital for the benefit of the inhabitants of such county, or of any person falling sick, or being injured or maimed within its limits. All inmates except paupers must pay for care and treatment. 733 1909: 24

The counties pay for their indigent residents in state institutions, including cost of commitment and transportation when a patient has no estate or relatives chargeable with the expense. An exception is made in the case of the education of the blind, the deaf, and the feeble-minded, but the county must pay for clothing and transportation in such cases. S. 2292

2. Outdoor relief.—Outdoor relief of the poor, which may be either in the form of food, rent, or clothing, fuel and lights, medical attendance, or money to a limited amount per week for each person, exclusive of medical attendance, may be provided by township trustees or overseers of the poor in cities. 2230 733

If a person of mature years and sound mind is likely to become a public charge, the board of supervisors may pay him such annual allowance as will not exceed the cost of maintenance in the ordinary manner. 2236 ff

The board of supervisors may make a contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the support of the poor of the county for one year; and it shall appoint some person to examine and report upon the manner in which the poor are kept and treated, and may annul the contract. Such contractor may employ a poor person in any work for which he is physically able, subject to the control of the board of supervisors.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Any child under 16 years of age who, for any reason is destitute, homeless, or abandoned, dependent upon the public for support, or without proper parental care or guardianship; who habitually begs or receives alms; who is found living in disreputable or unfit surroundings, or with vicious or disreputable persons is termed a "dependent or neglected child." A child under 10 years of age who is found begging or giving entertainments on the street, or associated with those so doing, or is under vicious, base, or corrupting influence is termed a "dependent child." A "delinquent child" is any child under the age of S. 254–a 14

16 years who violates any law or is incorrigible, associates knowingly with vicious persons or frequents vicious places, or is growing up in idleness or crime.

1907: 14
S. 254–a 18

The superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court, as a juvenile court, in many cases, and also has probation officers under its control.

S. 254–a 13, 21
1913: 33

For the care of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, the district court sits as a juvenile court, and any such child may be brought before it for examination and, if found to be dependent or neglected, may, at the discretion of the court, be committed to a suitable state institution, an association for the care of such children, an industrial school, or a reputable citizen; or, in case of need, it may be placed in a hospital or other institution for treatment. Unless otherwise ordered, such child becomes a ward of the association or individual to whom it is committed. Such a ward of an association or an individual, or a child surrendered by parents or guardians to an institution or association, may be placed in a family home or legally adopted under supervision of the court; and the court is instructed, so far as practicable, to place children in the care of persons of the same religious belief as the child's parents. A widow, the mother of such dependent child under 14 years of age may, with the approval of the court, receive a limited sum per week to enable her to keep the child in her home.

S. 2690–c

In case any child, whether adopted or placed out, is not furnished the care, education, treatment, and maintenance required by the articles of adoption or agreement the state board of control may cause the child to be taken away and may make such other disposition of it as may seem best.

3231

Minors who are paupers may be bound out to service without their consent; and any child in a county home (poorhouse) or house of refuge, who is under 16 years of age, may be apprenticed to learn a trade or occupation, subject to the approval of the district court. Schooling for four months in each year is required of the master.

B. The sick.

2230
1909: 24

Poor persons in need of medical care, if in a county home, are attended by the physician provided for that home; if not in such a home they may be attended at their own home or be placed in a county hospital, if there is one, or in a public hosptial at county expense.

1909: 27
1913: 38
1909: 24
1913: 258
S. 2727–a 75

Persons suffering from tuberculosis may be provided for by the board of trustees of a county hospital in a department of said public hospital, but not necessarily attached thereto. Persons suffering from tuberculosis may be cared for in a county hospital, if there be one, which has a separate department or buildings for such treatment, or in the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, or by contract of the board of supervisors with the trustees

of a public hospital. Patients financially able to do so are expected to pay a sum fixed by the trustees of the hospital, but indigent persons are cared for at the expense of the county.

C. The blind.

All blind residents of the state of suitable age and capacity may be provided with an education at the expense of the state in the College for the Blind. All children between 12 and 19 years whose defective sight prevents them from obtaining an education in the common schools are required to attend the College for the Blind, unless excused by the superintendents with the approval of the state board of education. S. 2715 1909: 172

D. The deaf.

Every resident of the state who is not less than 5 nor more than 21 years of age, who is deaf and dumb or so deaf as to be unable to acquire education in the public school, and every such person over 21 but under 35 years of age, who has the consent of the board of control, is entitled to receive an education in the Iowa School for the Deaf at the expense of the state. Nonresidents may be provided for on payment of a stipulated sum. 1913: 255

E. The insane.

Persons adjudged to be insane by the commissioners of insanity in any county may be committed to one of the state hospitals for the insane, and, pending such committal, may be kept in the county hosptial for the sick, said hospital being instructed to provide a suitable room for that purpose. The monthly sum for the care of such patient to be paid by the county may be fixed, within certain limits, by the state board of control, the balance being paid by the state. 2261 1909: 27 S. 2291–d

The cost of arrest, care, investigation, and commitment of any insane person who has no legal settlement in the county where he is committed and of support during the time of investigation is to be borne by the county where he has legal settlement; or if he has no legal settlement in the state it is to be borne by the state. 1913: 205

Counties with no proper facilities for the insane may, with the consent of the board of control, provide for their care at any convenient private or county institution. No person shall be confined in any private institution for the insane except on certificate of a board of commissioners of insanity or of two reputable physicians. No insane patient to be maintained at the expense of the state shall be received at a state hospital without a formal order from the board of control. S. 2727–a 65 S. 2727–a 28–a

F. Feeble-minded.

Every feeble-minded child and youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years residing in the state receives physical and mental training and care at the expense of the state in the Iowa Institution for 2693 S. 2695–a 1909: 171

Feeble-minded Children. The law has been amended so as to admit to this institution feeble-minded men and women under 46 years of age. A custodial department is provided for the care of idiotic children.

G. Epileptics.

1913: 257 Adults afflicted with epilepsy who have been residents of the state for one year, and children so afflicted whose parents have resided in the state one year, are to be provided for in a state colony for epileptics under the control and management of the board of control.

H. Inebriates.

S. 2310–a 6 Male dipsomaniacs, inebriates, and persons addicted to the excessive use of morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic drugs may be cared for and treated in the State Hospital for Inebriates, formerly the Industrial Home for Adult Blind.

1909: 16 If a person contributes to the dependency of a child through habitual drunkenness he shall be sent to this hospital and after release put under the care of a special probation officer.

S. 2310–a 2 No person of bad repute or character, apart from the habit for which commitment is made, shall be sent to the state hospital for inebriates, and there must be reasonable ground for believing that the person will be cured of the habit. A patient who pledges himself to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and to make monthly reports, may be paroled by the governor; but if he fails to comply with the pledge he shall be returned to the hospital. The hospital expense shall be paid by the patient or be borne by the county in which he resides.

Patients shall be required to labor if in the opinion of the superintendent it is for their welfare. All the provisions of the law, as far as applicable, shall apply to females.

1913: 206 For the care of habitual inebriates or drug habitues a special custodial department is organized in connection with the hospital.

I. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

2601
1909: 157
1913: 243, 20 Dependent Union soldiers, sailors, and marines who have been honorably discharged, their dependent widows, wives, mothers, and fathers, and dependent Army nurses accredited to the state, or residents for three years next preceding application, are eligible to admission into the Iowa Soldiers' Home. Wives are admitted if married prior to 1885. Army nurses and the fathers and mothers of honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, and marines may be admitted and, provided there is room, pay inmates may be admitted on special authorization of the board of control.

S. 2685
2690–a
1911: 150 Destitute children of soldiers, sailors, and marines under 15 years of age may be received into the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home and, where there is room, other destitute children of like age who have a legal settlement in the state. Applications for admission of the latter class must be approved by the board of supervisors or a judge of a court of record in the county in which such desti-

tute children have settlement. A child received into the home becomes a ward of the state and, unless adopted under certain conditions, may be placed in a family until it attains its majority under contract for care, education, and maintenance, to be approved by the board of control. The children in the home are given a common school education and are instructed in useful pursuits.

Each county sending children to the home, other than children of soldiers, shall pay a specified sum per month for each child. S. 2692

KANSAS.

AUTHORITIES:
General Statutes of Kansas, 1909.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

7894 ff
1913: 511
7902, 7978
1913: 48
5090
8493
1911: 208
7908, 7918
7994, 7906
7914, 7907

1. General.—(1) The board of control of state charitable institutions, consisting of three salaried members appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party, has full power to manage, control, and govern all state charitable institutions; to visit, inspect, and supervise all private institutions of a charitable nature which receive state aid, children's assocations and institutions, private insane institutions and charitable or benevolent institutions soliciting in more than one county; and reports to the governor annually and to the legislature biennially. The board has a salaried secretary and other employees, and appoints for each institution under its control a superintendent or other executive officer who reports to the board and is subject to its authority. It is required to visit each institution under its control at least once in every three months, inspect its financial condition, the conduct and management of its officers, and the condition and treatment of its inmates, and at least one member must visit each institution once in each month. Two women visitors, appointed by the governor and employed on a per diem basis, visit such institutions as the governor deems necessary and report to the state board of control. The governor may also call two members of the state board of health to investigate the physical condition of the inmates and the sanitary condition of the various institutions.

7902

The institutions under the control of the state board of control are: Three state hospitals for the insane (Topeka, Larned, and Osawatomie); Parsons State Hospital for Epileptics; State Home for Feeble-minded; State Orphans' Home; and Kansas Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Two members of the board of control are members of the board of managers of the State Soldiers' Home and of the Mother Bickerdyke Home.

1913: 469

(2) The state board of administration for state educational institutions consists of three salaried members appointed by the governor with consent of the senate, not more than two being of the same political party and not more than one from any one congressional district, and not more than one being an alumnus of

any one of the educational institutions under charge of the board. The board has full management and control of the state educational institutions, including the Kansas School for the Deaf and the Kansas School for the Blind; appoints such assistants as it needs; elects an executive head and treasurer for each institution; fixes salaries; appoints professors, instructors, officers, and employees; makes needed rules and regulations; and reports biennially to the legislature.

2. Institutional.—The State Soldiers' Home, together with the Mother Bickerdyke Home, is under the management of a separate board of managers appointed by the governor, with the advice and concurrence of the senate. Two of these are also members of the board of control of state charitable institutions. 8543

3. Local.—The board of county commissioners has general supervision of the erection and maintenance of asylums and the appointment of superintendents and physicians, of special annual allowances for persons in need who are not sent to asylums, and of arrangements for the education of poor children in the asylums. It appoints a board of visitors in the county to visit and report on the asylums, appoints a commissioner of the poor in counties of 28,000 or more inhabitants, and receives reports from overseers and commissioners of the poor. 5562, 5545 5574

In counties of less than 40,000 inhabitants, it is authorized under certain conditions to establish and maintain a public hospital with a view to an adequate supply of hospital accommodation for all. 1913: 346

The trustees of the various townships, the board of commissioners in cities of the first class, and the mayor and council in cities of the second and third classes act as overseers of the poor within their respective townships or cities. They have the oversight and care of all poor persons in their township or city so long as they remain a county charge, and see that they are properly relieved and taken care of; bind out poor children and see that they are properly treated; and in counties where there is no county poorhouse or asylum, call for proposals for the maintenance of the county poor, reserving the right of acceptance or rejection of such proposals. 5538 ff 5565, 5544

B. Private.

Foreign children's corporations are required to give a guaranty that they will not bring into the state any child with any contagious or infectious disease, or any deformity, or of feeble-minded or vicious character, and that they will remove from the state any child which shall become a public charge within a period of five years. 5090

Domestic children's associations and institutions are subject to the visitation, inspection, and supervision of the state board; and are required to file an annual report with the state board, which is required to furnish the probate judge of each county a list of the same, and no child may be committed to any institution which shall not have filed a report for the preceding fiscal year. 5092

8493 Private insane hospitals and asylums are required to obtain a license from, and are under the supervision of, the state board.

1913: 48 Private orphanages, rescue homes, homes for adults, and hospitals receiving state aid are subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision by the state board as are the public institutions, but not under its management and control.

1911: 208 All charitable or benevolent institutions proposing to solicit funds in more than one county within the state must be incorporated and be certified to by the state board of control, which may refuse, in its discretion, to grant such certificate.

5071 Any incorporated children's home, whose object is the control and management of destitute and friendless children, is empowered to receive and retain such children and provide them with homes until their majority, and any parent or parents unable to care for their children may commit them to such corporation. The home becomes the legal custodian of all children received into the home until their majority with all the rights of a natural or legal guardian for placing in homes, apprenticeship, or adoption.

5080, 5106 5086 Children's aid societies incorporated in the state are authorized as legal guardians to find suitable homes either by adoption or contract for neglected, illtreated, or dependent children committed to their care by the probate courts. Expenses incurred by a society in caring for such children may, within certain limits, be met by the county of residence.

1911: 217 Charitable or benevolent associations organized in any city of the first class, or in any county in the state, may receive a limited sum per month from the city or county authorities, but in such cases its accounts are to be audited and report made to the city or county authorities showing a summary of all moneys received during the year and from what sources, as well as of all personal property or real estate received by the corporation during the year.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

5541, 5549 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Every county is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever such persons shall need assistance. In cases of uncertainty as to legal settlement, relief may be given at the discretion of the overseers of the poor, and in case of need persons whose legal settlement is elsewhere may be temporarily relieved.

5542, 5576 **2. Legal settlement.**—Every male person and every unmarried female over 21 years of age acquires legal settlement by a residence of six months; a married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he have any within the state, otherwise her own at the time of marriage; legitimate children have the settlement of the father, if he have any; illegitimate children that of the mother at the time of their birth, if she then have any within the state; a minor whose parents have no settlement in this state but who has himself resided six months in any county in the state, thereby gains a settlement in such county; and a married woman whose husband has no settlement in the state gains a settlement by similar residence; and every minor bound as an apprentice to

any person immediately gains the settlement of his master or mistress. A settlement once acquired continues until it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one or by willful absence from the county for six months. It is a misdemeanor to send a person who has become or is likely to become a public charge out of the county to which he belongs.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—(The statutes contain no reference to the responsibility of relatives for the support of poor persons other than lunatics, imbeciles, and drunkards.) 4849, 4851

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1. Institutional relief.—County asylums for the poor may be established and maintained by the county commissioners in the several counties, or two or more counties may unite in establishing an asylum. As soon as the building is completed all persons who have become a county charge as paupers are to be transferred to the asylum and cared for and employed there according to their ability. Each asylum is under the care of a superintendent and a physician and subject to the inspection of a board of visitors, all appointed by the county commissioners. 5562 ff

2. Outdoor relief.—Poor persons likely to become chargeable paupers, and parents of idiots and of helpless children unable to provide for such children, may be given an annual allowance by the county commissioners. A person not a resident, but found to be sick or in distress and in need of relief, may be granted relief by the overseers of the poor. In counties where there is no asylum the overseers of the poor are instructed to advertise annually for sealed proposals for the care of the paupers of the county, and in case of need may receive proposals at any time; but they are not required to accept proposals from persons whom they know to be unable to fulfill the contract. 5545, 5561 5544

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

Any child apparently under 14 years of age, if a boy, or 16 years of age, if a girl, who is dependent upon the public for support, or is found begging, receiving alms, or thieving, in any public place; who is found vagrant at night with no home, settled abode, or proper guardianship; who is found with evil associates in improper surroundings; or who is orphan or destitute, may be apprehended by any police or other officer, brought before the court, examined, and, at the discretion of the court, be delivered to such children's aid society or institution as in the judgment of the court is for the best interests of the child, which children's aid society or institution then becomes the legal guardian of the child, and all such societies or institutions are subject to inspection by the state board of control. 5077 ff

For dependent, abandoned, neglected, or illtreated children of sound mind and body between the ages of 2 and 14, the State Orphan's Home has been established, to which admission is granted upon application to and with the approval of the pro- 8520 ff 5127

bate or juvenile court of the county of which the child is a resident, preference in admission being given to children of Union soldiers and sailors. Inmates, unless placed in homes or apprenticed under approval of the state board of control, upon reaching the age of 16, except in certain cases, are returned to their counties. A home for crippled children is maintained on the grounds of the orphan's home, to which crippled children of sound mind, residents of the state, are admitted up to the age of 14.

5099 ff

The dependent, neglected, and delinquent children in each county are under the jurisdiction of the probate judge of the county, sitting as a juvenile court, and such children under 16 years of age may be committed by that court to the care of some suitable institution, reputable citizen, training or industrial school, or some association whose purpose is to care for such children or obtain homes for them. The court may, in case of necessity, cause a child to be placed in a hospital or other institution for treatment or special care.

5120
5079

In counties of more than 20,000 inhabitants the county commissioners may provide a detention home or juvenile farm for the purpose of caring for homeless children under 16 years of age in the custody of the juvenile court. Probation officers may be appointed to make full investigation, to represent the interests of children in court and to furnish necessary information, and to take charge of any child before and after a trial as directed by the court.

5565

Poor children coming under the care of the overseers of the poor and the superintendents of the county asylums, are bound out by these officials, who are required to see that such children are properly treated by the persons to whom they are bound.

8510, 5080

The orphan asylums, children's aid societies, or other institutions or individuals to whom, as legal guardians, children have been entrusted by the courts, are instructed to use special diligence in providing suitable homes for such children; to secure legal adoption in families approved by the society or institution on written contract, providing for public school education, suitable religious and Sabbath privileges, and general good treatment, with provisions that the contract may be revoked on the judgment of the society or institution.

1911: 520

Children of indigent poor persons who are afflicted with any malady that may be cured by surgical operation or hospital treatment may be sent by the county board of health to the University of Kansas for treatment; and superintendents of state institutions in which children are inmates are required to see that all children under their care who need such treatment shall receive it. The expense of transportation is to be met by the state and the cost of treatment is chargeable to the city or county from which the child came.

B. The sick.

5564
1911: 523

The sick in county asylums are under the care of a physician employed by the county commissioners, but in case of necessity, as approved by the county commissioners and the county health officer, they may be sent to the University of Kansas for treat-

ment, the expense being met by the city or county responsible for the person treated.

For the care and treatment of tuberculosis patients the board of control, in conference with an advisory commission of four physicians, appointed by the governor with consent of the senate, is authorized to establish a Kansas sanatorium for tuberculosis. Admission is to be on examination by the county health officers and attending physician in accordance with rules laid down by the commission, which is instructed to make regular inspection of the sanatorium and report to the board of control. 1913: 517

In order to secure adequate hospital provision for all, the board of county commissioners in any county is authorized, under certain conditions, to establish and maintain a county hospital. 1913: 346

C. The blind and deaf.

For the education of blind and deaf persons the Kansas School for the Blind, at Kansas City, and the Kansas School for the Deaf, at Olathe, are established, under the management of the state board of administration. Destitute children are provided with transportation and clothing, within certain limitations. Persons who have lost both eyes are entitled to pension. 8433, 8437 1913: 245

D. The insane.

Destitute insane residents of the state are admitted to and maintained in the state insane hospitals, at the expense of the state, unless otherwise provided for. Each county is entitled to receive a certain sum from the state for each destitute insane person in the county who has been refused admission to the state hospital for the lack of room, or who has been discharged from the state hospital to make room for other patients. Patients and relatives who are able to pay the per capita cost are required to do so. 8507, 4850

The state board of control is authorized, upon proper application, to license private institutions for the care, custody, and treatment of the insane.

E. The feeble-minded.

All idiotic and imbecile youths not over 15 years of age, who have been residents of the state for six months and who are incapable of receiving instruction in the common schools, are admitted to the State Home for Feeble-minded. The board may admit persons of greater age when there is room. The expense of maintenance of inmates unable to pay and having no person liable for payment is paid by the state. 8448 1909: 233

F. Epileptics.

Epileptics and insane epileptics are received into and treated in the Parsons State Hospital for Epileptics. 8504

G. Inebriates.

4819 ff Habitual drunkards and drug habitues are classed with insane persons, and are subject to similar treatment.

H. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

8545
1911: 549 All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the Civil War, who are disabled by disease, wounds, old age, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support and would otherwise be dependent upon public or private charity, together with such members of their families as are dependent upon them for support, are entitled to admission to the State Soldiers' Home, provided that the applicant shall have resided in the state for two years and is not insane. Any such person who served in a Kansas regiment may be received regardless of his place of residence, and anyone who actually participated in guarding the frontier against raids and has been a bona fide resident for 35 years is on the same basis as a veteran. The inmates of the home over 11 years of age are detailed to do work on the farm connected with the home, according to their ability. No girls over 14 years and no boys over 12 are admitted or retained, unless incapable of earning a living. No wife of any soldier is admitted unless she is 40 years of age or over and was married to him before 1892, except in case the wife or the applicant is an invalid.

8555 The widow, mother, or minor children of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, who is destitute or incapacitated for self-support, may be received into the Mother Bickerdyke Home; also women who served as nurses at least three months.

KENTUCKY.

AUTHORITIES:
Statutes of 1909 (Carroll).
Acts, 1910 and 1912.

[The side-note references are to sections of Statutes and to pages of Acts. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The Kentucky state board of control for charitable institutions, consisting of four salaried members, two of whom are to be from the dominant political party, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, has control of the three state hospitals for the insane (Central, Western, and Eastern), and the Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children. The board elects a salaried secretary and appoints superintendents, assistant physicians, and other employees for each institution, makes a monthly inspection, and reports annually to the governor. 217a–1, a–4 264

(2) The state board of tuberculosis commissioners consists of seven persons, men and women (unsalaried) appointed by the governor, two of them registered physicians. It is required to investigate the causes, prevalence, and methods of treatment of tuberculosis and encourage the organization of local associations and the establishment of sanatoria, hospitals, and dispensaries. 1912: 353

(3) A state inspector and examiner (salaried) is appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, and is instructed to inspect and examine into the management, conduct, and condition of all asylums, prisons, feeble-minded and eleemosynary institutions, and public works, in the conduct of which the state has any financial interest or in the management of which the state is vested by law with any power. He shall at all times have access to the papers, books, and records and may issue process and compel attendance of witnesses; and shall report in writing to the governor. 4619 ff

2. Institutional.—(1) The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind is under the control of a board of nine visitors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, who appoint officers and employees and report annually to the governor. 299

(2) The Kentucky School for the Deaf is under the control of a board of 12 commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, who appoint a superintendent and other officers and report annually to the governor. The institutions for the white and colored are distinct and receive separate appropriations, but are both under the care of the one superintendent. 273 1910: 277

415–a (3) The Kentucky Confederate Home, for the care of infirm and dependent Confederate soldiers of the state, is under the control of 15 trustees appointed by the governor from among the Confederate soldiers or their sons residing in the state.

1833, 1840 **3. Local.**—The fiscal court of each county, composed of the county judge and justices of the peace, makes provision for the maintenance of the poor, supplies a poorhouse and farm, and provides for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the sick poor in a hospital, or contracts with any hospital in the county to do so, and appropriates county funds for the benefit of the infirmaries for the sick located in the county.

331–e 19 An advisory board of the county court, juvenile session, consisting of not less than 6 nor more than 10 persons, may be appointed by the county judge of each county. The members serve without compensation, hold office during the pleasure of the court, and are required to visit as often as once a year all institutions, societies, or associations receiving children under the law; to report to the county court regarding the condition of children in charge of any persons, institutions, or associations; and to advise with the judge upon all matters affecting the workings of the law and make needful recommendations.

1910: 229 The court is also authorized to appoint probation officers, who have charge of children cited before the courts, investigate the cases, and advise with the court as to the disposition to be made of them.

3058 In cities the general council may make suitable provision for the maintenance and support of poor persons, provide for the support, maintenance, and confinement of idiots, insane persons, and inebriates, and maintain and regulate hospitals.

2008 In the city of Louisville the judge of the city or police court appoints a board of children's guardians, composed of six persons, two of them colored, to have supervision and care of neglected children.

B. PRIVATE.

331–e 19 All societies, associations, and individuals receiving children under the law are subject to visitation by the advisory board of the county court, juvenile session, as often as once a year, and are required to make reports to the county court regarding the condition of the children.

331–b The Kentucky Children's Home Society is especially authorized by the state, and receives an annual appropriation for the care and maintenance of homeless and destitute children in the state. It is required to make annual report of disbursements to the auditor of public accounts.

1910: 92, 57 The Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children and the Home for Incurables receive appropriations from the state for the maintenance of homeless and destitute colored children, and the care of indigent residents of the state who are afflicted with an incurable disease or physical disability.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A poor person may be taken to the poorhouse and supported, and such poor persons as in the judgment of the court need it may be furnished medical aid. Beggars are to be sent to the poorhouse, and males able to work may be compelled to do so. 3931

2. Legal settlement.—It is a punishable offense for any person to bring into the state from another state, or from one county into another, any poor person, except his father, mother, or child, who is likely to become a public charge; but beyond this there appears to be no specification as to legal settlement. 3922

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The adult son or daughter of any destitute and indigent person is required, if of sufficient ability, to support the parent. 331–f

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—The fiscal court has authority to provide and maintain a poorhouse and farm for the care of the poor of the county, and to provide a hospital for the care of the sick, or contract with some hospital for such care. 1840, 3325

2. Outdoor relief.—Outdoor relief is implied in the authority given to the court to provide for the sick and others, though there are no specifications as to the nature, methods, or limits of such relief. 1840

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Any male child 17 years of age or any female child 18 years or under, who violates any law, or is incorrigible, growing up in idleness or crime, uses bad language, or has bad associates, or is a truant from school, etc., is termed a "delinquent child." A child of similar age who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, without proper parental care, etc., is termed a "dependent or neglected" child. 331–e 18

A child in the county, who appears to be either neglected, dependent, or delinquent, may be brought before the juvenile session of the county court, and on examination and the testimony of witnesses, may be permitted to remain in its own home subject to the visitation and supervision of a probation officer; or may be placed in a suitable family home; or may be committed to the detention school, or to any institution provided by the state, county, or city, or any association for the care of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children; or if the child's condition requires it, may be placed in a hospital or other institution for treatment. The court may, from time to time, require reports concerning any child thus committed to the care of an institution or individual, and may remove such child at its discretion; it is also directed, as far as practicable, to commit a child to the custody of a person hold- 331–e 4 ff

ing the same religious faith as the parents of the child, or to an institution controlled by persons of that faith. The parents, if able, must be compelled to pay for the support of a child.

325 Any child apparently under 16 years of age who receives alms in any manner, or who is abandoned, neglected, cruelly treated, dependent, used for exhibition purposes, convicted of crime, etc., may be brought before a court of jurisdiction as a vagrant or destitute child, and may be committed to any charitable institution authorized to take charge of minors, or may be disposed of as a pauper. Provided, that as far as practicable, the wishes of the parents or guardian may be gratified in selecting the institution, and they must, if practicable, be notified of the proceedings.

2008 ff In counties with a city of the first class[1] a board of children's guardians may be appointed by the judge of the city or police court to have the care and supervision of all neglected and dependent children under 16 years of age in the county, and may take under their control, with approval of the court, any children abandoned, neglected, or cruelly treated by their parents; or those who are vicious or incorrigible, who beg on the streets, whose parents are habitually drunk, or unfit as parents; or those whose associations are immoral. They are required to provide a temporary home where such children may be suitably and comfortably maintained and educated, and by leave of the judge of the city or police court, may commit them to orphan asylums, industrial schools, or the state reformatory, or may indenture them as apprentices, or cause them to be adopted or otherwise disposed of. Indentured children must have special provision made for their moral and industrial training, and be humanely treated and comfortably provided for. All costs are to be paid by the county, and the circuit court may remove members of the board of children's guardians for cause.

331c No person may bring a dependent child into the state to place it in any family home, or for adoption, without furnishing the county judge with an acceptable bond to remove the child when required to do so, or to properly care for it, and such a child is subject to the supervision of an agent of the Kentucky Children's Home Society.

B. The sick.

1840
1912: 353 The indigent sick of a county are to be cared for and treated by the fiscal court of the county. Persons suffering from tuberculosis are to be cared for in sanatoria and hospitals or treated in dispensaries under the care of the state board of tuberculosis commissioners; or in sanatoria which are not operated for a profit, the expense being met by appropriations from public funds.

C. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

299 ff Blind children, residents of the state, may be admitted free of charge into the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. The white and colored blind children are kept in separate buildings, but similar provision is made for their education.

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[1] Louisville is the only such city.

Indigent deaf and dumb children residing in the state are received, maintained, and educated gratuitously in the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and may remain there until they attain the age of 21 years, and in some cases longer. White and colored deaf children are provided for separately. 273 ff

D. The insane.

Insane persons are provided for in the three state hospitals for the insane, preference being given to those who are paupers or unable to pay six months' board in advance, except that incurable lunatics who are harmless may, on approval by the state board of control, be returned to the county or city from which they came. Expense of transportation is paid by the state. 238 ff

E. The feeble-minded.

All feeble-minded children between 6 and 18 years of age may be admitted to the Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children if in the judgment of the superintendent of the institution they can be taught to read and write or trained to work. The superintendent may, with the consent of the state board of control, return to the county judge of the county from which they were sent all pupils incapable of receiving further benefit, and state the facts in the annual report to the governor. 264 ff 268

Pauper idiots, epileptics, and harmless incurable lunatics are not to be kept in an asylum, but returned to the several counties and delivered into the custody of their friends, if they have any; if not, to the county judge, or to the mayor of Louisville, if sent from there; and said friends, county judge, or mayor shall make suitable provision for their keeping. The president of the state board of control and the superintendent and one other commissioner act as a commission to pass upon such cases. 217a–25

F. Soldiers.

Infirm and dependent Confederate soldiers of the state may be cared for in the Kentucky Confederate Home. 415a

LOUISIANA.

AUTHORITIES:

Constitution and Revised Laws, 1904, 1904–1908.
Acts of Louisiana, 1908, 1910, and 1912.

[The side-note references are to volumes and pages of Revised Laws and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

III: 81
II: 2002

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections consists of six members, five being appointed by the governor and the sixth being the governor ex officio. They serve without compensation, and their duties are strictly visitorial, without administrative or executive powers. The board is required to visit and inspect all state, parish, or municipal institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, or reformatory character; also all private institutions which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character, utilized or aided by parochial or municipal authority, and all private insane asylums, whether so utilized or aided or not; and to report to the governor annually and to the legislature at each session, with such suggestions as may be necessary and pertinent, provided the suggestions are concurred in by the majority of the members of the boards in control of the institutions. The officers in charge of the institutions must furnish the board such information and statistics as it may require.

1912: 295

(2) A state tuberculosis commission consisting of the governor, the attorney general, the president and the secretary of the board of health, is authorized to establish, maintain, and govern such sanatoriums and hospitals for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis as in its judgment are required.

I: 576, 579, 796, 803, 1002, 151, 160
II: 1230

2. Institutional.—The state institutions are eight in number: The Louisiana State School for the Blind; the Louisiana State School for the Deaf; the East Louisiana Hospital for the Insane; the Louisiana Hospital for the Insane; the Lepers' Home; two charity hospitals at New Orleans and Shreveport; and the Soldiers' Home of the State of Louisiana. Of these all but the soldiers' home are managed by boards of trustees or administrators, consisting of members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the governor being a member ex officio of each board. The board of directors of the soldiers' home consists of 15 Confederate veterans, 5 selected by the governor and 5 each by the benevolent associations of the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of Northern Virginia. All boards report to the legislature.

3. Local.—The police juries[1] in the different parishes have general supervision of the infirm, sick, and disabled paupers in their parishes, and are required to provide for their support, except in municipal corporations exempt or partially exempt from parish taxation. They are authorized to buy or lease farms for their support, or to provide for their partial support or assistance as they see fit, and to appropriate a limited sum in aid of charity hospitals or other similar institutions of adjoining states, when such hospitals or institutions are freely used, without cost, by the indigent sick or wounded citizens of such parishes. II: 1263 1912: 326

B. Private.

Associations or institutions may be incorporated for charitable purposes, but are not allowed to receive aid from the state; those which receive children under their care are subject to the same supervision as state institutions, and are required to make such report as may be called for by the state board of charities. Agents of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are authorized to act as officers of the law, but the state is not responsible for their support or expenses. I: 220 II: 1873 III: 397 I: 1055

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Infirm, sick, and disabled paupers residing within the limits of a parish are to be supported by that parish, except that every municipal corporation to which the powers of the police jury do not extend is required to support its own infirm, sick, and disabled paupers. It is also forbidden to support or aid at public expense as paupers any persons who are not infirm, sick, or disabled. II: 1944 (Constitution) II: 1263

2. Legal settlement.—There appears to be no statute specifying the duration of residence in a parish requisite for a poor person to be entitled to relief.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The children or grandchildren of any person in necessitous circumstances, if they have the ability, are required to contribute to his support, and on examination and approval the court may award such amount as may be deemed proper, to be increased or decreased at its discretion. 1910: 405

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—A poor farm or other home may be provided and maintained by the police juries of the different parishes for the care of the infirm, sick, and disabled paupers in those parishes. II: 1264

2. Outdoor relief.—The police juries of the different parishes are authorized, in addition to the support of the utterly destitute and helpless, to provide for the partial support or assistance of II: 1263

[1] Corresponding to county commissioners in Northern states, as parishes correspond to counties.

others, according to circumstances. This implies aid outside of an institution.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

III: 393 Any child 17 years of age and under found destitute or dependent on the public for support, without proper guardianship, whose home, through fault of parents, guardians, or others, is an unfit place, or who is found wandering about the streets at night without being on any lawful business is termed a "neglected" child.

Any child 17 years of age or under found begging or receiving alms, or peddling any article; singing or playing any musical instrument for alms, or accompanying any person so engaged; living in immoral or disreputable surroundings; or who is incorrigible or growing up in idleness or crime is termed a "delinquent" child.

III: 394, 397 Any such neglected or delinquent child may, upon affidavit by some reputable person, be brought before the court, and on full examination, if declared to be "neglected," may be committed to the care of some state institution, some citizen of good moral character, or to some association or institution for the care of such children; if declared to be "delinquent," the child may be committed to the state reformatory or other institution for delinquent children. Pending the decision of the court, the child is to be committed to the care of some proper person or institution, but must not be confined in any jail, police station, or other lockup.

III: 390 1910: 72 Juvenile courts established in New Orleans and in parishes which contain an incorporated town of more than 7,000 inhabitants, and outside of such parishes the district courts sitting in separate sessions as juvenile courts, have jurisdiction over neglected and delinquent children under 17 years of age and have authority to appoint probation officers to represent and have general oversight of such children.

1910: 257 Foundlings placed in charitable institutions, or cared for by charitable persons, can not, except under certain conditions, be reclaimed by the parents or other relatives, and children in an institution toward whose support nothing has been paid for three years can not be claimed by parents or relatives, except as satisfactory explanation is given, and such a child, or one committed by one or both parents to an institution for one year, is an "abandoned" child, and all parental authority over it ceases.

I: 35 All females under the age of 18 years and males under 21 years, who are orphans or who become public charges, may be apprenticed by the parish judge, the mayor of New Orleans, or the president of the police jury.

III: 398 In January each year the clerks of the juvenile and district courts are required to submit to the state board of charities and corrections a report in writing showing the number and disposition of dependent and delinquent children brought before the courts, provided that the names or identity of such children shall not be disclosed in such report.

B. The sick.

The sick poor are specially provided for in the general instructions to police juries, and the state provides two charity hospitals,[1] at New Orleans and Shreveport.[2] II: 1263

Persons afflicted with leprosy are to be isolated and confined in the Lepers' Home, admission being on essentially the same basis as to hospitals for the insane. I: 1002

A person who is unable to support himself or his family, because an inebriate or addicted to the use of drugs, may be placed under the care of a curator with power to place him in a hospital or other institution for treatment, the expense within certain limitations being borne by the parish, city, or town. Indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis may be admitted to sanatoriums to be established by the state tuberculosis commission. I: 791
1912: 297

C. The blind.

Blind persons, or those of such defective vision as not to be able to acquire an education in the ordinary schools, between the ages of 7 and 22 years, and residents of the state, are to be received into the Louisiana State School for the Blind. A certificate from the parish, city, or town authorities showing it to be necessary entitles the person to board, clothing, and traveling expenses. The institution provides the requisite facilities for acquiring a good literary education, and an industrial department in which instruction is given in such trades as may be best suited to render the pupils self-sustaining citizens. I: 577

D. The deaf and dumb.

Deaf and dumb persons, or those of such defective speech or hearing as not to be able to acquire an education in the ordinary schools, between the ages of 8 and 22 years, of sound mind and proper health of body, and residents of the state, are to be received in the Louisiana State School for the Deaf. A certificate from the proper authorities, showing it to be necessary, entitles the person to board, clothing, and traveling expenses. I: 580

E. The insane.

Insane persons are to be received into the two asylums for the insane on proper examination and certificate by the courts. Indigent insane persons may be received free of charge on certificate from parish, municipal, or town authorities. I: 800

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[1] Aside from the name and nature of the appropriations made for their support, there is nothing in the statutes to indicate that these hospitals are specifically for the sick poor; nor are any conditions of admission stated. The phrase "sick poor," however, occurs in the report of the hospitals as practically covering all the admissions.

[2] There is mention in the statutes of a charity hospital at Baton Rouge, but it does not seem to be in operation.

F. Soldiers and sailors.

II: 1231
1918: 144

Soldiers and sailors in the military or naval service of the Confederate States and enlisted from the state of Louisiana or some other states composing the Confederacy, who served until honorably discharged, and were maimed or disabled in said service or have become infirm by reason of sickness or old age, and who have resided in the state for five years previous to application and are not pensioned or otherwise provided for by the state, may be admitted to the Soldiers' Home of the State of Louisiana. Wives of inmates of the home and widows of Confederate veterans, provided they possess the same qualifications as are fixed for veterans, are to be provided for either by setting aside part of the buildings of the home or by the erection of additional buildings.

MAINE.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Statutes, 1903.
Laws, 1897 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages and sections of Revised Statutes and of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections is composed of five members (unsalaried) one of them a woman, appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the council. The board appoints a salaried secretary and other agents, the total cost of salary and expenses not to exceed a specified amount. The board is required to investigate and inspect the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions in the state, examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reform schools, industrial schools of a charitable or correctional nature, children's homes, hospitals, sanatoriums, almshouses, orphanages, hospitals for the insane, schools or homes for feeble-minded, and other similar institutions, supported wholly or in part by state, county, or municipal appropriations, except purely educational or industrial institutions; and any private charitable or correctional institutions which may desire to be placed on the list of such institutions. The officers of all institutions subject to such supervision are required to furnish all information desired by the board, which may prescribe forms for statement, and upon the basis of such investigation the board may present recommendations to the governor and legislature as to the management of the institution, notice thereof being given to the institutions affected. **1913: 242**

The board is required to give its opinion as to the organization of charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institutions which are or may be under its supervision, and passes upon all plans for new institutions under its supervision. It receives full reports from overseers of the poor in regard to paupers supported or relieved, and has special instruction in regard to minor children who come under its care, that they should be placed in families of the religious faith held by their parents. It makes annual report to the legislature.

(2) A board of hospital trustees numbering seven, one of whom must be a woman, is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, to manage and control the Augusta and Bangor State Hospitals and the Maine School for Feeble-minded. They are paid a per diem rate and actual **1911: 216**

expenses when employed, and are required to visit and inspect each institution at least once a month and make an annual report to the governor.

1909: 30 (3) A committee of visitors, consisting of two members of the council, with whom must be associated one woman, is appointed annually by the governor to visit the insane hospitals at their discretion, at least once a month at irregular times, to ascertain if the inmates are humanely treated, and to report promptly to the trustees and superintendent of the hospital every instance of abuse or illtreatment. The members receive a per diem rate and expenses and report annually to the governor and council.

1897: 704 2. Institutional.—(1) The Maine School for the Deaf is governed by a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, who employ a principal and other employees and prescribe the system of education. The trustees receive a per diem rate and necessary expenses when actually employed.

1903: 479 (2) The Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath, a semi-public institution, is governed by a board of seven trustees, four of whom are appointed by the governor and three by the corporation. The institution receives and educates poor and neglected orphan children of veterans of the Civil or Spanish Wars, residing in the state; and if there is room, orphans of other citizens may be admitted.

311: 11 ff
314: 35 3. Local.—Overseers of the poor, not to exceed seven in number, are chosen by each town. These have general care of destitute persons found in the town, superintend the almshouse, workhouse, and house of correction, care for and bind out dependent children, provide for immigrants in distress, and remove paupers to their place of settlement. In some cases the selectmen act as overseers of the poor, and in cities this duty devolves on different officers, according to the charter. In plantations of more than 200 population the assessors act as overseers, and in unincorporated places the overseers in adjoining or near-by towns have care of the poor.

B. Private.

1913: 918 ff Aside from the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath there are a number of associations, hospitals, and other institutions which receive appropriations from the state, and are subject to supervision by the state board of charities and corrections so long as they receive such aid.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

313: 11 ff
1913: 207
316: 51 1. Persons entitled to relief.—Persons who, on account of poverty, need relief, are to be cared for by the overseers of the poor of the town in which they have settlement. In the case of unincorporated places, and of immigrants who fall into distress, the overseers are to furnish relief, the expense being met by the state, and the paupers do not become paupers of such town by reason of such residence. The governor and council may in case of necessity transfer a state pauper to any town or place him in a state

institution without formal commitment, but not without the knowledge and consent of the overseers of the town to which the pauper is to be removed. In case of poor persons having legal settlement elsewhere, they are to be relieved, and the expense recovered from the place where they have settlement. Whoever brings an indigent person into a town with intent to charge his support upon the town is liable to fine and the cost of such person's maintenance, and anyone who aids in bringing or leaving such a person is similarly liable.

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement in a town is acquired by an adult by five years' residence without receiving pauper supplies; by a minor, by serving as an apprentice for four years and setting up in trade for one year, being then of age. Residence in a public institution does not result in legal settlement. 309: V ff

A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any i nthe state; if not, her own settlement is not affected by the marriage. Legitimate children have the settlement of their father, if he has any in the state; if not, they have the settlement of their mother; but if of age they acquire one. Illegitimate children have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth. 308: I

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, children, and grandchildren, by consanguinity, living within the state and of sufficient ability, are required to support persons chargeable to them, in proportion to their respective ability. 311: 17

B. Methods of Relief.

1. Institutional relief.—Every town, either by itself or in conjunction with one or more towns, is authorized to provide an almshouse and poor farm for the care of poor and destitute persons needing relief; also a workhouse to which poor persons, especially those who are able-bodied, may be sent and required to work; also a house of correction for criminals. But until the workhouse and house of correction are provided, the almshouse may be used for all three purposes. All are under the supervision of the overseers of the poor. 311: 15
993: 1
994: 6, 7

2. Outdoor relief.—Overseers have the care of persons chargeable to their town and cause them to be relieved and employed at the expense of the town, but there is no requirement as to relief within an institution. It is provided that supplies and medical care may be furnished on the application of a poor person or of that of some person acting for him. 311: 12
309: 2

Towns at their annual meetings, under a warrant for the purpose, may contract for the support of their poor for a term not exceeding five years. 311: 14

Overseers may set to work, or bind to service for a time not exceeding one year, persons with or without settlement, able-bodied, married, or unmarried, over 21 years of age, having no apparent means of support and living idly. 313: 28

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A child who is, on investigation by the court of any county, found to be cruelly treated or willfully neglected, or without 1909: 90

means of support, may be ordered into the care and custody of such charitable institution or person as the judge deems suitable, providing that such institution or person consents to support and educate the child. Pending final disposition, the magistrate or judge may, in his discretion, order the child temporarily into the custody of the agent for the protection of children, or the agent of a society for the protection of children, or of any institution or suitable person, the expense to be paid by the town.

1913: 26 Any dependent child committed to the State School for Boys or Industrial School for Girls, in need of medical or surgical treatment is entitled to receive it free of charge at any hospital or infirmary which receives appropriation from the state.

1903: 479 The Military and Naval Orphan Asylum is authorized at the discretion of the trustees to admit to the home children or grandchildren of the veterans of the Civil War when they have been deserted by eithehr of their parents; also orphans or half orphans of veterans of the Spanish War who were residents of Maine; also orphans of any citizens of Maine. The president, clerk, and treasurer act as a board of guardians and may bind out, indenture, or give away for adoption, with the consent of the parent, if living, children in the asylum when deemed to their advantage.

312: 22 ff Minor children of parents unable to maintain them may be bound by the overseers of the poor as apprentices or as servants, on condition of their receiving elementary education and such further instruction and benefit as the overseers think reasonable. The overseers are to exercise careful supervision as to their treatment, and in case of need the court may discharge the child, who may be bound anew.

588: 7
622: 33 Children may be adopted and guardians appointed for minors on approval by the judge of probate, and on written consent by the child, if of the age of 14 years, and by the parents, guardian, next of kin, or some person appointed by the judge.

581: 49 A child in the custody of a public or charitable institution may be restored to the parent by the supreme judicial court if after examination it appears that the parent or parents can suitably provide for it, and that justice requires its restoration.

B. The sick.

1913: 242
1909: 56
251: 51 There are numerous private charitable institutions for the sick for which the state makes appropriations, and towns are authorized to provide for the indigent sick. When such appropriations are made by the state the institution then comes under the supervision of the state board of charities and corrections. Local boards of health are required to look after persons having diseases dangerous to the public health, and may remove them to separate houses, provide nurses and necessaries free, if the patient is unable to pay for the same. They are also required to furnish antitoxin free to all indigent persons suffering from diphtheria and other contagious diseases.

C. The blind.

226: 116
1913: 39 Such blind children as may be deemed fit subjects for education may on request of parents or guardians be sent by the governor,

with approval of the council, for a limited term to the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, at Boston, Mass., or to such other as may be chosen. No distinction is to be made on account of the wealth or poverty of the parents or guardians, and the expense of support and instruction, including all traveling expenses, are to be paid by the state, providing they are not met by the parents or guardians.

Blind or partially blind persons over 18 years of age, residents of the state, may receive in the Maine Institution for the Blind, for a period not exceeding three years, practical instruction in some useful occupation conducive to self-support; and in aid of this work the state makes an annual appropriation to the institution. Temporary support may be provided for any workmen or pupils, and means may be devised to facilitate the circulation of books, to promote visits among the aged or helpless blind in their homes, and to help them in other ways; but the permanent maintenance of any blind person at the expense of the state is forbidden. 1907: 1440 1913: 921

D. The deaf.

Any deaf or dumb child not less than 5 years of age, residing in the state, may, with the consent of parents or guardians, be admitted to the Maine School for the Deaf for a limited term, the necessary support and instruction of such children while at school being met by the state. 1897: 704

E. The insane.

An indigent person committed by the court as insane is to be maintained by the state, the town where he resides paying the expense of examination and commitment. If the person has no legal settlement in the state all expenses are paid by the state. 1907: 105

F. The feeble-minded.

Idiotic and feeble-minded persons, 6 years of age and upward, are cared for and educated in the Maine School for Feeble-minded. Indigent persons are supported by the state; others are charged a limited sum. 1907: 42

A feeble-minded person, supported entirely at public expense, in an insane hospital, may be transferred by the hospital trustees to the Maine School for Feeble-minded whenever deemed beneficial to the patient. 1909: 212

G. Soldiers and sailors.

A soldier or sailor who served by enlistment in the Army or Navy of the United States in the Civil War or in the War with Spain, who was honorably discharged and has become dependent upon any town, is not to be considered a pauper and is not to be supported by the overseers of the poor in the poorhouse, but, with his family, including wife and unmarried minor children living with him and dependent upon him for support, is to be supported by the town of his settlement at his own home or in such suitable place other than the poorhouse, as the overseers of the town may deem proper. A dependent sailor or soldier and his family may be removed to the town of his settlement. 1907: 82

MARYLAND.

AUTHORITIES:
Public General Laws, 1904.
Laws, 1906 to 1912.

[The side-note references are to pages of Public General Laws of 1904 and to pages and year of State Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1916

1. General.—(1) The board of state aid and charities, consisting of seven members appointed by the governor, is instructed to investigate and consider the whole system of state aid to public and other institutions, may make an investigation at any time into the condition and management of any institution financially aided by the state, and reports, with recommendations, to the legislature.

1477
1910: 186, 191

(2) The lunacy commission, consisting of the attorney general and four commissioners appointed by the governor, two of whom must be experienced physicians, one in the treatment of the insane, has supervision over all institutions, public, corporate, or private, in which insane persons are detained. The commission appoints a qualified physician as a salaried secretary and holds semiannual meetings for consultation with the boards of managers of the various hospitals for the insane and feeble-minded. It is vested with plenary powers for the investigation of all places in which insane persons are detained; may visit any sanitarium or other institution where sick or infirm persons are received, for the purpose of ascertaining whether insane persons are confined therein; has power to appoint a board of visitors for each county asylum or home (almshouse) where the insane are confined, which boards make monthly reports to the commission. The commission makes annual reports to the governor.

1906: 1252

(3) Committee of visitors.—The governor is authorized to appoint one or more persons to attend meetings of the boards of directors, managers, trustees, or visitors of corporations and institutions receiving financial assistance from the state to give views upon matters under discussion, but to have no vote.

1264 ff
1912: 368
1910: 238

2. Institutional.—(1) Hospitals for the insane.—The Spring Grove State Hospital, formerly the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, the Springfield State Hospital, the Eastern Shore State Hospital, and the Crownsville State Hospital, formerly the Hospital for the Negro Insane, are under the control of separate boards of managers appointed by the governor.

There are also a number of county asylums and homes for the insane established and controlled by the counties according to their own laws.

(2) The Rosewood State Training School, formerly the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble-minded, is governed by a board of visitors appointed by the governor. 1484

(3) The Maryland Workshop for the Blind is under the control of a board of five directors, of whom three are appointed by the governor and two by the board of directors of the Maryland School for the Blind. 1908: 94

(4) The Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Frederick, is under the care of officers and a board of visitors appointed by the governor and reporting to him.

(5) The Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, under control of a board of managers, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, and comptroller ex officio, and six others appointed by the governor, receives persons suffering from tuberculosis, both those who are indigent and those able to pay. 1906: 553

(6) The Pine Bluff Sanatorium, a private institution for tuberculous patients, was purchased by the state and is maintained as a state institution. 1912: 954

2. Local.—The administration of poor relief in each county is in the control of the county commissioners, who have power to appoint trustees of the poor with practically the same powers as overseers of the poor in other states, and in some counties the commissioners act as such trustees. 1910: 85 1206, 512

B. Private.

There are a number of institutions whose relations with the state are so close that they are frequently considered state institutions, although they are private associations or corporations. Among them special mention may be made of the Maryland School for the Blind and the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home. These receive appropriations from the state which very nearly cover all expenses and are under certain contracts with the state with regard to the inmates they receive. 980 1908: 1376

Other private institutions which receive state aid include industrial schools for white and for colored inmates, homes of various denominations for aged and friendless, homes for children and infants, hospitals, a home for incurables, a hospital for crippled and deformed children, a home for consumptives, one for epileptics, day nurseries, dispensaries, an institution for the education and training of indigent mutes, and various educational institutions, etc. All are subject to inspection by the board of state aid and charities, and many of them to inspection by the lunacy commission. The Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore has special authorization for the care of minors, for charitable work among the parents of minor children, and for consolidation with other societies of similar purpose. 1910: 415 1912: 362

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

(Owing to the custom in Maryland of enacting laws applicable only to one or more counties of the state, and the consequent lack

of public laws of general local application, or the existence of divergencies between general and local laws, there appears to be no statute defining the exact status of a poor or indigent person. The decision in each case rests virtually with the trustees of the poor, or the county commissioners acting as such trustees, and they appear to be the final authority as to the admission of inmates to almshouses, the furnishing of outdoor relief, the decision of questions of legal settlement, responsibility of relatives, removal of paupers to other counties, etc. An exception is found in the law forbidding the reception into any almshouse or county home of any child between the ages of 3 and 16 years for more than a limited period, and ordering that such children shall be placed in some family or in an educational institution for children, under the supervision of the trustees of the poor.)[1]

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1906: 33 County homes or almshouses are the recognized institutions for poor relief, but there are numerous private associations for caring for charity patients that are aided by the state or by counties.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

1906: 33
209 Children between 3 and 16 years of age may not be retained in any county home or almshouse longer than 90 days, unless incapable of labor or service, but are to be placed by the poor authorities in family homes or institutions under their careful supervision.

1190 A minor who is neglected, illtreated, or without proper place of abode, care, or guardianship, or who has become vicious or depraved may be committed by a court of record, a judge thereof, or a justice of the peace to an incorporated juvenile institution, to be kept until 21 years of age unless sooner discharged.

1906: 81
1912: 362 All bodies incorporated for the purpose of caring for or protecting minors under 21 years of age legally committed or confided to them have parental authority and control, and may place such children in homes without relinquishing absolute control and supervision, and must visit them not less than once in six months. This provision applies especially to the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore.

B. THE SICK.

1910: 416 ff
1912: 954 The state makes appropriations to a large number of hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions in consideration of treatment given to the sick. For tubercular patients there are the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium in western Maryland and the Pine Bluff Sanatorium near Salisbury, state institutions, and the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland, a private institution receiving state aid. There are also local municipal hospitals in many of the counties, particularly Baltimore and Cumberland Counties,

[1] See page 7, Preface to General Laws, 1904.

and two hospitals for the treatment of the eye, ear, and throat are practically supported by state funds.

C. The blind and deaf.

All blind or deaf children between 6 and 16 years of age are required to attend some school for the blind or deaf for eight months or during the scholastic year, unless it can be shown that they are receiving such education elsewhere, the expense to be met by the state in case the parents or guardians are unable to meet it. 1906: 366

The Maryland Workshop for the Blind is maintained by the state and is open for the labor and manufactures of all blind citizens over 18 years of age, the profits to be used in furthering its usefulness. 1908: 94

Such indigent blind persons as may be recommended by the county commissioners or by the judge of the orphans' court of Baltimore may receive instruction in the Maryland School for the Blind, under direction of the governor. 1912: 395

Any indigent teachable deaf and dumb person not over 21 years of age recommended to the governor by the commissioners of any county, or by the Baltimore city authorities, may be instructed in the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb for not more than seven years at a limited annual expense. 979

D. The insane.

Any indigent insane person with whose support no relatives are legally chargeable, on due certificate and examination, may be placed by the county commissioners or the supervisors of city charities of Baltimore in a hospital or other place, partly at the expense of the county or city and state. 1472, 1481 1908: 173

No private place or home for the care of the insane can be established without a license from the lunacy commission. 1480

E. The feeble-minded.

Idiotic, imbecile, and feeble-minded persons of the state may be received, cared for, and educated in the Rosewood State Training School, formerly the Maryland Asylum and Training School for Feeble-minded. The institution is also authorized to receive inmates from other states and from the District of Columbia. 1484

MASSACHUSETTS.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Laws, 1902.
Supplement, 1908.
Acts and Resolves, 1907 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages of Revised Laws and Supplement (S) and to years and pages of Acts and Resolves. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

730 ff

1. General.—(1) The state board of charity consists of nine persons appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. The members serve without compensation, though necessary expenses are paid, but salaried executive officers or agents are appointed, to whom the board may delegate its powers or duties, which are both supervisory and administrative.

737, 481
1910: 131
1909: 348
711

The supervisory duties include: Investigation of state charitable institutions; of almshouses and county training (truant) schools; of applications for incorporation of charitable institutions; of institutions reporting to the board which ask for, or consent to, visitation; and of places where poor persons are relieved or supported by cities or towns, including adults in families and minor children in families or asylums or illegally detained in almshouses. All plans and specifications for new buildings and for alterations of old buildings under its supervision must be submitted to and approved by the board.

1907: 1002
1913: 50
730
1908: 636
716
1913: 727
722 ff

The administrative duties include: The management of the Penikese Hospital for lepers and the assumption and exercise, on special direction by the government, of the duties of the boards of trustees of charitable institutions; but have special reference to the care and oversight of needy persons. These last are grouped chiefly under two heads: state adult poor, including sick poor, cases of settlement and temporary aid, and aid of mothers with dependent children under 14 years of age; each group being under the care of a superintendent who acts as executive officer.

722
1911: 222
735

The board also has charge of issuing licenses for boarding houses for infants and for lying-in hospitals; of provision for the tuition of all children in its care and custody, and of the care of Indians and indigent alien immigrants.

1909: 681
1913: 1176

(2) The state board of insanity consists of five persons, at least two of whom are to be experts in insanity. They are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, and serve without compensation, though necessary expenses are paid. The board appoints as an executive officer a physician

who is an expert in insanity, and who may be a member of the board; also other agents and subordinate officers, to whom it may delegate any of its powers and duties, and makes an annual report to the governor and council as to the conduct of the institutions under its supervision, with suggestions and recommendations. It is required to encourage scientific investigation by the medical staff of the various institutions under its supervision, to consider the establishment of social service work in connection with each state hospital with a view to the prevention of insanity and the subsequent care of discharged patients, to publish bulletins and reports of the scientific and clinical work done therein, and to include in its annual report information embodying the experience of this and other countries relative to the best methods of caring for persons under its supervision.

The board has general supervision of all public and private institutions for insane, feeble-minded, or epileptic persons, and of persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants; and when so directed by the governor, may assume and exercise the powers of the board of trustees of the state institutions. It is required to visit and inspect each institution under its care at least twice a year, and to cause all persons boarded out by it or by the trustees of any institution to be visited, and if such persons are found to be improperly cared for, it may remove them to a better place. It may also apply for the commitment to an institution under its care of a person believed to be insane, feeble-minded, or epileptic, who is confined in an almshouse or elsewhere.

The board is required to inspect and approve all plans and specifications for new buildings which are to be used under its supervision, and for alterations and extensions of existing buildings involving an expenditure of more than $2,000, before any building is erected or alteration made. 1909: 683

On the basis that all insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic persons, and persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants are under the care of the state, and that no county, city, or town may establish or maintain any institution for the care of such persons, the board acts as commissioners of insanity, with power to investigate the question of the insanity and condition of any person who is an inmate of any public or private institution for the insane, or is restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity at any place within the commonwealth. At its discretion it may discharge any such person or transfer him to such institution as it may judge best; except that it may not transfer any person to or from a private institution except upon the application of the superintendent of such institution and of the guardian of such person, nor transfer any voluntary inmate except with his written consent. 1909: 701

(3) The state commission for the blind, consisting of five unsalaried persons appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, maintains a descriptive register of the blind, acts as a bureau of information and industrial aid, aids the blind in finding employment, and develops home industries for them. It may furnish materials and tools to any blind persons, and assist such blind persons as are engaged in home industries S. 647

in marketing their products; may, with the approval of the governor and council, establish, equip, and maintain one or more schools for industrial training, and workshops for the employment of blind persons; may pay to employees suitable wages, and may devise means for the sale and distribution of the products of such schools and workshops; but may not undertake the permanent support or maintenance of any blind person.

1908: 636 2. Institutional.—(1) The Massachusetts State Infirmary and State Farm, the latter being both charitable and penal, are under the general supervision of the state board of charity, and the immediate care of one board of trustees with separate superintendents. These two institutions receive indigent persons not chargeable to any city or town. The state farm receives commitments for vagrancy or drunkenness, and male insane convicts.

S. 692 (2) The Massachusetts Hospital School, also supervised by the state board of charity, and under a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, provides for crippled and deformed children.

S. 690 (3) Tuberculosis sanatoriums.—A board of trustees of hospitals for consumptives, consisting of seven persons, unsalaried, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, has charge of the Massachusetts sanatorium at Rutland (now known as the Rutland State Sanatorium); and three others, at Westfield, North Reading, and Lakeville. The trustees appoint the physicians, assistants, and employees necessary, establish outpatient departments, and disseminate information as to the best methods of combating the disease; and are required to make a thorough visitation of the sanatoriums by two of the trustees monthly, by a majority quarterly, and by the whole board semiannually. An annual report is to be sent to the governor and council. The sanatoriums are under the general supervision of the state board of charity, which, when so directed by the governor, may assume and exercise the power of the board of trustees.

1909: 685
1910: 686
1909: 667 (4) State hospitals for the insane.—There are 10 state hospitals for the insane under the supervision of the state board of insanity, each with a board of seven trustees, five of whom are men and two women, except in one case where all are men. The trustees are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council, and serve without compensation; but their expenses are paid. They appoint for each institution a superintendent, assistant physicians, and such other officers as may be thought necessary. Visitations of each institution are made monthly by two trustees, by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole board semiannually. The annual report is sent to the governor and council. The institutions are: The Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, Danvers, Westborough, Foxborough, Monson, and Boston hospitals, and Worcester and Medfield asylums. The board also has supervision of the insane wards in the State Infirmary.

1909: 699 (5) The Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, and the Wrentham State School, under the care of boards of trustees of seven members each, appointed by the governor with consent of the council, have educational departments for those capable of training, and custodial departments for those unfit for training.

These two institutions are also under the supervision of the state board of insanity.

(6) The Monson State Hospital (for epileptics) is under the care of a board of seven trustees, two of whom are women, appointed by the governor. It is under the supervision of the state board of insanity and reports to the governor and council. 755

The board may send to and keep at the Hospital Cottages for Children such number of persons afflicted with epilepsy as shall be approved by the trustees and superintendent thereof, to be maintained at such expense to the commonwealth as shall be determined by the state board of insanity and said trustees. 1909: 700

3. Local.—The overseers of the poor of a town or city have the care and oversight of all poor and indigent persons as long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and provide suitable relief, support, and employment. They render temporary relief to persons in distress who have not lawful settlement in their town, may employ them until removed to the State Infirmary or elsewhere, and are required to give immediate notice to the state board of charity. They keep accurate records of the paupers supported and relieved and make returns annually to the state board of charity. S. 180 710 ff

B. Private.

Private corporations, organizations for charitable purposes, applying for incorporation, are subject to investigation by the state board of charity before charter can issue; and obliged to report to it annually; and failing such report for two years, on application by the board may, after examination and notice, be dissolved by the supreme judicial court. There are a number which receive regular state appropriations and have thus acquired a certain state character, among which are: The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, the New England Industrial School for Deaf-Mutes, the trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts. 1910: 131 1913: 54 462 1910: 815

Private hospitals or houses for the care and treatment of the insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, and persons addicted to the intemperate use of stimulants or narcotics must be licensed by the governor and council, on recommendation of the state board of insanity, and are subject to visitation and inspection by the board. Specially to be mentioned are: The McLean Hospital for Insane, Hospital Cottages for Children, for epileptics. 1909: 687

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Hampden County Children's Aid Association are authorized to act as guardians of children committed to them by the courts, but not to the detriment of the rights of the state board of charity. 727 ff

A boarding house for infants, where two or more infants under 2 years of age, except as related to the keeper by blood or marriage, are kept for hire or gain, is required to take out an annual license from the state board of charity, on approval by the board of health of the city or town, except in Boston. Such premises are to be visited and inspected by these boards annually, or at such times as they see fit. 722

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of Relief.

710 ff, 734 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Poor and indigent persons lawfully settled in any city or town are to be relieved and supported by that city or town whenever they stand in need. Persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlement in other places, when they are in distress and in need of immediate relief, are to be provided for until they are removed to the places of their lawful settlement, which places are liable for all expenses, including that of removal. Poor persons who have no settlement in the state, and who are in distress in any city or town, may be sent by that city or town, at its expense, to the state infirmary, to be maintained at the public charge.

1913: 726 Mothers with dependent children under 14 years of age, who are fit persons to bring up such children, may receive from the overseers of the poor, under the general supervision of the state board of charity, such aid as is necessary to enable them to bring up their chidlren in their own homes; the state, under certain conditions, to meet all or a portion of the expense.

1911: 791 ff **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement may be acquired by five years' consecutive residence in any city or town of the state by any person over 21 years of age, including a married woman whose husband has no settlement in the state. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any in the state; otherwise she retains her own at the time of marriage, if she had any; legitimate children have that of their father, if he has any in the state; if not, that of he mother; illegitimate children, that of their mother, if she has any in the state.

709 Residence while receiving support is not counted as a settlement, unless the cost of the relief is repaid within five years. No person who actually supports himself and his family shall be deemed to be a pauper because of his inability to support some member of his family who may be committed to a charitable institution. A person who is absent from the commonwealth for five consecutive years loses his settlement.

716 Anyone who knowingly brings a poor person into a place where he has no settlement, intending to make him a public charge, or who makes false representations in order to obtain support as a pauper, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

711 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—A pauper, his executor or administrator, is liable for expenses incurred by a city or town for his support. The kindred of such poor person in the line of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in the state and of sufficient ability, are bound to support such poor person in proportion to their respective ability. The mother, however, is not liable to criminal prosecution for the enforcement of the obligation.

B. Methods of relief.

403 **1. Institutional relief.**—A workhouse or almshouse for the employment and support of indigent persons receiving alms or likely to become chargeable to the city or town, and of persons

sent thereto under any provision of law, may be erected or provided by a city or town or any number of cities and towns may unite to provide one for their common use, the institution to be under the care of directors specially chosen or of the overseers of the poor. Persons receiving relief may be required to labor according to their physical ability.

A hospital for the reception of indigent persons who require relief during temporary sickness may be established and maintained by city councils and selectmen of the towns. 714

For the care of such paupers as are not provided for by towns or cities the state infirmary (formerly the state hospital, known also as the state almshouse) is provided. It is under the general administrative control of an unpaid board of seven members, which appoints the superintendent and staff. The state board of charity has general supervision over the institution, and in addition regulates the admission, transfer, and discharge of inmates. 734

2. Outdoor relief.—The overseers of the poor are instructed to care for poor and indigent persons in an almshouse or workhouse, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, otherwise at their discretion. In towns where paupers are provided for in families the overseers are instructed to inspect each place and to "endeavor by contract to secure their proper care and maintenance." Such families may also be inspected by the state board of charity. 710

In the case of persons who have no lawful settlement but who are in need the overseers are authorized to furnish relief to a limited amount per family per week, except as otherwise ordered by the state board of charity. They are also authorized, under supervision of the state board of charity, to provide aid for mothers with dependent children under 14 years of age, to enable them to care for the children in their own homes. 713 1913: 276

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Every pauper child over 2 years of age who is in charge of the overseers of the poor in a city or town is to be placed by them in a respectable family in the state, or in an asylum, to be supported by the city or town until it can be otherwise provided for. In case of failure for two months so to dispose of the child, it becomes the duty of the state board of charity to place it, the town or city to pay for the child's support. No such child, if it can be placed in an asylum or family, may be retained in an almshouse unless defective in body or mind, or under 3 years of age and in care of its mother. S. 639 1913: 76

Deserted, neglected, and destitute infants may be placed by the overseers of the poor and the superintendent of the state infirmary in the care of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum or St. Mary's Infant Asylum. If the infants have no settlement they are to be committed to the state board of charity, the state paying for their care. 714, 726

The board may investigate the proposed adoption of an infant under 2 years of age, of which notice must be given to the board, 724

and it may take such infant into custody. The parents or guardian of an infant under 3 years of age, if unable to support it, may place the infant in charge of the state board of charity. Notice must be given to the board of a petition to the probate court for the adoption of any child supported as a pauper.

727 A child under 7 years of age who is sheltered or maintained apart from its parents and is not receiving proper care, on investigation by an agent of the state board of charity, may be removed to the custody of the board. In pursuing this investigation the agent may enter without force any building or room in which he has reason to believe that the child is.

714 727 An infant lawfully in the custody of a private institution, who has been deserted by its parents or guardian for more than four months, may be placed in charge of any suitable person to support, according to a written agreement prescribed by the state board of charity, to which a full report must be made, and all such children are subject to the visitation and control provided for children put out from state institutions. A child under 14 years of age who has been abandoned or neglected, or whose parents or guardian are unable to support him, may be placed by a probate judge in the care of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as guardian. A judge of any court may, on complaint, give the society custody for 30 days of a child under 5 years of age. The Hampden County Children's Aid Society has like powers; but in neither case may the powers of the state board of charity be affected.

1909: 137 S. 645 A child under 16 years of age, brought before a police, district or municipal court, or a trial justice, as growing up without education or salutary control, on examination and approval may be placed in the care of some suitable person or charitable corporation, with such further orders as may conduce to the best interests of the child, or it may be committed to the custody of the state board of charity to be indentured or otherwise cared for. If the child has a settlement it may be committed to the custody of the overseers of the poor of the place where settled.

S. 646 Truant officers and overseers of the poor are required to make diligent search for children under the age of 16 who are suffering through poverty, privation, or neglect, and to provide for the temporary care of such children until proceedings may be had against them, if necessary.

750 The state board of charity is instructed to seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate, and maintain children committed to a state institution, abandoned or neglected, and to give notice thereof to officers or persons having authority to dispose of said children.

1911: 479 749 The state board of charity may provide for the maintenance of a child under 21 years of age who is dependent, upon application of parent, guardian or friend, or overseer of the poor. The board may send to the State Infirmary any juvenile in its custody, or upon request of the trustees of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, any juvenile offender in their custody who is in need of hospital treatment.

744 A child under 12 years of age may not be committed to a jail or house of correction or to the state farm.

A child from a state institution may not be indentured, adopted, or placed in charge of any person until the state board of charity has investigated into the propriety thereof and filed a report with such institution. 750

A child may be adopted under a decree of a probate court, on the written consent of the child, if over 14 years of age and supported as a pauper, on notice to the state board of charity, and also if a city or town pauper, to the overseers of the poor of such city or town, and in Boston, to the trustees for children. 1366

A minor child supported by the commonwealth or by a town may be bound as an apprentice by the overseers of the poor; a female to the age of 18 years or to the time of her marriage within that age, and a male to the age of 21 years; and provision shall be made in the contract for elementary education and such other instruction as the overseers may require. Parents, guardians, selectmen, and overseers are instructed to inquire into the treatment of all children bound by them or with their approval, and see that they are duly protected against cruelty, neglect, or breach of contract. 1369

Crippled and deformed children are entitled to receive the benefit of the Massachusetts Hospital School at the discretion of the trustees, who, with the approval of the state board of charity, may detain a child during its minority if in their opinion such action will promote its welfare. Cities and towns pay for indigent inmates with settlement in the state, otherwise the state pays for such inmates. 1909: 673

B. The sick.

Persons who by misfortune or poverty require relief during temporary sickness, also persons having diseases dangerous to the public health, are to be provided for in hospitals established and maintained for that purpose by the cities or towns. Indigent patients who have no settlement are to be provided for at the expense of the state, but in case such a one has a legal settlement elsewhere, the town or city furnishing relief may collect the necessary expense. Poor sick persons, liable to be maintained by the state, are to be supported during their sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, notice being sent to the state board of charity, which on investigation may order the person to be removed to the infirmary, provided that such removal will not be injurious to his health. 714 S. 587 1909: 238 735 S. 654

Persons afflicted with tuberculosis may be admitted to one of the sanatoriums provided by the state, to the tuberculosis wards of the infirmary, or treated by the dispensaries which cities or towns of a certain size are instructed to provide. There is a limited charge for the support of each inmate in a state sanatorium, which is paid by the state for those not having known settlements, to be recovered from kindred, if found able to pay, or from the place of their settlement subsequently ascertained. Those having known settlement are chargeable to their kindred or to the place of settlement. 776 S. 691

1909: 347 Patients who have no means to pay for treatment may be received by the state sanatoriums, and the expense is met by the state.

1913: 50 For the custody, care, and treatment of persons suffering from leprosy, the state board of charity conducts a hospital at Penikese Island, and is authorized to retain such persons under care as long as it deems it for the well-being of the patient and the safety of the public.

C. The blind.

S. 647
1913: 1167
S. 424 Blind persons are registered with the state commission for the blind which is not allowed to undertake their permanent maintenance, but aids them by supplying tools and work when possible, books to read, etc., and is instructed to make full investigation as to methods of industrial training. The governor with the approval of the board of education may, at the expense of the state, make such provision for the care and education of children who are both deaf and blind as he may deem expedient; the expense of such instruction and support to be paid by the state. Under this supervision the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind is authorized to direct the education of all such pupils, and are allowed to spend a limited sum annually for the instruction of the adult blind in their homes.

D. The deaf.

462
1910: 815 Deaf persons considered proper subjects for education may, upon request of parents or guardians, and with approval of the board of education, be sent by the governor to certain schools in or out of the state, as may be preferred. An annual appropriation is made by the state for the New England Industrial School for Deaf-Mutes, for educational purposes.

E. The insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, and inebriates.

1909: 681 All insane persons (including imbeciles or idiots, feeble-minded and epileptic persons, and persons addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants) are under the care, control, and treatment of the state, and no county, city, or town is permitted to establish or maintain any institution for such care or be liable for the board, care, treatment, or act of any inmate thereof.

1909: 699 Feeble-minded persons within school age, or who, in the judgment of the trustees, are capable of being benefited by school instruction, may be received into the school department of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded and the Wrentham State School, and feeble-minded persons not capable of being benefited by such instruction may be received into the custodial departments of those institutions at the discretion of the trustees. Commitments may be made by a judge of the probate court on certificate of a qualified physician; and on the petition of the board of trustees and state board of insanity the court may order an inmate, after examination, to be discharged. All necessary ex-

penses attending the apprehension, examination, trial, commitment or delivery of an alleged insane epileptic or feeble-minded person, dipsomaniac, inebriate, or one addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants, shall, if the commitment is to a state institution, be paid by the county in which such person is an inhabitant, or otherwise by the county from which committed.

F. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines, their dependent relatives, and Army nurses may receive from the state either state aid or military aid. State aid is, in general, furnished to men who are not admitted to the National Home or the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and to their relatives in default of, or supplementary to, pensions received from the Federal Government, when such aid is needed. Military aid is given when Federal pension and state aid are insufficient to prevent distress; but state aid and military aid may not be given to the same person at the same time. The administration of state and military aid is in the hands of a commissioner of aid and pensions appointed by the governor, and the statutes prescribing the specific conditions are very elaborate. 1909: 471 ff

MICHIGAN.

AUTHORITIES:
Compiled Laws, 1897.
Session Laws, 1899 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Compiled Laws and pages of Session Laws The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

2250 **1. General.**—The board of corrections and charities, composed of the governor ex officio and four unsalaried members appointed by him with the advice and consent of the senate, has general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions.

The board appoints a salaried secretary, and one of its members or the secretary is required to inspect once each year every county jail, detention place for juveniles, and county infirmary, and has authority to inspect city and village jails, police stations, or lockups, and private incorporated institutions for the care and maintenance of the aged or defective; and the board, or a majority with the secretary, are required to inspect once a year every state penal reformatory and charitable institution, the Detroit House of Correction, and the Wayne County Asylum; and at its discretion recommend the condemnation of any institution found to be in unfit condition; and if this be approved by the governor or a justice of the supreme court it becomes effective, and failure to accord to it is a misdemeanor.

1913: 573, 490
2255 The board is also instructed to license all persons, societies, associations, corporations, or organizations which receive, maintain, or place minor children in homes on indenture or otherwise; to issue licenses at its discretion to maternity or lying-in hospitals, exercise supervision over them, the children born in them, and the homes or associations where such children may be received; to pass upon plans for any charitable or reformatory building or improvement authorized by the legislature; to make any special investigation whenever the governor so directs, and report to him; and to make a detailed report biennially.

1911: 448
2259 An agent of the board of corrections and charities is appointed by the governor, upon the recommendation of the board, in each county, to care for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children; and the governor may also appoint one or more women to visit and inspect state or county institutions and report to the board on the condition and treatment of inmates, particularly the provision made for women and children; and may instruct the secre-

tary or any member of the board to visit similar institutions in operation in other states and report on matters relating to the conduct and management thereof.

2. Institutional.—The charitable institutions supported wholly or in part by the state and under the supervision of the board of corrections and charities are under the immediate control of boards of trustees appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. These boards appoint superintendents and other officers, have general authority over the inmates, and report to the governor. The institutions include: 2223

State hospitals for the insane: (Ionia, Kalamazoo, Newberry, Pontiac, and Traverse City) and Wayne County Asylum, each under a board of six trustees, which boards hold a joint meeting semiannually for the consideration of matters relating to all the hospitals. 1903: 321

State Psychopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan, board of eight trustees, four being regents of the university and four members of the joint board of trustees of the state hospitals. 1907: 356

Michigan Home and Training School (for feeble-minded and epileptic), board of control of five members. 1909: 189

State Sanatorium and Central Michigan Sanatorium, for the treatment of tuberculosis, both under the same board of six trustees, four of whom are physicians. 1905: 363 1913: 653.

Michigan School for the Blind, board of control, three members. 2009

Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind, board of three trustees, one a blind person, the governor a member ex officio. 1903: 221

Michigan School for the Deaf, board of three trustees. 1990

State Public School for the temporary care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children pending their placement in homes or other institutions, board of control of three members who appoint a state agent to visit children in homes. 1903: 175

Michigan Soldiers' Home, board of six managers, the governor a member ex officio. 2056

3. Local.—Superintendents of the poor, appointed by the board of supervisors of each county, have care of the poor in their respective counties and the charge of the county infirmary; act upon applications for relief and decide questions of settlement; make annual reports to the secretary of state, giving particulars as to the number and kind of paupers relieved, etc.; and submit annual estimates to the board of supervisors, with a statement of receipts and expenditures. 4502 ff

Whenever there are in the county 10 or more paupers under 18 and over 5 years of age, the superintendents of the poor are instructed to cause the same to be taught and educated in the branches usually taught in the primary schools. When such paupers are less than 10 in number, the superintendents may make such provision as they deem just. 4522

The superintendents of the poor are authorized under direction of the court of domestic relations to make provision for the dependent wives and children of persons sentenced to a term in prison for desertion and abandonment. 1913: 331, 371

In a city or village the council may make such provision as it deems expedient for the support and relief of poor persons residing in the city, and may provide for the appointment of a director of the poor and prescribe his duties. 3115

A county relief board, consisting of the prosecuting attorney, the judge of probate, the county clerk, and the county treasurer 1899: 185

in every organized county has charge of extending relief to any sick, disabled, or needy ex-soldier, sailor, or marine of the Spanish-American War who enlisted from Michigan, and who resides in the state and was honorably discharged.

B. Private.

1899: 243 Private charitable societies may be incorporated on filing with the secretary of state articles of association descriptive of their character and purpose, and are required to make annual statement of their affairs, including their officers and funds, and such items as the board of corrections and charities may direct.

1909: 666 An association incorporated for the protection of children and for the prevention and punishment of cruelty to them may act as guardian for any child committed to its care; and may appoint agents in any county, and agents at large, who are authorized to arrest offenders against the law.

1913: 573 Any person, society, association, organization, or corporation which receives or maintains minor children, or places them in homes, is required to obtain a license from the board of corrections and charities, which license must be renewed annually and may be refused or revoked at the discretion of the board. Such person or organization is required also to keep a full record of each child under its care during its minority or until its adoption, and to make to the board an annual report of all its work for minor children, and such other reports as the board may desire.

1907: 407 Any hospital, asylum, home for the indigent or aged, or other charitable institution held in trust for charitable purposes by a board of control, consisting of five or more persons, appointed from one or more charitable, religious, or fraternal bodies, may become incorporated and be authorized to receive bequests, etc., on filing duplicate articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and county clerk.

1903: 336 Private asylums for the insane may be authorized by the court to receive patients for whom there is no room in a state hospital, under the supervision of the board of corrections and charities, and the board of state auditors is authorized to make contracts for that purpose with such asylums.

1913: 490 A maternity hospital, lying-in asylum, or other such place is required to obtain a license from the board of corrections and charities, which license may be renewed annually or revoked at the discretion of the board, after careful inspection and examination. The hospital or asylum is required also to furnish an exact record of all children born in it and of the disposition made of them, whether placed in homes, adopted, or indentured; and no such disposition of a child may be made without examination by the agent of the board and approval by the board.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

4502, 4533 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Every person who is blind, old, lame, sick, or decrepit, or in any way disabled, so as to be unable

to maintain himself, and who is not relieved or maintained by relatives, is to be maintained by the county in which he resides. Where the distinction between township and county poor has not been abolished, poor persons having a settlement in any township are to be supported by the township, but those not having such settlement are to be supported by the county.

A person who is poor at the time of entry into any county, or who becomes so within one year from the time of entry, is not entitled to public relief, except needed temporary aid, at the expense of the state or county, but is to be returned to the place where he had his last settlement, if that can be ascertained, and all expenses to be paid by that county. If such payment is refused, the question is to be determined by the circuit court. In a county where the distinction between county and township poor exists, the amount may be collected from the township in which the poor person has a settlement. 1907: 75

A mother who has no husband able to support her, and who has a child under 17 years of age declared by the court to be dependent or neglected, may, on approval by the court as a worthy guardian for the child, receive a weekly allowance from the county for its support. 1913: 444

To bring or entice an indigent person from any township, village, city, county, state, or country into any place where he has not a settlement in this state with the intent of making him a charge upon such township, county, city, or village is a misdemeanor, and the person responsible is to be charged with the support of such pauper until removed to where he belongs. 4514

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is gained by a person and the members of his family by residence in a township for one year. An apprentice gains a settlement by serving one year and a minor by actually serving one year for wages. Questions as to settlement are decided by the superintendents of the poor. 4534

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, mother, and children of any poor person unable to maintain himself, if of sufficient ability, are required to maintain such person in such manner as shall be approved by the directors of the poor of the township where such poor person may be. 4487

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—An infirmary[1] may be established and maintained by any county, or by any number of cities or counties acting together. The county infirmary is under the supervision of the county superintendents of the poor, who appoint a keeper and other employees; the union infirmary is under a board of directors, appointed by the councils of cities and boards of supervisors of the counties, which board appoints a superintendent and assistants. All persons entitled to relief are, when practicable, to be sent to this infirmary and there, so far as able, are to be employed; and to this end land may be purchased, and furniture, implements, provisions, and material may be provided. When the distinction between town and county poor has not 4506 ff 4580

[1] The term "infirmary" replaces the terms "poorhouse," "workhouse," and "almshouse."

been abolished, township poor persons may be sent to the county infirmary, a proportion of the expense being met by the town.

If no infirmary exists in a county the superintendents of the poor are instructed to provide suitable places for the keeping of the poor, under the direction of the board of supervisors, to purchase necessary materials for their employment, and to dispose of the proceeds of their labor.

1909: 299 A hospital and sanitarium may be established and maintained by the boards of county supervisors, either for the county alone or in conjunction with any other county or counties.

4509 **2. Outdoor relief.**—Any poor person who can not be taken to the infirmary, or who only requires temporary or partial relief, may be provided for by the superintendent of the poor or the board of supervisors. Full record should be made of the amount of aid so given and of the persons aided.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1909: 761 A dependent or neglected child is one who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support; who has not proper parental care or guardianship; who begs or receives alms, lives with disreputable persons, or whose home is an unfit place for the child; or who, if under 12 years of age, is found begging, peddling, or singing or playing any musical instrument as a business, or who accompanies any person so doing. A delinquent child is one under 17 years of age who violates any law or city or village ordinance; who is incorrigible, associates with vicious or immoral persons, or is growing up in idleness or crime; or who knowingly visits or enters a house of ill repute; frequents any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or wanders about the streets in the nighttime, or who wanders about any railroad yard or track, uses indecent language, or who is an habitual truant from school.

1907: 464 The probate court of each county sitting as a juvenile court has original jurisdiction in all cases coming under the terms of the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children; provided, that in cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants a municipal juvenile court may be established to the exclusion of the probate court.

1911: 448 All examinations or trials of cases affecting such children are to be held in the probate court room or chambers, or in the county courthouse, or in a suitable apartment conveniently near, and the board of supervisors is required to provide and maintain a house of detention or other suitable place for the care of such children separate from the place of confinement for adult criminals, and in charge of a matron or other person of good moral character.

1911: 451 One or more probation officers, other than the county agent, may be appointed by the judge of probate in each county. These serve with or without compensation, and hold their places at the pleasure of the court, to which they must report upon all cases

under their care, and also to the board of corrections and charities, which must be informed by the judge of their appointment.

A child asserted to be dependent, neglected, or delinquent, on full investigation by a county agent or probation officer, may be summoned by the court, with the person having control of the child. If the person is other than the parent or guardian the parent or guardian is to be informed of the case. 1911: 268

The county agent or probation officer making the preliminary investigation is required to attend the trial, and act as custodian of the child, and the court may commit the child temporarily to the care of the county agent or probation officer or other person, and after hearing the case may, at its discretion, adjudge the child a delinquent, dependent, or neglected child, and decree it to be a ward of the court, retaining authority over its person until otherwise determined. 1911: 269

A child under 17 years of age, found by the court to be dependent or neglected, may be committed to the care of a suitable state institution, of some citizen, of a training or industrial school, as provided by law, of an association organized for the purpose of providing homes for children and approved by the board of corrections and charities, or if the condition of the child's health require, to some hospital or other institution for treatment; except that if it be deemed for the welfare of the child to remain with its mother, who is unable from poverty to care for it, a limited amount per week may be awarded by the court for the support of the mother and child. 1907: 469
1913: 445

If admissible to the State Public School, the child may be committed to the agent of the board of corrections and charities to be taken to the school; or if the county agent finds a suitable home it may be placed there by indenture or adoption. If no such home appears the child may be placed in the school temporarily until such home can be found, and the board of control of the school is instructed to use special diligence in providing such suitable homes for such children as shall be approved, and to place them therein on a written contract to remain until they are 21 years of age, or, in the discretion of the board, until 18 years of age. Such contract must provide for their education in the public schools, for teaching them some useful occupation, for kind treatment, and the payment of a sum of money on the termination of the contract; but no such disposition is to be made of a child without the written approval by the county agent of the home in which the child is placed. 1909: 74
2026
1909: 764

The board of control of the State Public School is authorized to return to the counties from which they were sent those children who have become 16 years of age and who can not be placed or retained in family homes; those of vicious habits or incorrigibility, and those with some serious physical disability. The superintendent or board of control is authorized to consent to the adoption of any child who may be a ward of the board, with the consent of the county agent of the board of corrections and charities. A child may be returned to its parent or parents when they have become able to support it and have a suitable home for the child. 1903: 179

A child who is admissible to the state school may not be maintained in the county poorhouse, but children may be maintained, 5556

at the expense of the county, in some suitable family or charitable institution until they can be received into the state school. A county may maintain and educate such children in a separate building devoted to their use and cared for by other than pauper labor, but no child under the age of 4 years may be separated from the mother without her consent, should she be an inmate of the county poorhouse.

1913: 573 Any child placed in a home by a person, society, or organization duly licensed by the board of corrections and charities is to be visited in the home at least once in each year by the county agent of the board, who is to report full particulars to the board, except that such visitation shall cease with the adoption of the child.

1913: 529
4572 Any child whom any agent of the board of corrections and charities, or an officer of the poor, may find to be afflicted with any deformity or malady that may be cured by a surgical operation, and whose parents or guardians are financially unable to provide proper treatment, is to be removed, with attendant, to the University of Michigan and treated at the expense of the state.

1913: 264 Special arrangements for the reception, treatment, and education of dependent crippled children are provided for in connection with the state public school.

1911: 180 An orphan or abandoned child may be adopted with the consent of the nearest of kin or guardian of the child; or of a principal officer of an incorporated asylum, hospital, or home of which such child may be an inmate; or of an association to which the child is committed; or of the poor officers of the county, city, or township of which such child is a resident; or of the county agent of the board of corrections and charities. If the child is above 10 years of age its consent must also be given.

1913: 693 A child found by the court, after full investigation by the county agent or a probation officer, to be delinquent, dependent, or neglected within the meaning of the law may, at the discretion of the court, be returned to its parents or guardians or declared a ward of the court until the court shall otherwise decree, and held on probation subject to revocation, or if decreed best, be sent to an industrial school or any state institution authorized to receive it, subject to such conditions of law as are provided for such institution, or to any duly incorporated home or institution, subject in certain cases to the transfer of the trial to the regular courts.

1913: 492 A child born in a maternity or lying-in hospital licensed by the board of corrections and charities may be placed in a home by indenture, adoption, or on trial, but such home must be investigated by the agent of the board and receive its approval.

B. The sick.

4513 The sick poor are provided for under the general laws for poor persons, whether they are cared for in poorhouses or outside. Poor persons who are liable to remain county charges unless special skill and facilities are employed in their treatment, also those who are county charges and require operations to preserve life, may be sent by the superintendent of the poor to the hos-

pitals of the state university; but no patient may be sent to such hospitals except on the written recommendation of the physician of the poorhouse.

Persons suffering from tuberculosis, residents of the state, are received at one of the state sanatoriums for tuberculosis, including those unable to pay and those able to pay the charges fixed by the trustees. Indigent persons must have a certificate to that effect from the superintendent of the poor of their county or township approved by the probate judge. 1905: 365

C. The blind.

Every child between the ages of 7 and 19 years whose vision is so defective as to make it impossible properly to educate it in the public schools is to be sent to the Michigan School for the Blind, except when the child is being educated in any private or parochial school, or is physically incompetent, or, being over the age of 17 years, has been taught and is employed at a trade, or at the age of 18 years is employed at the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind. Pupils may remain 10 years, and on approval of the board of control 14 years. 1907: 145

Each school census enumerator is required to procure the name and residence of such children and also of the persons in control of them, and report them to the superintendent of public instruction, to be forwarded to the superintendent of the state school for the blind. Their names are also to be furnished to various school officials for investigation as to their exemption from the law. Needed assistance in transportation and the furnishing of clothing to indigent persons is provided.

The state board of education is authorized to provide for the care and education of babies or children under school age born blind or whose parents can not care for them, by contract with any institution having the facilities, for a limited amount and to the age of 6 years. 1913: 487

Persons entitled to admission to the state employment institution for the blind who are a charge upon their respective counties or any township or city therein are to be sent to that institution by the superintendents of the poor of the several counties. The institution maintains an industrial school and factory, a working home, an employment and information bureau, and circulating library, and such other departments as seem fitted to promote its object. Blind persons are to be decently and comfortably provided for by the superintendents of the poor, their transportation expenses paid, and their board paid during vacation. Persons entitled to admission, but not a charge upon a county, must, when necessary, receive the same aid while in attendance as provided for those who are a county charge. 1903: 227

D. The deaf.

Persons between the ages of 7 and 21 years, resident in the state and adapted to receive instruction but who are unable from defective hearing to attend the common schools, may be received 2004

free of charge into the Michigan School for the Deaf for a period not to exceed 13 years.

1905: 323 Persons under 7 or over 21 years may be admitted by the board of trustees. Superintendents of the poor are instructed to cause any suitable resident with defective hearing, a public charge, to be taken to the state school for the deaf to be educated and see that such persons are suitably provided for. School boards may be authorized to establish and maintain day schools for deaf persons over 3 years of age, the expense to be paid by the state up to a certain limit per pupil.

E. The insane.

1909: 185 ff
1913: 117 A person alleged to be insane may be brought before the probate court of a county by a near relative, a superintendent of the poor or other officer, and the court is required to institute inquiry as to his insanity, legal settlement, and financial condition. Pending such inquiry the person may be placed in the custody of some suitable person, of an asylum, or of some institution. If the person is adjudged insane the court may commit him to the state asylum, for the section in which he has settlement, as a private inmate, provided a satisfactory bond shall be filed for his support, or as a public inmate if such bond is not given, the county being liable for his support for one year. Should it be desired, the insane person may be committed as a private patient to any institution, home, or retreat for the admission and support of insane persons. The full support of a patient is furnished by the state, but the estate or relations of any public patient in an asylum, if of sufficient ability, may be called upon to reimburse the state for his support, and a public patient may become a private patient by executing a bond for his support. An inmate of a state institution who becomes insane may, on certificate from the board of corrections and charities, be transferred to a state hospital as a public patient. In case the state asylum can not accommodate a public patient, the court is authorized to order his admission to a private institution with which a contract has been made for the maintenance of public patients.

A nonresident may be admitted to an asylum for temporary care pending his return to his home. A person afflicted mentally, but not insane, may be admitted to an asylum as a voluntary patient, if there is room, under approval of the superintendent. Employment is to be furnished for such as may be benefited by labor.

The names of all insane persons in the poorhouse of the state are to be transmitted annually by the superintendents of the poor to the secretary of the board of corrections and charities, together with a full statement of the record of each such person.

The hospitals are subject to constant inspection for the protection of inmates.

F. The feeble-minded and epileptic.

1909: 192 Feeble-minded and epileptic persons resident in the state above the age of 6 years are eligible for admission to the Michigan

Home and Training School on certificate by qualified physicians and investigation by the court. If a proper bond be given and an advance payment made, admission is to be ordered as a private patient, otherwise as a public patient, to be kept and maintained at the expense of the state.

An inmate of the Industrial School for Boys, or any other charitable institution supported by the state, who becomes feeble-minded or epileptic, after investigation by the court is to be admitted to the state home. A public patient who has not acquired a legal settlement in the state is to be removed to the state where he belongs, the expense to be paid by the state which sends him. 1909: 199

A farm colony for epileptics has been authorized, to be under a special board of control appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and a commission has been appointed to make special study of the extent of feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, etc. 1913: 319, 262

G. Inebriates.

An indigent person addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors or of other narcotics may be sent by the board of supervisors of any county to an institution in the state for the care of drunkards, the expense, to a limited sum, being met by the county. 1907: 71

H. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States, in the Civil War, the Mexican War, the Spanish-American War, or the War in the Philippines, in a Michigan regiment, who have been honorably discharged and who are disabled and incapable of earning their living, are entitled to admission to the Michigan Soldiers' Home. 1901: 39

Dependent widows, wives, and mothers of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Mexican War or late Civil War, and who were married to such soldier, sailor, or marine previous to January, 1890, and are 60 years of age or over, are to be provided for by a dormitory building or cottages on the grounds. The husband and children under 14 years of age may be admitted to the dormitory or cottages. 1913: 433

A fund to be known as the soldiers' relief fund is set aside from the general fund for such relief or claim for aid extended since the return to the state of such soldier, sailor, or marine, as a majority of the county relief board deem just.

The supervisor of each township and ward, or the aldermen in cities, is required to place annually in the hands of the county relief board a list of all persons entitled to relief, for use at its discretion.

MINNESOTA.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Laws, 1905.
Supplement, 1909.
Laws, 1911 and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revised Laws and Supplement (S) and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and Supervisory Agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1858, 1861
S. 1926–8
1862, 1899
S. 3621–11
1902, 1865
1899
S. 1878–1,
1906–7
1874, 1875

1. General.—(1) The state board of control consists of three salaried members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Its duties include: The exclusive management of the state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, and of the State Sanatorium for Consumptives, except as otherwise provided for, the financial management of the state educational institutions, the State Public School for dependent children, and the state schools for the blind and deaf; the investigation of the whole system of public charities and of the condition and management of all charitable institutions, especially prisons, jails, infirmaries (almshouses), public hospitals, and asylums; of all associations receiving dependent, neglected, or delinquent children; of societies for securing homes for children; such special investigation as the governor may require; the appointment of executive officers for institutions under its control; the establishment of regulations for the admission, discharge, or transfer of inmates; the keeping of a complete record of all inmates, and for the general conduct of the institutions; the general supervision of all paroled patients of the state hospitals and asylums for the insane, of the School for the Feeble-minded, and Colony for Epileptics; also for boys paroled or apprenticed from the State Training School; the compiling and dissemination of information embodying the experience of charitable and other institutions in this and other countries regarding the best methods of caring for the insane, defective, and criminal classes; the making of a biennial report to the governor and legislature; and of such other reports as the governor may desire.

1898 ff
1916
1909: 353

The board also passes upon all plans and specifications for poorhouses; provides, in connection with the state hospitals, and in cities of 50,000 inhabitants, detention homes for the care of doubtful cases of insanity; has charge of the deportation of nonresident insane persons to their homes in other states and countries; and extends relief to the families of breadwinners who are in the reformatory or penitentiary.

In conducting its investigation it may act as a board, through committees or specially designated agents or representatives; may administer oaths, send for persons and papers, take testimony, and report to the district court for punishment as for contempt any person refusing to give or produce evidence requested. 1877

The institutions under exclusive management of the state board of control, with superintendents appointed by the board, are as follows: Fergus Falls, Rochester, and St. Peter State Hospitals, Anoka and Hastings Asylums for the Insane, State Sanatorium for Consumptives, Hospital Farm for Inebriates, State Hospital for Indigent Crippled and Deformed Children, Minnesota School for Feeble-minded and Colony for Epileptics; State Prison, State Reformatory, State Training School, and Minnesota Home School for Girls. 1861, 1923 S. 1926–8, 1930–2 1911: 8

(2) A state board of visitors for institutions, of six persons (unsalaried), not more than three of these being of the same political party, is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, the governor being a member ex officio. The board is instructed to study the whole subject of the care and management of charitable institutions, and to visit those within the state, whether state, county, or municipal; also to make at any time such investigation of any penal or charitable institution as the governor may direct, and for this purpose may administer oaths and send for persons and papers; and to make a biennial report to the governor for transmittal to the legislature. S. 1930–5, 1930–6

2. Institutional.—(1) The Minnesota schools for the blind and the deaf are under the executive management of a board of directors, consisting of the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction ex officio, and five persons appointed by the governor, and under the financial management of the state board of control. The board of directors appoints a superintendent for each school, provides for the teaching of trades and manual industries most conducive to self-support by the pupils, and makes a biennial report to the governor. 1931 ff

(2) The State Public School for Dependent Children is under the executive management of a board of managers, composed of three members appointed by the governor, and under the financial management of the state board of control. The managers appoint a superintendent, determine the number of assistants, fix their salaries and that of the superintendent, appoint agents of the school to visit the wards of the board and report their condition, etc., find homes for children at the request of such institutions as are authorized to receive children, and visit and inspect homes in which children have been placed, keep a record with particulars of all children received, and report biennially to the governor and to the state superintendent of public instruction. 1938 ff 1913: 602

(3) The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is under the management of seven trustees, known as the soldiers' home board, appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Not more than four are members of the same political party, and in their selection and in that of officers of the home and employees appointed 1885

by the board preference is to be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1492 ff

3. Local.—In counties having the county system the members of the county board as superintendents of the poor are authorized to establish and maintain a poorhouse and a poor farm or workhouse for the employment of the poor, or to provide for their support in any other way; and when a poorhouse is established, to appoint an overseer of the poor who has immediate charge and control of all poor persons supported by the county and of the poorhouse, subject to the supervision of the board; also one or more practicing physicians to attend upon the poor.

1509 ff

In counties having the town system the town boards and the city and village councils are superintendents of the poor, with powers and duties for maintaining a poorhouse and the care of the poor similar to those of county boards under the county system, though more limited.

S. 1518–1 ff

In counties with a population of over 75,000 and an area of over 5,000 square miles a board of three poor commissioners is appointed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, with the approval of the judges of the district court of that judicial district, which board has all the powers and duties relative to the care of the poor which in counties having the county system appertain to the county board. It appoints a salaried clerk to investigate the condition and needs of all persons by or for whom application is made for relief, and report to the board; and under its authorization may grant temporary relief to a limited amount in case of emergency.

S. 434–9, 437–1

The board of county commissioners in any county has the power to appoint a county sanatorium commission to establish and maintain a public sanatorium for the treatment and care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis; and in any counties containing 25,000 inhabitants or less, the board may make a limited appropriation in aid of the construction of a hospital in the county under certain conditions as to management and the receipt of patients who may be a charge upon the county.

B. Private.

S. 3102, 3111

Corporations for benevolent purposes are required to file a certificate stating their general purpose and other particulars with the secretary of state and are subject to visitorial powers over their officers and affairs by any court of equity.

3117
S. 3621–11, 3125–1

Corporations for the purpose of securing homes in private families by adoption or otherwise for orphans or homeless, abandoned, neglected, or grossly illtreated children are required to file with the secretary of state their certificates of incorporation, accompanied by a certificate of the governor and three or more justices of the supreme court, that the corporation is trustworthy and entitled to confidence. They must have an annual certificate from the state board of control as to their fitness to receive children; are subject to the visitation, inspection, and supervision of the board, and must report to it. The Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty is constituted a state bureau of child and animal protection.

Corporations for the establishment and maintenance of homes for dependent children are authorized to receive such children, committed to them by the probate court, for custody and supervision, without discrimination as to age, sex, color, or religious inclinations of the beneficiaries, and are subject to visitation by any court of equity or on application. 1913: 453

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A poor person, for any reason unable to earn a livelihood, who has no one to support him, is entitled to receive such support or relief as the case may require from the county, town, city, or village in which he has a settlement. A person whose settlement is in another county is to be removed to the place of his settlement, but in an emergency relief may be furnished, to be a legal claim against the place of such person's settlement. 1486, 1500

A woman who is a widow or whose husband is in a penal institution or insane asylum and can not support her, if she has a dependent child under the age of 14 years, and is a fit person, may receive a monthly allowance from the county to enable her to keep up the home for the benefit of the child. 1913: 148

2. Legal settlement.—A person who has resided one year continuously in any county is deemed to have a settlement in it if it has the county system; but if it has a town system his settlement is in the town, city, or village in which he has longest resided within such year. A person who has resided continuously for one year in the state, but not in any one county, has a settlement in the county or in the town, city, or village in which he longest resided within the year. The time spent as an inmate of any public institution, or during which he received relief from the poor fund, must be excluded in determining the time of residence. Every minor not settled in his own right has the settlement of the parent with whom he last resided. 1488

In cases of dispute as to place of settlement questions between counties are referred to the state board of control; those between places within the county, to the county board. 1489

Whoever brings, sends, or causes to be removed, without legal authority, any poor person from without the state to any county therein, with intent to make his support chargeable in this state, is guilty of a misdemeanor. 1490

3. Responsibility of relatives.—Children, parents, brothers and sisters, grandchildren, or grandparents of a poor person unable to earn a livelihood, if of sufficient ability, must be called on for such support, in the order named; but a person who becomes a pauper from intemperance or other bad conduct is not entitled to support from any relative, except parent or child. 1485

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—Counties, towns, cities, and villages are authorized to provide almshouses, poor farms or workhouses, and 1492 ff 1913: 143 1497

hospitals for the care of the poor, and when there is no hospital may appropriate not to exceed a certain amount in aid of a private institution, preference being given in admitting patients to indigent persons sent by the county board. Poorhouses are under the care of overseers of the poor, appointed by the county boards, and inmates may be admitted on an order from a member of the county board who is satisfied that any poor person in his district is in actual need and a proper subject for public relief.

1595 ff Two or more counties with a joint population of not less than 10,000 may jointly control a poorhouse, the expense for which is to be assessed pro rata upon the several counties, and are instructed to appoint an overseer of the poor to have charge of the poorhouse. All county superintendents and overseers of the poor report to the state board of control.

1498 2. Outdoor relief.—Temporary relief may be granted to a poor person or any member of his family, when, in the view of a member of the county board, such relief is necessary. The assistance, except in case of needed transportation, is to be in the furnishing of supplies rather than money, and that to a limited amount, to be approved by the member of the board making the recommendation.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

S. 3621–1
1913: 357 The term "dependent or neglected child" is applied to any child under the age of 17 years who for any reason is destitute or homeless or abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or has not proper care or guardianship, or who habitually begs or receives alms, or who is found living with any vicious or disreputable persons, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity, is an unfit place for such a child; and any child under the age of 10 years who is found begging, peddling, or selling any articles or singing or playing any musical instrument upon the street, or giving any public entertainment, or who accompanies or is used in aid of any person so doing.

The term "delinquent child" is applied to any child under the age of 17 years who violates any law or ordinance, who is incorrigible, who knowingly associates with vicious or immoral persons, who is an habitual truant, or who is growing up in idleness or crime, or who frequents any place where intoxicating liquors are sold or where any gaming device is operated, or who wanders about the streets in the nighttime without any lawful occupation, or who uses profane or indecent language or is guilty of immoral conduct.

S. 3621–19
1913: 37
S. 3621–7
1913: 360
S. 3621–3
1911: 479
1938, 1511
1941 When any child in a county appears to be either neglected, dependent, or delinquent, a petition setting forth the facts may be filed with the probate court, or the district court in counties having not less than 33,000 population, which, after due examination of witnesses, at its discretion may commit the child to any incorporated institution that may care for such children, or to a suitable state institution, or to the care of some reputable citizen or association approved by the state board of control, or, if necessary, may cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital or

institution for special care. In counties having over 50,000 population the judges of the district court may designate one of their number to act as a judge of the juvenile court, who shall give precedence to such work in a special court room. For the care of children pending the disposition of the cases the county commissioners are authorized to establish and maintain detention homes, either as separate institutions or operated in connection with any other organized charitable or educational institution, the superintendent and matron for such homes being probation officers appointed by the judges. The juvenile court may place a child in such home, to remain there not longer than six months, except that in the case of detention homes where the usual courses of study of the public schools are taught, and agriculture, horticulture, or gardening is taught, a delinquent child may be kept during the pleasure of the court, but not beyond his majority. Dependent and neglected children may be received temporarily into the State Public School, and provided with proper permanent homes, receiving proper care and instruction in elementary branches, and moral, physical, and industrial training while in the school. Preference is given to the younger children, to those in greatest need, and to children of deceased soldiers, and the number is divided among the several counties. Minors who have become chargeable to a town, city, or village are to be sent to the state school, and no child who can be admitted to it may be kept in an almshouse, but no child of unsound mind, or not a proper inmate of the school may be kept in it.

The board of managers of the State Public School, so far as practicable, is instructed to secure permanent homes for children in proper families by adoption or apprenticeship, under written contract providing for proper education and for instruction in some useful occupation, and proper treatment as a member of such family, and for payment to the board at the termination of the apprenticeship, for the use of the child, of such sum as may be provided in the contract. The board may cancel the contract whenever the interest of the child requires it. The board is also authorized to find homes for children under the care of any institution authorized to receive children, and to visit and inspect such homes. 1947 1913: 602

An association or individual to whom a child is awarded, unless otherwise ordered, becomes its guardian, and may place it in a family home and assent to its adoption. The courts in appointing a guardian for a child must select one holding the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or some association controlled by persons of like religious faith. S. 3621–8, 3621–28

In case a child under 17 years of age is brought before a municipal court or justice of the peace on a criminal charge, judgment may not be pronounced until 48 hours from time of arraignment, and if proceedings for guardianship of the child are commenced in the probate court of the county, the court or justice having jurisdiction shall discharge the child from custody and the matter of guardianship shall proceed in the probate court. 1913: 359

A child found to be delinquent may be committed by the court to some state institution as guardian, which institution shall care for it; or the court may, in its discretion, cause the child to be 1913: 361

proceeded against in accordance with the law for the violation of municipal ordinances.

S. 1930–1 Indigent children, residents of the state, not less than 1 year old, who are crippled or deformed, or who are suffering from disease through which they are likely to become crippled or deformed, are provided with care and treatment in the State Hospital for Indigent Crippled and Deformed Children, and other indigent crippled persons who are unable to support themselves may be admitted by the state board of control.

B. The sick.

1501
S. 437–1
1913: 143 Any sick person under the care of the overseers of the poor is entitled to receive treatment from the physician appointed by the board of county commissioners, or in case of emergency, from any licensed physician; or may be received into the county hospital if one has been established or is aided by the board.

S. 1484
1929
1913: 726 Indigent sick persons who have been resident in the state not less than six months may receive free care and treatment at the Elliott Memorial Hospital of the Minnesota State University. Indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis may be admitted to the State Sanatorium for Consumptives only after one year's residence in the state, on request of the county board. Each county board is authorized under certain conditions and with approval of the advisory commission of the state sanatorium to establish a county sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculous patients.

C. The blind and deaf.

1934
S. 1937–a
1913: 330 Any blind or deaf resident of the state of suitable age and capacity for instruction may be received and taught under regulations of the board of directors of the Minnesota schools for the blind and deaf. Any normal child between 8 and 20 years of age, too deaf or defective of speech to be instructed in the public schools, is to be sent to the school for the deaf, and the principal teacher of every school and truant officers of cities are required to furnish to the county superintendent of schools, or to the boards of education in cities, the name, age, sex, and address of all normal children who are too deaf or too dumb to be educated in public schools, living within the boundaries of their respective school districts, and the names must be certified by the superintendents or boards of education to the superintendent of the state school for the deaf. A division for the deaf in the bureau of labor is instructed to collect statistics of the deaf, ascertain suitable trades and occupations, and assist deaf persons to secure employment.

1913: 716 A field and employment agency for the blind is established to collect statistics of the blind, investigate causes of blindness, pay special attention to securing the attendance of blind youths at the school for the blind, and render assistance to the blind in securing employment, home instruction, tools, appliances, supplies, etc.

1913: 411 The board of control is instructed to make special provision in some appropriate state institution for the care, medical treatment, maintenance, and education of indigent blind infants, residents, and citizens of the state.

D. The insane.

Each person found to be insane, except the criminal insane, must be committed to the proper detention hospital, there to be kept until the superintendent shall determine and certify either that he is not insane or that he is a fit subject for a state hospital for the insane, in which case he must be transferred to a state hospital or asylum, the expense being charged to the county where he has legal settlement. S. 1916

E. The feeble-minded and epileptic.

Feeble-minded persons resident of the state, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools, and all idiotic and epileptic persons resident of the state, may be admitted to their respective departments in the Minnesota School for Feeble-minded and Colony for Epileptics, any indigent person being cared for at the expense of the county. Any crippled or deformed child who is helpless and who can not be benefited by treatment at the State Hospital for Indigent Crippled and Deformed Children, or any child or adult who is physically helpless—not from insanity or senile dementia—may be admitted to the department for incurables, in the discretion of the state board of control. S. 1914

F. Inebriates.

Any person found to be an inebriate may be committed by the probate court to the Hospital Farm for Inebriates for an indefinite period, although no one may be held for more than two years without being released on parole. The expenses of examination and commitment are met by the county. S. 1926–16

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Army or Navy during the Civil War, the Mexican War, or the War with Spain and were honorably discharged, or who served in any campaign against the Indians in Minnesota in 1862, who are citizens of Minnesota, who are unable to earn their living, and who have no adequate means of support, are entitled to be received into the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. The trustees are authorized, under certain conditions, to admit wives with their husbands and the widows or mothers of those who are, or if living would be, eligible to admission; also women over 65 years of age who served as nurses for one year in the Civil War and have been resident in the state for five years. S. 1835–1 1913: 412

A soldiers' relief fund is provided by the state, which fund is expended by the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home for the relief outside of the home under certain conditions of age and residence of persons entitled to be admitted, the deserted wives of such persons, if worthy, the widows and dependent parents of such as have died, and the deserted orphan children under the age of 14 years of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine. 1841 1913: 237

MISSISSIPPI.

AUTHORITIES:
Code, 1906.
State Laws, 1908, 1910, and 1912.

[The side-note references are to sections of the Code and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

2372 **1. General.**—The governor may require the attorney general or district attorney of any district to inquire into the affairs or management of any corporation existing under the laws of the state, and may require any officer or board to make special reports to him.

1910: 100 **2. Institutional.**—(1) Charity hospitals.—The Mississippi State Charity Hospital is governed by a board of five trustees, appointed by the governor with advice and consent of the senate, not more than two of whom shall be residents of the same supreme court district, the governor being ex officio chairman of the board. The superintendent, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, performs such duties as may be prescribed by the board of trustees, and with their approval appoints all officers and employees. The white and colored races are kept separate in the hospital. The trustees regulate the admission of patients. The state board of health is an advisory board, whose duty it is to visit the hospital at each regular or called meeting of the board held in Jackson and examine into the management of the hospital, and report to the board of trustees with recommendations. The trustees report, through the governor, to the legislature. Lady physicians are eligible to the position of assistant. The hospital at Jackson is supported by the state and is conducted only as a charity hospital.

1910: 21, 23 Two other charity hospitals, at Vicksburg and Natchez, are supported partly by the state and partly by the cities where they are located.

2539 ff (2) The Institution for the Blind is governed by a board of five trustees, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, who report through the governor to the legislature. The board fixes the terms of admission and admits, free of all charges upon the certificate of the county superintendent of education, all invalid and indigent blind persons who are eligible. The superintendent, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints all under officers and employees, by and with the advice and consent of the trustees.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is governed by a board of five trustees appointed by the governor in the same manner as the trustees of the Institution for the Blind, and similar provisions of law as to superintendent, admission, etc., govern in both cases.

(3) Hospitals for the insane.—These are two in number, the State Insane Hospital at Jackson, and the East Mississippi Insane Hospital at Meridian. The control and management of each is vested in a board of five trustees, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, the governor being ex officio president of the board. The trustees receive their actual expenses and a per diem rate for actual service, and the secretary a limited sum per annum and expenses, and they are required to make regular and frequent inspection and to report to the legislature every two years. The board is required to visit each hospital twice each year, and on order of the governor, the chairman of the board, or a majority of the board, to visit either hospital at any time, and to report to the governor. The superintendent appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, has supervision of the buildings, grounds, and farm, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the regulations of the board of trustees.

1908: 194
3187 ff

1908: 195
3209

(4) The Confederate Soldiers' Home.—The home for indigent Confederate soldiers, sailors, their wives and widows, at Beauvoir, maintained by the state, is under the management of a board of control of six members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, the governor being ex-officio president. The members of the board are members of the Mississippi division of the United Confederate Veterans and sons of such veterans, and serve without compensation, except for their necessary expenses. They keep a record of each inmate, including his military or naval service, and report to the legislature. The Confederate Veterans' Hospital Annex, at Vicksburg, is governed by a commission of three members of the Vicksburg Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, appointed by the governor. The commission reports to the trustees of the state charity hospital, at Vicksburg, keeps the names of all inmates and particulars of their service in the Confederate Army or Navy, and the report is sent to the legislature with that of the hospital.

1910: 27 ff
1912: 24

3. Local.—The board of supervisors of each county is authorized to relieve and support the poor of the county, has control of the county home, and may employ a suitable person to take charge of the same. It is required to see that the poor are properly treated; may provide nurses and physicians in such cases as it may deem proper, and provide medicines at the expense of the county; may prescribe rules for the government of the home and the employment of such paupers as may be able to work without oppressing them.

1912: 305

B. Private.

Corporations for charitable purposes are required to file a statement with the secretary of state, for approval by the attorney general and the governor. The King's Daughters' Hospital and

898
1910: 146

Training School, at Gulfport, receives an annual appropriation from the state for charitable purposes, and this is under the supervision of a board of three trustees appointed by the governor. Other institutions under the same order, at Grenada, Jackson, Natchez, and Water Valley, receive city or county appropriations. The board of supervisors of each county is authorized, in its discretion, to donate to the Old Ladies' Home Association of Jackson a sum not to exceed the amount contributed to the support and maintenance per capita of the inmates of their county homes for the poor, for the support of those admitted from different counties into this home.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

3566, 3570 3587 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—An indigent and helpless person, even though he has no settlement in the county, is entitled to relief by the board of supervisors of the county where he is, which, however, can recover from the county in which the person has settlement, and a pauper who goes into a county in which he has no settlement may be returned to the county from which he came. The commander of a vessel or other water craft who brings to the state any infant, lunatic, maimed, aged, or infirm person who is likely to become a public charge must give satisfactory bond to indemnify the county against all charges that may be incurred in the support and care of such person.

3567 **2. Legal settlement.**—To entitle any pauper to be supported by the county, he must have been a bona fide resident thereof for six months prior to his application for support; and the settlement of the parent or parents shall entitle the children to a settlement.

3571 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The father and grandfather, the mother and grandmother, the brothers and sisters, and the descendants of any pauper not able to work are required at their own charge to relieve and maintain such pauper.

B. Methods of relief.

1912: 306, 175 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county home and farm, with necessary buildings may be provided by the board of supervisors of any county. Only poor and needy persons are admitted for medical and surgical treatment into any charity hospital supported in whole or in part by the state, and each eleemosynary institution of the state, supported in whole or in part by the state, is required biennially to make a detailed report to the legislature.

1912: 306 3575 **2. Outdoor relief.**—The board of supervisors, and, in case of emergency, the supervisor of the district may provide for the temporary relief of a pauper until he can be removed to the county home, and supervisors may, with the consent of the pauper, contract with any person for keeping and maintaining any pauper for the service which may be rendered by him in compensation for his support.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Poor orphans and other children whose parents are unable to support them may be bound out by the board of supervisors as apprentices to such persons as may be approved by the board until the age of 21 years for males, or 18 years for females. Such apprentices are to be well cared for, and instructed in the elementary branches. The board may revoke the articles of apprenticeship and bind out the apprentice anew. A healthy child of 10 years of age or over may not be permitted to remain at the county home, but must be reported to the board of supervisors and bound out as an apprentice. 3582 1912: 306

B. The sick.

Indigent sick persons are to be provided with care and medicine by the supervisors of the counties, and when necesary may be received into the state hospitals, one of which is required to use a certain portion of its income for tuberculous patients. 1912: 305

C. The blind and deaf.

Indigent blind persons of good moral character, residents of the state, may be admitted to the Institution for the Blind, which is authorized to furnish graduates with the necessary tools with which to carry on their trades within a limited cost. Indigent deaf and dumb persons are cared for in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. 1910: 119 2543, 2549

D. The insane.

Every insane person, a bona fide resident of the state, who has not been brought into the state insane within five years is to be cared for in either of the state hospitals free of charge, except as the person's guardian is able to pay a limited sum; but the county of settlement meets expense of transportation. If there is not room in the hospital, a person adjudged to be insane must be confined in the county jail until there is room; but pay patients must not be admitted to the exclusion of indigent patients. Indigent persons alleged to be insane are to be provided for by the board of supervisors, which also provides for the care and maintenance of insane persons by the sheriff when there is no room in one of the hospitals for the insane. If a person be adjudged an idiot, fool, or other incurable, but harmless and indigent, and not in need of special treatment, he must be sent to the county home or poorhouse. 3215 ff

E. Soldiers and sailors.

Soldiers and sailors who served in the Confederate Army and Navy and did not desert the Confederate service, and who are residents of the state and are indigent, and the blind or invalid widows of such soldiers and sailors who are eligible for a pension from the state may be admitted to the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Beauvoir, and those who are sick to the Conferedate Veterans' Hospital Annex, connected with the state hospital at Vicksburg. 1910: 28

MISSOURI.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Statutes, 1909.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revised Statutes and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1316 ff
1911: 185

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections consists of six persons appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, the governor being a member ex officio. Two of the members must be women, and of the remaining four not more than two may belong to the same political party. They receive no compensation, but necessary expenses are met, and the board has a salaried secretary. The board is instructed to investigate the whole system of public charities and corrections and examine into the management of almshouses, hospitals, orphanages, industrial schools, correctional institutions, and all public and private retreats and asylums which obtain any part of their support from the state or from any county or municipality. It may at any time, at the request of the governor, or in his discretion, investigate the condition and management of any institution under its charge, and has the power to summon any person and require the production of books and papers; but does not exercise supervision over private charitable institutions that do not receive public aid.

1319

Under authorization by the governor any member or members, or the secretary of the board, may be instructed to visit similar institutions in other states, to gain by personal inspection information in regard to their condition and practical operation. The board makes full reports to the governor biennially.

8119

(2) Legislative committee.—Every two years a special committee of three persons, one a member of the state senate and the other two members of the house of representatives, is appointed by the governor to visit and examine the asylums and other institutions of the state, except those at the seat of government. The committee is authorized to employ assistants, to administer oaths, and examine persons touching the administration of the affairs of the institutions, and to have free access to all books and papers, and reports to the general assembly. Each member receives a per diem rate and expenses for the time employed.

1909: 574

2. Institutional.—(1) The state eleemosynary institutions are: State hospitals for the insane—No. 1 at Fulton, No. 2 at St.

Joseph, No. 3 at Nevada, and No. 4 at Farmington; Missouri Colony for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic at Marshall; the Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton; the Missouri School for the Blind at St. Louis; the Training School for Boys at Booneville; the Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe; the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginsville; the Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James; and the Missouri State Sanatorium at Mount Vernon.

The management of each state institution, unless otherwise specially provided by law, is vested in a board of five managers appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, no person to be a member of more than one board at the same time. 1909: 599

The board of managers has the care and control of all the property of an institution, is required personally to visit and inspect it in detail, appoints a superintendent, makes all necessary rules, regulations, and by-laws for its government, and sends a biennial report to the general assembly. Each member receives a limited compensation per annum, unless otherwise provided by law, and actual traveling expenses when nonresident of the county where the institution is located. 1909: 576

(2) Soldiers' homes.—These are two in number, both included among the state eleemosynary institutions so far as the general supervision of the state board of charities and corrections is concerned, but under special laws governing the appropriations of the boards of trustees.

The Confederate Soldiers' Home is under the control of a board of five managers, each of whom must have served as a soldier in the Army or as a sailor in the Navy of the Confederate States. Infirm and dependent ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors, their wives, widows, and orphans, may be maintained and cared for at the home. 1511 ff

The Federal Soldiers' Home is managed by five trustees, at least three of whom must have served as soldiers and sailors in the Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States, and two may be members of the Woman's Relief Corps of the state. 1518 ff

The county courts, or friends of the applicants, must pay the expense of sending the applicants to each home.

3. Local.—The county court has authority to provide for the relief, maintenance, and support of poor persons, to establish and maintain a poorhouse or county hospital, appoint a superintendent, make rules and regulations for its conduct, and generally to care for poor persons.[1] 1333 ff, 1351

A board of county visitors, consisting of six persons, three of them women, and not more than three of the same political affiliation, may be appointed in each county by the judge of the circuit court. It is the duty of this board to examine almshouses and correctional institutions supported wholly or in part by 1329, 1331

[1] The provisions of the statutes requiring reports and accounts from the superintendent are not applicable to counties where the support of the poor is let out by contract or where the superintendent leases the poorhouse and conducts it at his own expense. There seems to be no specific statute authorizing such contracts or leases, and the report of the state board of charities and corrections seems to show that the custom of such management is diminishing.

county or municipal taxation, to present recommendations to the county court, or other officials having jurisdiction, in regard to anything requiring a remedy, and to make an annual report to the state board of charities and corrections.

1909: 581 A record of all persons sent from a county to any eleemosynary institution of the state is to be kept by the clerk of the county court of the county.

1911: 349 A board of children's guardians may be established by any city having 500,000 or more inhabitants,[1] the members to be appointed by the mayor. This board has the power to manage any public institution in the city for the care and maintenance of delinquent, dependent, or defective children, and may receive and care for any child who is a public charge on the city; may place such child in any suitable public institution in the state, or with any family well qualified and able to provide for its comfort and wants, and for its moral and physical welfare, regard being had to the religious affiliations of the child's parents or guardians.

1913: 134 In all counties with a city or cities of the first class,[2] a social welfare board is established, nonpartisan and nonsectarian, composed of eight persons—the mayor, the president of the county court, three members appointed by the county court, and three by the mayor and council. The board has exclusive power to make all suitable provisions for the relief, maintenance, and support of all indigent persons in the city, and to make suitable provisions for the care of the sick dependents and those who are unable to support themselves; to have exclusive control, care, and management of all public hospitals owned or operated by said counties or cities, except those for the insane, and for those with contagious, infectious, and transmissible diseases; to recommend ordinances for the welfare of the indigent; to appoint competent physicians and surgeons, fix their salaries and control their tenure of office as well as that of agents and employees of the board.

All powers and duties connected with, and incident to, the betterment of social and physical causes of dependency, the relief and care of the indigent and sick dependents, except the insane, those with contagious and similar diseases or inmates of the county poorhouse, are vested in the board, which has power to receive and expend donations for such relief. It investigates all applications, supplies their immediate needs, seeks to promote self-support, acts as a center of intercommunication between charitable agencies, and fosters harmonious cooperation and makes attack on social causes of hardship as insanitary housing, child labor, extortionate charges for loans, etc.

1911: 127
1913: 143 For the treatment of tuberculosis, counties or cities, as a whole or in part, are authorized to establish tuberculosis hospital districts, each district to be under the care of a separate board of five commissioners appointed by the governor, which board has authority to establish and maintain hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculosis, and to determine the rate for pay patients and the reception of free patients, and reports to the county board or municipal assembly and to the governor.

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[1] St. Louis is the only city of that size.
[2] St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph.

B. Private.

Every association receiving children committed by the juvenile courts is required to file reports with the state board of charities and corrections, showing the number of children cared for during the year, and the number placed in homes or otherwise disposed of. Fraternal beneficiary societies are authorized under certain conditions to maintain and operate hospitals, asylums, or sanitariums for the benefit of their sick, disabled, or distressed members and their families and dependents. 1909: 430, 373

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Aged, infirm, lame, blind, or sick persons, who are unable to support themselves, and who have no person required by law and able to maintain them, are deemed poor persons, and are entitled to be relieved, maintained, and supported by the county or city of which they are inhabitants; and the county court may at all times use its discretion and grant relief to all persons, without regard to residence, who may require its assistance. 1334 ff

Mothers, whose husbands are dead or are in institutions for criminals or defectives, and who have living with them children under the age of 14 years, whom they are unable to support, on approval of the county court, may receive a monthly allowance not to exceed a certain total. 1913: 146

2. Legal settlement.—To be entitled to support a poor person must have resided in the county for 12 months next preceding any order made respecting such person.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—Aside from the general statement in regard to poor persons who have no persons required by law to maintain them, there appears to be no reference to the responsibility of relatives. 1334

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—The county court is authorized to purchase or lease a limited number of acres of land, and erect and maintain on it an infirmary[1] and make other improvements, place therein all of the poor persons deemed proper for care and treatment, appoint a superintendent, employ necessary attendants, make necessary orders and rules, and set apart such sums for the support of the poor as may seem reasonable. In cities the mayor and the common council have power by ordinance, not inconsistent with the constitution or any law of the state, to erect or purchase or rent and maintain poorhouses, insane asylums, hospitals, and all other necessary municipal buildings. 1339 8875 ff

2. Outdoor relief.—The county court is authorized to use its discretion in providing for the relief of the poor. 1337

[1] The terms, "poorhouse," "poor farm," "county hospital," etc., have been replaced by the term "infirmary."

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1911: 178 A child under 17 years of age, who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support; who habitually begs or receives alms, or is living with a vicious or disreputable person, or is suffering from the cruelty or depravity of those in whose care it may be; and any child under the age of 10 years found peddling or selling articles, or singing or playing any musical instrument for gain, or giving public entertainments, is termed a "neglected" child.

A child under the age of 17 years who violates any law or city or village ordinance, who is incorrigible, associates with immoral persons, or is growing up in idleness or crime, is termed a "delinquent" child.

1911: 181
1913: 149 Any child deemed to be a neglected child may be brought before a county, circuit, or criminal court, sitting as a juvenile court, or the probate court in counties of less than 50,000 population, for examination.

If found to be neglected the court may commit the child, at its discretion, to the care of some reputable person, or to some association, or to any incorporated institution that may care for children; or it may return the child to the parent or guardian, under the supervision of a probation officer. Should the child's health require it the court may cause it to be placed in a public or private hospital for treatment or care.

1911: 184 If the child be found to be delinquent the court may suspend sentence; commit the child to the care of a probation officer, and allow it to remain in its home subject to visitation by the officer, and return to the court if necessary; authorize its placement in a suitable family home; commit it to the Training School for Boys or to the Industrial Home for Girls; to any institution incorporated for the care of children; or to a truant or parental school.

1911: 182
1913: 146 Places of detention for children and offices for probation officers are to be provided by the county court or other authorized body, so that a child while detained may not come in contact with adults convicted or under arrest, and his care must approximate as nearly as possible the care children have in good homes. Such places must be in charge of a superintendent or matron, or both, or other person of good moral character, to be appointed by the judge of the juvenile court. A county with 250,000 inhabitants and less than 500,000,[1] in which a juvenile court is held, is required to provide a certain amount per annum for the partial support of women whose husbands are prisoners, when such women are poor and are the mothers of children under the age of 14 years, and when such mothers and children reside in that county.

1913: 155 Parental schools for the detention of delinquent or dependent children are to be provided in counties with 150,000 inhabitants and less than 500,000.

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[1] Jackson County, in which Kansas City is located, is the only county of this type.

Cities of the second and third class are authorized to establish and maintain homes for the care of orphan children and the children of indigent parents. 1913: 156

An orphan child who has no guardian, and has not been legally entrusted to any incorporated institution, may be adopted on an order by the probate court of the county if said court be satisfied that it would be for the best interest of the child. A minor child below the age of 7 years, abandoned by its parents for two years, and maintained by an institution or individual, may be adopted by approval of the probate court. 1909: 184 1675

A child whose parents are habitually intemperate or inhuman to the child, or grossly immoral, may be committed by the court to some person or nonsectarian institution where it may grow up into useful citizenship, the court to award, if necessary, a reasonable amount out of the poor funds of the county. 1676

A minor child, poor and chargeable to the county, may be bound by the probate court until 21 years of age, if a boy, or 18, if a girl, on condition of receiving a common school education, and protection from all cruelty, neglect, and breach of contract. 1683

The boards of managers of orphan asylums or any public institutions having charge of delinquent, dependent, or neglected children in cities with 100,000 inhabitants or over, are authorized to arrange with the public schol authorities for the education and training of such children. 10895

A child from another state can not be placed in a home in this state by an association incorporated in another state without such guarantee as the state board of charities and corrections may require in regard to disease, feeble mind, or vicious character, or as to its becoming a public charge. 1707

B. The sick.

The county court is authorized to grant relief to sick persons, and to maintain a hospital for the benefit of the sick of the county. The charity boards in cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 150,000 look after indigent sick persons not in a hospital. Cities are authorized to maintain hospitals for the sick. Tuberculosis patients may be treated in the Missouri State Sanatorium, or in the hospital or dispensary of any tuberculosis district that may be established. 1334, 1351 1327 8588 (IX) 1465 1911: 127

C. The blind.

All blind persons of suitable mental and physical capacity, between the ages of 6 and 20 years, residing in the state, are entitled to remain in the Missouri School for the Blind for 12 years or longer, unless sooner discharged by the board of managers. Blind persons over 20 years of age may be admitted at the discretion of the board. 1481

A blind resident of the county between the ages of 9 and 25 years may be sent to the Missouri School for the Blind at the expense of the county, if unable to pay. The eyes of every pupil are to be carefully examined by the physician and oculist, and if it appears that the sight may be improved, he shall institute treatment for that purpose. 1482

1913: 138 A blind person, a citizen of the state and a pupil in actual attendance at some other institution than one for the regular education of the blind, on recommendation of the county court may have the assistance of a reader, the cost to a certain limit being met by the state.

D. The deaf.

1909: 597
1494 Deaf persons between the ages of 8 and 21 years, residing in a county, who are capable of receiving instruction in the Missouri School for the Deaf, on certification by the probate court are to be admitted to that school. All deaf persons admitted must be permitted to attend the school for 12 years, unless sooner discharged.

1487 The object of the Missouri School for the Deaf is to educate this class of persons in the use of written and spoken language, the elementary branches, and in mechanical trades and industrial pursuits, in order to render them self-supporting. All of the work necessary to be done for the institution, such as printing, painting, stonecutting, stone and brick masonry, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and sewing must be done by the pupils under the supervision of competent foremen. The superintendent must be a teacher of skill and experience in the instruction of the deaf, and must devote his whole time to the supervision of the institution.

E. The insane.

1911: 115 Insane persons who may be entitled to admission to a state hospital may be sent by the county courts on payment of a stipulated sum.

1909: 122 Inmates of private charitable institutions becoming insane, if indigent, may be admitted to a state hospital after a hearing and judgment of the county court in which the charitable institution is located, at the expense of the county in which the poor person has a settlement.

1909: 583 Persons afflicted with any form of insanity are to be admitted into a state hospital, and any patient may be discharged by the superintendent, who may also parole any patient when he deems it best for such person. Patients must be free of contagious diseases, in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and suitably clothed. Pay patients may be admitted, but indigent insane have the preference over them.

F. The feeble-minded and epileptic.

1508 Feeble-minded persons and epileptics residing in the state, unable to provide for their support, exclusive of dangerous insane epileptics, are received and gratuitously supported as state patients in the Missouri Colony for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic. Pay patients are received when there is room. If a

1911: 184 child found to be neglected or delinquent is also feeble-minded or epileptic, it may be sent to the same colony, under such conditions as the court may prescribe. State patients may be received upon the official application of any judge of a court of record.

G. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers and sailors, citizens of the state, honorably discharged from the service of the United States and in indigent circumstances, and from any disability not received in any illegal act, unable to support themselves by manual labor, and the indigent aged wife or widow of such soldier or sailor, and Army nurses, who served with the armies of the United States, or such ex-members of the enrolled Missouri militia as served 90 days or more in the field during the Civil War, are entitled to admission to the Federal Soldiers' Home. 1911: 119

Infirm and dependent ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors, their wives, widows, and orphans may be maintained and cared for in the Confederate Soldiers' Home. 1511

MONTANA.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Code, 1907.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revised Code and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

271 ff

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and reform consists of three members (unsalaried) appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The board is instructed to investigate and supervise the whole system of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state or receiving aid from the state treasury; to inspect the poorhouses, with especial reference to the care of the insane, the idiotic, and other inmates, including children; to learn the number of poor supported or relieved outside of poorhouses, and the cost of such relief; to investigate as to the enforcement of the law in regard to binding out poor children; and in general to collect such facts as will throw light upon the adequacy and efficiency of existing provisions for the support and relief of the poor, and any causes operating to increase or diminish pauperism in the state. The board has full power to examine institutions and the official conduct of trustees and other officers and employees, and all books and papers, and to require such information as it may desire; and reports annually to the governor as to each institution, with suggestions or recommendations.

1913: 110

(2) The state board of commissioners for the insane consists of the governor, the secretary of state, and the attorney general and has power to provide for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane in the Montana State Hospital for the Insane. A superintendent and assistant superintendent, both salaried and both regularly licensed physicians, appointed by the governor with approval of the senate, have immediate control and charge of the asylum, subject to the rules and regulations established by the board, which reports biennially to the legislature.

1909: 97 ff

(3) The state board of education, consisting of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the state treasurer, and eight members appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate, has general control and supervision of the State Orphans' Home, the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, and the State Reform School. The immediate management of each institution is in the hands of a president and faculty appointed by

the state board of education, and of an executive board consisting of the president of the institution and two members appointed by the governor. The duties of the two bodies are apportioned by the state board of education, except that financial control is vested in the state board of examiners.

(4) The state bureau of child and animal protection, for the purpose of enforcing the laws pertaining to children and dumb animals, is under the care of a salaried chief of bureau or secretary, appointed by the governor, and four deputies, each with an office in a different part of the state. The bureau is also authorized to appoint a special deputy humane officer to investigate into the welfare of all children placed in homes, and he, with the secretary or a deputy, when he deems it necessary, may seize a minor under 18 years of age and have it cared for at the expense of the county in which it resides, until a judicial inquiry can be made by the courts of the county for its disposition; may make arrests for violation of the laws relating to children, and may enter all places where children are employed to enforce the laws; and makes a biennial report to the governor. 1660 ff 1909: 40 1913: 439

2. Institutional.—(1) The State Tuberculosis Sanitarium is under the immediate control of an executive board consisting of a president and two members, all appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the board of examiners; the president for an indefinite term, the two members for terms of four years. The board of examiners has general control and supervision of the sanitarium, adopts rules and regulations, fixes the compensation of the executive board and the employees. The executive board appoints assistants and physicians in all cities of the state to examine applicants. 1911: 340 ff

(2) The Montana School for the Deaf and Blind is under the management of a board of three trustees appointed by the state board of education, who receive a per diem rate for the time given to the work. The board appoints a superintendent, prescribes rules and regulations for admission to the school and for its conduct and government, and makes annual reports to the state board of education. The school also receives feeble-minded persons, for whom a separate department (the Training School for Backward Children) is provided. 1155 ff

(3) The Montana Soldiers' Home is under the control of a board of managers consisting of the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the state and four persons appointed by the governor, with consent of the senate, no less than three of whom must be ex soldiers or sailors and one a regularly licensed physician. The board appoints as commandant an honorably discharged ex-soldier or ex-sailor who is a resident of the state, makes rules and regulations, fixes salaries, etc. The members receive a per diem rate for the time employed. The home is subject to the inspection of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. 1283 1909: 25 1300

3. Local.—The board of county commissioners is vested with exclusive superintendence of the poor, and may erect and maintain hospitals, provide a farm with suitable workhouses, or otherwise furnish care and maintenance for them. The county auditor, 2050, 2894 2063, 3109

as county superintendent of the poor, examines all claims made upon the county for charity, and has general supervision of the county poorhouse or farm.

B. PRIVATE.

9431 Institutions or associations receiving children under the law are subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision by the state bureau of child and animal protection as are the public charitable institutions of the state, and the bureau must pass annually upon the fitness of any institution or association to receive children, and every such institution or association must report whenever the bureau so directs, with full particulars. If satisfied of the competency of such institution or association, the bureau issues to it a certificate to that effect for one year.

1911: 376 The Montana Children's Home Society is authorized to take dependent children from the State Orphans' Home, with the consent of the superintendent, and to place them in homes for adoption, and is required to exercise supervisory care over them until they reach their majority, and to make a yearly report to the governor.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

2053 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Any person without means, a resident of the county, who is unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other cause, and is not supported by relatives, is entitled to relief by the county.

2060 **2. Legal settlement.**—A person must have been a resident of a county for two months immediately preceding application to a commissioner, in order to be entitled to relief; but a person who has not been a resident two months may in emergency be relieved; if a resident of some other county, the board must cause him to be removed to that county.

2051 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, children, grandchildren, brother, or sisters of a poor person are responsible for the support of that poor person, in the order named, if of sufficient ability. A person poor from intemperance or other vice is not entitled to support from relatives, except from parent or child.

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

2063, 2054 **1. Institutional relief.**—The board of county commissioners is authorized to provide a poor farm, with suitable buildings, for the care of poor persons; to employ a superintendent and maintain the indigent poor, sick, and infirm at the expense of the county.

1911: 78 Where there is no poor farm the board of county commissioners invites proposals for the care, support, and maintenance of the sick poor and infirm in the county to include the entire cost of

feeding, clothing, and nursing, and the burial expenses; and award is to be made to the lowest responsible bidder.

Also the board is required annually to contract with some resident practicing physician to furnish medical attendance to the sick poor and infirm of the county and to provide medicines. 2056

2. Outdoor relief.—(The statutes are very general in their character, including apparently both institutional and other care. Outdoor relief is implied, although not specifically described.) 2050 ff

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A dependent or neglected child is any child of 16 years of age or under who is dependent upon the public for support; is destitute, homeless, or dependent, or without proper parental care or guardianship; begs or receives alms; lives in a house of ill fame; or whose home by reason of neglect or depravity of parents, guardian, or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child or whose environment is bad. 7829

A delinquent child or a juvenile delinquent person is any child under 17 years of age who violates any law or city or town ordinance; or who is incorrigible, associates with immoral persons, or is growing up in idleness and crime, etc. 1911: 320

The district courts in the several counties have original jurisdiction in all cases of dependent and neglected children, known as juvenile cases; appoint a juvenile improvement committee to confer with the judge in such cases and act as a supervisory committee of the detention home; and appoint probation officers to investigate the facts concerning dependent and delinquent children, and to represent their interests in court. 7830

Upon petition filed by a reputable resident of the county alleging delinquency on the part of a child a citation may be issued directing the presence of the child, with custodian and the parents, if living. If, after examination, the court deems it wise it may withhold judgment, return the child to its home, or commit it to the care of a probation officer, to be placed in the family of some suitable person, in the home with the county's dependent children, or in some state institution devoted to the care of such children; or if its health requires it to be placed in a hospital. 1911: 326

For the care of the child pending examination or final disposal, the county commissioners are required to provide in the larger counties a detention home, subject to review by the juvenile improvement committee, and to be furnished as nearly like a family home as possible.

A child who appears to be dependent or neglected may be brought before the district court by an officer of the state bureau of child and animal protection, and on investigation, if found to be dependent, may be committed to the State Orphans' Home, or otherwise placed as will be best for its moral and physical welfare. A dependent child awarded to the care of any association or individual, unless otherwise ordered, becomes a ward, and may be placed in a suitable family home, with or without 7831

indenture, and may be adopted by order of the court. Any association or individual receiving the child is subject to visitation or inspection by the state bureau of child and animal protection, or by any officer or person appointed by the court for the purpose, and the court may require the association or person to make such reports concerning the child as the judge may deem necessary, and may change the guardianship. The court may permit the child to remain in its own home or under the control of parents or guardian, subject to visitation by an officer, and also to the direction of the court.

1275 The county superintendent of schools, as agent for the State Orphans' Home, investigates and reports on applications for admission, and supervises the carrying out of the conditions upon which any person in the county took a child from the home.

1911: 332 The court in committing a child is required to place it, as far as practicable, in the care of some person holding the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association controlled by persons of that faith.

1911: 333 The parents or guardian or other persons having the right to dispose of a dependent or neglected child may surrender it to any association or institution incorporated for the purpose of caring for such children, or placing them in homes. Such agreement may authorize the institution or association to consent to the legal adoption of the child.

973, 983 A child who is unable to attend school because of poverty is to be afforded such relief as will enable it to attend school; but in case of refusal to attend the child may be committed to an industrial school, to be provided in every school district with a population of 25,000 or more, and in districts with less than 25,000 population if so determined by vote of the district, or it may be sent to such school in another district.

1909: 69
3761 ff An orphan child, or a child abandoned by its parents, who has been in charge of an orphans' home for one year and has been supported, at least to the amount of 40 per cent of the expense by said home, may be adopted with the consent of the board of trustees of the home, on filing a statement with the district court, and under the legal conditions of adoption, including a proper age of the person adopting and the consent, under varying conditions, of the parents or guardians or of the child.

1250 ff Any orphan, foundling, or destitute child under 12 years of age, a resident of the state, of sound mind and body, may be admitted to the state home at the expense of the state. Children over 12 and under 16 years of age, and those with slight physical defects, may be admitted when deemed advisable by the authorities.

1277 ff Admission to the home is on recommendation by the board of county commissioners, following application to and investigation by the county superintendent of schools, or on commitment by the district court. Children may be "adopted or let out from the home" with the consent of the state board of education; an incorrigible child may be removed by order of the district judge from the home to the State Reform School; when a child reaches the age of 16 years it may be returned to the county from which it came.

B. The sick.

Sick persons entitled to county relief receive such medical attendance, nursing, and medicines as they need from a physician with whom the board of county commissioners have contract for that purpose. Nonresident poor persons who fall sick are to be assisted in the same way at the county expense. 2056

Persons suffering from tuberculosis, or miner's consumption, who are unable to pay and who have been citizens of the state for one year, may be admitted as free patients to the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, except that a female may be admitted after five months' residence in the state. The expense of transportation, treatment, etc., is a town or county charge, as the case may be. Pay patients are admitted when there is room. 1911: 346

C. The deaf and blind.

Children who are debarred from the public schools by reason of deafness, dumbness, blindness, or feeble-mindedness may receive an ordinary school education, with mastery of trades to enable them to become self-sustaining, in the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind. Deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded residents of the state, between the ages of 6 and 21 years, of sound mind and without a dangerous disease are to be admitted for 10 years, and may be allowed two additional years. When necessary, transportation and clothing are furnished at the expense of the county in which the person resides. All deaf and blind children of school age, unless taught elsewhere and unless excused on account of physical or mental disability, are required to attend the school six months of each school year for eight years, under penalty to the person having control of such child. The clerk of each school district must make diligent efforts to see that the law is enforced. 1155 ff, 1168, 1173

D. The insane.

Indigent insane persons committed by the district court are maintained at the expense of the state in the Montana State Hospital for the Insane, or may be sent to friends or to an institution outside of the state to be maintained at the expense of the state. A nonresident insane person is not received unless he became insane within the state. 1111 ff, 1121 1132

E. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded residents of the state between the ages of 6 and 21 years who are unsound of mind or dangerously diseased in body, or of confirmed immorality, or incapacitated for useful instruction, are to be admitted into the Training School for Backward Children, connected with the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, at Boulder; provided that in the judgment of the trustees every such person shall be capable of at least some mental, moral, or physical training, such as falls within the 1168 1909: 208

proper function of a school, as distinct from an asylum. A separate building and premises are provided for the feeble-minded, with an assistant superintendent and trained teachers and attendants. The officers are authorized to retain in the care of the school such pupils over 21 years of age as are not fit mentally to make their way in life. A farm colony for the feeble-minded is established on the ranch belonging to the school, where those able to do so are required to contribute to their own support.

F. Inebriates.

1911: 399 Dipsomaniacs, inebriates, or persons addicted to the use of morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic drugs and found to be of unsound mind as a result may be committed in the manner provided for insane persons and maintained in the hospital for inebriates, a department of the State Hospital for the Insane, the patient to remain two years or until cured or discharged by the superintendent. To furnish liquor or narcotic drugs to a person who has been an inmate of the hospital, unless on a prescription of a reputable practicing physician, is a crime.

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1913: 425 Any soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the Civil War, the Mexican War, the War with Spain, or within the borders of the Territory of Montana in the Sioux or Nez Perces Wars of 1876–77, who has been honorably discharged, is an invalid and has resided in the state for one year next preceding the date of his application and in the county three months, and who is of good moral character, may be admitted to the Montana Soldiers' Home on the certificate of disability by a county commissioner and the county physician, the transportation charges to be paid by the county. The wives of inmates may be admitted to the privileges of the home.

NEBRASKA.

AUTHORITIES:
Compiled Statutes, 1911.
Session Laws, 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Statutes and pages of Session Laws. The year in which the session laws were passed is shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections is composed of the governor, the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and the state superintendent of public instruction, with the assistance of four advisory secretaries, not more than two of the same political party, all serving ex officio with no extra compensation, though necessary expenses are paid. The board inquires into the whole system of public charities and corrections and ascertains, by inspection or otherwise, the condition of infirmaries, public hospitals, asylums, industrial schools, and correctional institutions, as well as the system of outdoor relief; makes any special investigation ordered by the governor; visits and inspects any association or individual receiving for care a dependent, delinquent, or neglected child; licenses associations to receive such children and requires monthly reports from them; requires from any association outside of the state that places a child in a home in the state a guaranty that it will not become a public charge; is authorized to present to the juvenile court any cases of ill-treatment of children; and reports biennially to the governor.

5981
2796 h
2796 n
5983
1913: 576

(2) The board of commissioners of state institutions consists of three members (salaried) appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, not more than two being of the same political party or residing in the same congressional district. The board has oversight and general control of all charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state, especially the Nebraska School for the Blind, Nebraska School for the Deaf, state industrial schools, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Women's Industrial Home, Nebraska Institution for Feeble-minded Youth, Orthopedic Hospital, hospitals for insane (Lincoln, Norfolk, Hastings), Tuberculosis Hospital, and State Penitentiary. The board appoints a secretary and other assistants as are needed, also superintendents and other employees for the different institutions under its control, and fixes their salaries; visits and investigates each institution at least once in six months; purchases

1913: 535

all supplies; has charge of new buildings and improvements; controls all admissions and transfers of inmates; collects information as to the best and most successful methods of dealing with dependent and delinquent classes; and reports biennially, with recommendations, to the legislature and the governor.

4315, 4317
4407 t 1
4407 s 1

(3) The state board of health is composed of the governor, the attorney general, and the superintendent of public instruction, with four secretaries appointed by the governor, who must at the time of their appointment be practicing physicians of seven years' experience. The board receives, passes upon, and makes a list of hospitals for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculous disease and prescribes regulations for the care, housing, and nursing of such patients; and licenses maternity homes, boarding houses, homes for the care of infants, and lying-in hospitals.

3729 k
3729 m
3729 n

(4) The board of control for dependent and neglected children consists of three deputy commissioners, appointed by the governor, as commissioner of dependent and neglected children. The board appoints an agent to act in its name and on its behalf, and other officers; has charge of the State School for Dependent Children, and receives into it children under 16 years of age who have been committed to it by any juvenile, district, or county court as dependent, neglected, or illtreated; and may care temporarily for children not permanently committed to it.

3729 o
3927 q
3729 p

The board is the legal guardian of all children committed to the care of the state school; places them in private homes by adoption or contract; when permanent homes can not be obtained, may pay for the board of a child in a private family; in general, provides for their proper physical, intellectual, and moral training; is required to keep a full record of each child, and makes a biennial report to the governor. The agent investigates applications made for children, and makes contracts on behalf of the board.

2382, 4617

2. Local.—In counties under township organization the board of supervisors and in other counties the board of county commissioners have authority under certain limitations to provide county buildings, poorhouses, etc., and the cost of keeping poor persons.

4614, 4631

The justices of the peace in each precinct are overseers of the poor; have exclusive superintendence in their respective precincts, except in cases of corporate towns or cities, and report to the board of county commissioners. When the county commissioners or board of supervisors have established a poorhouse under the management of an agent or other person employed by the commissioners the authority conferred upon the overseers of the poor in that county ceases.

2796 s

A board of visitation of four members is appointed by the judge of the juvenile court in each county to inspect at least once a year all institutions, societies, and associations in the county receiving children and report to the court, and to make an annual report to the state board of charities and corrections.

3808, 3811
3839

A board of three commissioners of insanity, including the clerk of the district court, a physician, and a lawyer has cognizance in each organized county of all applications for admission to the hospitals for the insane, or for the safekeeping otherwise of in-

sane persons within their respective counties, and they may issue subpoenas, compel obedience thereto, discharge those whose detention is no longer necessary, and do any necessary act of a court. They are paid a per diem rate for the time actually employed and actual expenses.

A soldiers' relief commission of three members, two of them honorably discharged Union soldiers, has charge of a fund raised by the county board in each county for the relief and for the funeral expenses of honorably discharged indigent Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the indigent wives, widows, and minor children of such persons. The commission determines who are entitled to relief, distributes the relief, and reports to the county board. 5892

B. Private.

Societies incorporated for charitable purposes, including homes for widows, orphans, aged, and indigent, are required to file articles of agreement in the office of the secretary of state, and a record in the county or counties in which the office of the association may be located, and any such corporation whenever required by the attorney general, or by the legislature, is to report a full statement of its affairs under the oath of at least two trustees. 2145 ff

Any association or individual receiving the care or custody of any dependent or neglected child is subject to visitation or inspection by the state board of charities and corrections, or any probation officer, or person appointed by the court for such purpose; and the court may, at any time, require from such association or person a report containing such information as the judge may deem proper. The court may change the custody of the child at any time. 2796 h

Any legally incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children may become the guardian of minor children, such powers and duties to be exercised by its officers and agents. 3721

Any maternity home, boarding house, home for the care of infants, or hospital incorporating under state laws for the purpose of caring for children is required to have a written license from the state board of health; but it is unlawful for such an institution, or for any person or persons other than a state institution or juvenile court, or any society or association incorporated for the purpose of caring for children and placing them in homes to place in homes other than those of relatives any child under 2 years of age. Applications for licenses must first be approved by the board of health of the city or village in which the home or hospital is to be maintained and shall be subject to the inspection of such local board. 4407 s ff

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Every poor person who is unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other unavoidable cause, must be supported by 4611 ff

relatives as fixed by law, if any, and of sufficient ability; but if there are no relatives in the state, then relief must be furnished out of the county treasury.

4621 **2. Legal settlement.**—A pauper is chargeable as such in the county in which he resided at the beginning of the 30 days immediately preceding the granting of relief; and such county must pay the cost of relief granted by another county.

4611 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—Children, parents, brothers and sisters, grandchildren, and grandparents, of a poor person who is unable from unavoidable cause to earn a livelihood, are responsible, in the order named, for the support of such poor person, if of sufficient ability; but a person who becomes a pauper from intemperance or other bad conduct is not entitled to support from any relative except parent or child.

B. Methods of relief.

4627 **1. Institutional relief.**—The county commissioners or board of supervisors are authorized to establish and maintain a poorhouse and farm for the care of such poor persons as are chargeable to the county and to employ such agents or other persons as may be necessary to put it into operation.

1913: 620 In counties having a population of 150,000 or over the board of county commissioners is authorized to purchase or otherwise provide land for a county farm and poorhouse, a county hospital, workhouse, or house of correction; but any poorhouse erected on said land is to be separate from any workhouse or house of correction.

4615, 4620 **2. Outdoor relief.**—The overseers of the poor are instructed to provide the necessaries of life for poor persons in need, and may confine such a person to some moral and discreet householder in the county who will give a bond to treat the pauper with humanity and provide necessary comforts in return for the sum to be paid by the county. The ability of the poor person to labor is to be taken into account.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

2796 a A child under 18 years of age, who is destitute, homeless or abandoned, dependent upon the public for support, without proper parental care or guardianship, or whose home is an unfit place for such a child; or any child under the age of 10 years who is found begging, peddling, or giving any public entertainment or accompanying any person so doing, is termed a "dependent or neglected" child. A child under 18 years of age who violates any law or city or village ordinance, or who is incorrigible, or associates with immoral persons, frequents gaming places, saloons, etc., is termed a "delinquent" child.

2796 a ff A child that appears to be either neglected, dependent, or delinquent may be summoned with the person having custody of it to appear before the district court of the county, which in counties

of over 40,000 population sits as a juvenile court. Investigation of the cases is to be made by the probation officers appointed by the court, and pending examination the child is to be kept in a detention home to be provided and maintained by the county.

If the child is found to be dependent, neglected, or delinquent it may be committed by the court, if under the age of 18 years, to the care of some suitable institution, or of some reputable citizen, or of some association embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children, or if under the age of 16 years and convicted of a crime, it may be sent to the care of a state industrial school. When necessary, the child may be sent to a hospital or institution for special care. Unless otherwise ordered, the child becomes subject as a ward to the guardianship of the association or individual to whose care it is committed and may be placed in a family home by adoption or otherwise. 2796 g 1913: 133 2796 h

The court may continue the hearing in the case of a dependent, neglected, or delinquent child from time to time, and may commit the child to the care of a probation officer, and allow it to remain in its own home, subject to visitation, and to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever necessary; or the child may be placed in a suitable family home, or otherwise cared for until the age of majority. No court or magistrate may commit a child under 14 years of age to a jail or police station, and no child under 16 years of age may be confined in any place where adult convicts are confined. 2796 i

If the parent or parents of such a dependent or neglected child are poor and unable to properly care for the child, but are otherwise proper guardians and it is for the welfare of the child to remain at home, the court may instruct the county board through its agent, or otherwise, to pay a specific amount to the parent or parents toward the support of the child, until further order of the court. 1913: 133

The court in committing children is required to place them as far as practicable in the care and custody of some person holding the same religious belief as the parents of the child, or with some association controlled by persons of like religious faith. 2796 p

The parents or guardian of a dependent or neglected child may enter into an agreement with any incorporated association or institution to care for or place in homes such children, or to consent to their adoption, such agreement to be approved by the court. 2796 o

All dependent or neglected children not placed in the care of thoroughly responsible persons or benevolent public or private institutions are to be committed by the courts acting under the juvenile court law to the care of the board of control of dependent and delinquent children. 3729 s

Whenever it shall appear that any child under 14 years of age is growing up without education or salutary control, the court may commit the child to the custody of any legally incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children, which may provide for its care and education in some suitable family or institution. 3722

2796 m — Institutions to which juvenile delinquents, neglected or dependent children are committed, are required to appoint agents who are to examine the homes of children paroled by them, to ascertain whether they are suitable homes and report to the court which committed such children, and such agents are required to assist paroled or discharged children in finding suitable employment, and to maintain a friendly supervision over them.

3729 d — The county physician in any county is instructed to examine an applicant for admission to the Orthopedic Hospital for crippled and deformed children, and report to the board of public lands and buildings, which may admit the child. Any crippled or deformed child supported by any county at a poorhouse or elsewhere may be transferred to the hospital.

B. The sick.

4624 — The overseers of the poor are required to furnish such assistance as they may deem necessary to those suffering from bodily infirmity and also to a nonresident, or other person not coming within the definition of a pauper, who may fall sick without means of obtaining help.

1241 ff, 1704 — Cities are authorized to establish and maintain city hospitals or to agree with some charitable corporation or association to erect or maintain hospitals for the care of the sick and the disabled; and villages are authorized to maintain pesthouses for the care of persons with contagious diseases.

4407 t
4407 t 3 — Any indigent person suffering with tuberculous disease, who has been a resident of the state for at least one year preceding application, may be admitted to one of the hospitals in the state designated for the purpose by the state board of health, a limited charge being met by the county in which the person has a residence. A special hospital for indigent tuberculous patients has been ordered.

C. The blind and deaf.

2817, 2823 a
5782 — All persons blind to such an extent that they can not acquire an education in the common schools and all persons deaf to a like extent, of good moral character and suitable age, are entitled to an education in the institutions for the blind and deaf without charge. Pending complete establishment of the methods of instruction a deaf child may be placed in any other similar school, the state to pay an amount equal to the cost of educating such child in the state school. All blind and deaf and dumb persons from 7 to 18 years of age, residents of the state, are required to attend the state school for the blind or that for the deaf, unless they are being otherwise educated.

D. The insane.

3817 ff, 3844 — Any person found by the county commissioners of insanity to be insane may be committed to an asylum for the insane, the expense of commitment to be paid by the county in which the person has a legal settlement. If the person has no legal settlement in the state, the state is required to pay the expense, and the

patient may be removed to the state where he belongs. When there is not room in a hospital the commissioners may provide for the care of a patient in a county poorhouse, or if there be no poorhouse, in the county jail. Idiots are not admitted, but must be maintained by the counties in which they reside.

E. The feeble-minded.

All imbecile and feeble-minded children between the ages of 5 and 18 years, who have been residents of the state for one year preceding the application for admission and are incapable of receiving instruction in common schools, are entitled to be maintained and educated at the expense of the state in the Nebraska Institution for Feeble-minded Youth, if found suitable by the superintendent. Persons of greater age are admitted when there is room. 3467 ff

F. Dipsomaniacs, inebriates, etc.

Dipsomaniacs, inebriates, and persons addicted to the excessive use of morphine or other narcotic drugs, may be admitted to a separate ward in a hospital for the insane by the commissioners of insanity of any county on the same basis as an insane person. 3854 a ff

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines, and hospital nurses who served during the Civil War, or the Spanish War, or during the Philippine insurrection, and have been honorably discharged, may be provided with homes and subsistence by the Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, provided they have been bona fide residents of the state for two years next preceding application, and have become unable to earn a livelihood. Similar provision is made also for the wives and the mothers of such soldiers, sailors, or marines who died while in the service of the United States, or who have attained the age of 50 years, and for the widows of those honorably discharged and who have since died. 5873 ff

All applications for admission to the Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors' Home must be passed by the county in which the applicant resides, and forwarded to the legally authorized board of the home. The amount of pension received by an applicant must not be taken into consideration in determining his qualifications to become an inmate, and no inmate may be deprived of any part of his pension.

NEVADA.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Laws, 1912.
Session Laws, 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revised Laws and chapters of Session Laws. The year in which the session laws were passed is shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(There is no state board which has supervision or control of the general work of caring for the dependent classes, though the different institutions are under the management of boards composed of state officers acting ex officio.)

4089 **2. Institutional.**—(1) The State Orphans' Home is managed by a board of directors composed of the superintendent of public instruction, the surveyor general, and the state treasurer.

1913: 231 (2) The Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases is managed by a board of commissioners composed of the governor, state controller, and state treasurer, which has general care of the indigent insane of the state.

2915 **3. Local.**—The boards of county commissioners have exclusive superintendence of the poor in their respective counties.

B. PRIVATE.

1913: 53 The Florence Crittenton Mission is the only private charitable institution receiving recognition from the state in the form of appropriation. The incorporation of associations for the care of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children is forbidden, the state assuming all expense connected with the support, maintenance, education, care, custody, and control of each and every such child committed to it.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

2926 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Pauper, incompetent, poor, indigent persons and those incapacitated by age, disease, or accident, lawfully resident in any county, when not supported or relieved by their relatives or friends, or by state hospitals or other state or private institution, are to be relieved and supported by the county.

2. Legal settlement.—To be entitled to relief from the county a pauper must have been a resident for at least six months immediately preceding the application, otherwise only such relief may be furnished as the county commissioners deem absolutely necessary. If the applicant has a residence in another county such county is legally responsible for the relief furnished. 2921

To bring into or leave within any county in the state or to aid in so bringing or leaving any pauper or indigent incapacitated or incompetent person who is not lawfully settled in it for the purpose of imposing him as a public charge on the county is a misdemeanor. 2928

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The children, parents, brothers and sisters, grandchildren and grandparents of a poor person, if of sufficient ability, are responsible in the order named for his support; but married females while their husbands live are not liable to a suit. 2917

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—County commissioners are authorized to provide for the indigent persons in the county, and to provide workhouses for the accommodation and employment of paupers, and to erect and furnish all necessary buildings.[1] 2926, 2924

2. Outdoor relief.—The board of county commissioners may either make a contract for the necessary maintenance of the poor or appoint such agents as they deem necessary to oversee and provide for the same. 2918

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A dependent or neglected[2] child is one under 18 years of age. who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned; who has not proper care, begs or receives alms, or whose home is an unfit place for such a child; or who, if under 10 years of age, is found begging, peddling, or selling any article, or singing or playing any musical instrument for gain, or giving any public entertainment upon the street, or is used by any person so doing; or is incorrigible, or knowingly associates with immoral persons, or is growing up in idleness or crime; or visits any place where a gaming device is operated or where intoxicating liquors are sold, or visits pool or billiard rooms, or wanders about, uses profane language, smokes cigarettes, or is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct. Any child committing such acts is deemed a delinquent child, and when 728

[1] The custom is for the county commissioners to appoint the persons in charge of the poorhouses and to hold them responsible for the good management of the institutions.

[2] The distinction between "dependent or neglected" and "delinquent" as applied to children is not clear in the statutes, but it is assumed by the courts that the delinquent child is one who has violated some law or ordinance.

proceeded against it must be on behalf of the state in the interests of the child and the state, and the child must be dealt with, protected, and cared for in the district court as a ward of the state. A delinquent person is any person under 18 years of age who violates any law or ordinance defining crime.

729 Cases relating to dependent, neglected, or delinquent children are under the jurisdiction of the district courts, to be tried in the juvenile department.

733 The district courts have authority to appoint probation officers and a probation committee of five persons of either sex to examine into the management of any society, association, or corporation, other than a state institution, receiving or applying for any child under the law, and to report thereon to the court. The committee is required to report to the county commissioners on the qualifications and management of such societies, associations, and corporations, except state institutions, and may make such suggestions or comments as to them seem fit. The committee also has control and management of the internal affairs of any detention home established by the board of county commissioners, subject to the approval of the district court.

734 Any male child under 17 years of age, or any female child under 18 years of age, found by the court to be dependent or neglected may be allowed to remain at home under supervision of a probation officer; be placed under the care of a guardian with a view of placement or adoption in some family; be committed to some state institution of this or some other state organized for the care of such children, or to some training school, industrial school, or children's home-finding society; to some association whose object is to care for such children or obtain homes for them; or, in case of need, be placed in a hospital or institution for treatment.

1913: 133 Any child found to be dependent or neglected or delinquent, and awarded by the court to a guardian institution or association, is to be held under that guardianship until further order of the court, but not after the age of 21 years; except that if the parents or grandparents are proper guardians but financially unable to provide the appropriate education and training for the child, a special order may be made by the court for an appropriation by the county board to enable the parents or grandparents to so provide for the child, the amount of such appropriation, however, not to exceed the amount required to support the child in any county or state home.

742 For the care of dependent or delinquent children in counties with over 10,000 population detention homes are to be provided under the care of appropriate keepers, and in no case is a child under 12 years of age to be committed to a jail or police station.

748 Children committed to the care of individuals or associations are, so far as possible, to be placed with those of like religious faith.

Whole orphans, either or both of whose parents were at the time of decease resident citizens of the state, may be brought before the district judge and on examination, at his discretion, be admitted to the State Orphans' Home, cared for and educated as wards of the state until majority, which for males shall be 16 years and for females 18 years; but no children shall be received

who are over 14 years of age, or who are so mentally deficient or physically deformed as to be incapable of receiving the elements of an education in the usual English branches.

Males are to be taught some useful trade, and females are to have training in housewifery, etc. Children who have parents or guardians living, but unable to support them, may be received into the home, but are in any case wards of the state and may be received only on approval by the county commissioners at the expense of the county from which the child is sent. Such parents or guardians are expected to pay what they can toward the support of a child and to reassume care whenever able to do so. 4094 ff

Destitute children may be bound out by the board of county commissioners, who are instructed to make careful inquiry as to whether the terms of the indenture are observed. 483

B. The sick.

Indigent sick persons not paupers, resident or nonresident, are to be taken care of and provided for by the board of county commissioners in such manner as they deem just and necessary. 2920

C. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

Blind, deaf, and dumb persons, residents of the state, who are not mentally or physically incapacitated to receive instruction, and are free from offensive or contagious diseases, and are unable to pay for support or instruction, and whose parents or relatives are unable to pay, are entitled to receive instruction at the expense of the state in any of the institutions in the states of California and Utah for such instruction. The superintendent of public instruction, on approval of the board of county commissioners, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements and contracts, the county paying the cost of transportation. Applicants over the age of 21 years are required to have been bona fide residents of Nevada for five years preceding the date of application. 1703

D. The insane.

Persons adjudged by the court to be insane, and unsafe to be at large, may be committed to the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases. If they are unable to meet the expense or have no relatives or others competent to do so, the entire expense of transportation to the hospital and of maintenance in it is met by the state. 1913: 231

E. The feeble-minded.

A person adjudged by the court to be an indigent idiot, or feeble-minded person, who has been a bona fide resident of the state for five years, may be committed to the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, the cost of transportation being met by the county and of maintenance by the state.

Feeble-minded children, residents of the state, who are disqualified for instruction or education by the ordinary process, may be brought by parent or guardian before the board of county com- 1913: 287

missioners, and on recommendation by that board be provided for in some institution for the feeble-minded in California, Utah, or other state, under contract or agreement by the superintendent of public instruction; and any such feeble-minded child who is free from offensive or contagious diseases, and whose parents, guardians, relatives, or friends are unable to provide for them, may be supported in such institutions at the expense of the county for transportation to the institution and of the state for maintenance in it. Adults are provided for in the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AUTHORITIES:

Public Statutes in force January 1, 1901.
Session Laws, 1901 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages of Public Statutes and to pages and years of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and correction is composed of five unsalaried members appointed by the governor and council, and the secretary of the state board of health, ex officio. The board appoints a salaried secretary to act as visiting agent to children placed in families, and as supervisor of volunteer visitors, and to perform other duties under the direction of the board; supervises the execution of the law in regard to minor children, providing that they receive suitable education, training and support; inspects all state and county charitable or correctional institutions, reports and recommends to county commissioners, or other county or state officers any changes to be made in the institutions; and reports biennially to the governor, council, and legislature with recommendations for such changes in existing laws as in their judgment the public good requires. **1913: Ch. 6**
1911: 234

(2) The board of control consists of the governor, the secretary of the state board of charities and correction, two members, and a purchasing agent appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council. The two members are appointed for four-year terms and receive a per diem rate for the time spent; the purchasing agent is salaried and gives his whole time. The duties of the board include the supervision of the administration of the state institutions and the purchase of supplies for all state institutions and departments; the institutions being New Hampshire State Hospital, State Industrial School, New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded, and State Sanatorium for Consumptives. The board has all the powers for appointment of superintendents, physicians and employes, for the establishment of rules and regulations for the admission, care, and discharge or transfer of inmates, and the general conduct of the institutions, formerly vested in the separate boards of trustees. It reports biennially to the governor and council. **1913: Ch.140**

2. Institutional.—The New Hampshire Soldiers' Home is under the management of a board of managers consisting of the governor and the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the department of New Hampshire, ex officio, and five citizens appointed by the governor, three of whom, at least, must have **99**

served in the Army or Navy of the United States and been honorably discharged.

129
1901: 533 **3. Local.**—The county commissioners have the care of the county paupers and provide for their support upon the county farm or elsewhere, and when expedient may appoint agents in the several towns to investigate applications and look after the county poor in such towns. When so authorized by the county convention they may establish and maintain a county farm, appoint a superintendent and such other officers, agents, and servants as may be necessary properly to care for the same and the inmates thereof; establish rules and regulations; and report to the state board of charities and correction.

270, 278 Overseers of the poor in the different towns have immediate charge of the relief of poor persons, sending them to the poor farm or providing for them otherwise under direction of the county commissioners; have supervision of minor, dependent children, and may place them with the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, some other home or institution, or in some family, or bind them out; and report to the state board of charities and correction.

1901: 520 County officers are required to prepare pauper statistics to be sent by the county commissioners to the state board of charities and correction each year, giving the cost of maintaining a county farm; the total amount of outdoor relief given; the number of paupers maintained at the farm; a list of all paupers maintained at the farm, with lists of the insane and feebleminded; and a list of the people helped outside of the farm, and other particulars. Overseers of the poor are required to keep accurate lists of paupers fully supported, and of persons relieved and partially supported, and other particulars.

B. Private.

1911: 151 Boarding houses for infants and lying-in hospitals are required to obtain a license from the state board of charities and correction, which annually visits and inspects the premises licensed. The boards of health of cities and towns are instructed to make similar visits and inspection of such premises, and the solicitor of the county, and the mayor, selectmen, and police officers of the city or town have like authority.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

270 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—A person in any town who is poor and unable to support himself is entitled to be relieved and maintained by the overseers of the poor of the town.

273 Poor persons for whose support no person or town in the state is chargeable are classed as county paupers and may be removed by the county commissioners to the county poor farm or any other place by them designated, and the county commissioners may contract with the overseers of a town for the support of any

county paupers, or may bind them out or authorize the overseer of the poor of any town to bind out or employ them.

Mothers of good repute, but poor and dependent upon their own efforts, who have children resident with and dependent upon them whom they are unable to care for, may be furnished partial support by the county commissioners of each county, to the end that the home may not be broken up. 1913: Ch. 123

2. Legal settlement.—Any person of the age of 21 years who has resided in any town in this state and has paid poll tax for seven years in succession; and any maiden woman of the age of 21 years who has resided in any town seven years in succession, and has paid all taxes legally assessed during that time or for four years on real estate, gains a settlement in such town. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any in the state; otherwise her settlement at the time of her marriage continues. 1911: 235, 268

Legitimate children have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state; otherwise the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

No town is liable for the support of any person unless he, or the person under whom he derives his settlement, has wholly gained a settlement therein during the 10 years preceding the last date of application for support; provided that no person having a settlement in any town upon arriving at the age of 70 years shall lose that settlement on account of being exempt by law from paying a poll tax, if he still resides in the town. 1903: 100

A county which relieves a pauper with a legal settlement in another county may recover from that county the amount expended, and it may remove the pauper to the county chargeable with his support at the expense of that county. 275 ff

Any justice of the supreme court, any justice of a police court, or any justice of the peace may cause any pauper not born in the state, or not having a settlement in it, who may be conveniently removed, to be conveyed, at the expense of the county in which the pauper may be, to any other state, or, if not a citizen of the United States, to any place beyond the sea where he belongs.

To bring a pauper without visible means of support into the state or into a county or town in which he has no legal settlement, with intent to leave him there, is a misdemeanor.

The master of a vessel having passengers on board who have no settlement in the state must give bond to the state for each of such passengers before landing them.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The relations of any poor person, in the line of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, if of sufficient ability, are liable for his support, otherwise the liability rests on the town of his legal settlement. 272

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—The county farm, with workhouse, is established and maintained by the board of county commissioners and is under the immediate care of the superintendent appointed 270, 130

by the commissioners. Overseers of the poor are instructed to send to it persons in need of relief, to be employed in the workhouse so far as possible, or bound out by contract to work elsewhere. In case of necessity the county farm is used as a house of correction.

129, 270 **2. Outdoor relief.**—Poor relief outside of the poor farm is a matter of inference rather than direct legislation, being implied in the authority given to county commissioners to provide relief "in the poorhouse or elsewhere," and in the right of overseers of the poor to apply the proceeds of a pauper's labor to the relief of his family.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1907: 120 ff A dependent child is one under 17 years of age who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned, and dependent upon the public for support; who has not proper parental care or guardianship; or who begs or receives alms, or lives with vicious or disreputable persons, or whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of those in whose care it may be is an unfit place for the child. A delinquent child is one under the age of 17 years who violates any law or ordinance, or who is incorrigible, or who knowingly associates with immoral persons, or is growing up in idleness or crime, or knowingly patronizes any place where gambling is carried on, or frequents a house of ill fame. Police and justice courts have original jurisdiction in all such cases.

A child who appears to be either dependent or delinquent may be summoned, with the person in control of it, to appear in court, and if found to be dependent or neglected may be committed to the care of some reputable citizen, or association, or, if the child's health requires it, to a public or private hospital or institution for treatment and care.

1907: 123 A child awarded by the court to the care of any association or individual becomes a ward unless otherwise ordered, and may be placed in a family home, or given for adoption, care being taken to place such children, as far as practicable, in the care and custody of individuals of the same religious belief as their parents or with an association controlled by persons of that faith.

277 Minors between 3 and 15 years of age are not to be supported at any county almshouse for more than 60 days, unless the consent of the state board of charities and correction has been obtained, excepting such as are under serious physical disability or are mentally incapacitated for education, or are under sentence for crimes; the commissioners of the various counties are instructed to find suitable homes for such minor children in an orphan asylum or home with some private family within 60 days. At the expiration of that time, if suitable homes other than the county almshouse have not been provided, the state board of charities and correction has full control over minor children and is charged with the duty of procuring permanent homes for them at the expense of the county, whenever it appears that the welfare of the minor will be promoted thereby.

Such minors are to be sent by overseers of the poor or county commissioners to an orphan asylum or home, or to some private family of good repute, and as soon as practicable are to be placed in permanent homes, contracts being made for their education and support during minority, subject to abrogation by the state board of charities and correction. Children who are not employed in some lawful business, and whose parents are unable or neglect to maintain them, may be sent to the New Hampshire Orphans' Home or any other orphan home or suitable institution, but preference must be given to the home or institution that is conducted by or under the auspices of the church or religious denomination of which the child's parents are members.

Minors may be intrusted to the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; any incorporated home for orphans in the state; the secretary of the state board of charities and correction, or such person as the probate court of the county may approve. Minors under such guardianship may be bound as apprentices, or adopted on approval by the judge of the probate court, if the requirements of the law as to consent have been complied with, and if the judge is satisfied that the person adopting is of sufficient ability to bring up and properly educate the child. 600 1903: 115 607

Infants under 3 years of age, who are placed in boarding houses for infants or are given to any person for adoption, are under the special supervision of the state board of charities and correction, which may investigate each case and make such change in the disposition of the child as it thinks best. 1911: 150

B. The sick.

Consumptives in indigent circumstances, and whose relatives legally chargeable with their support are unable to provide for their treatment, may be received at the State Sanatorium for Consumptives at the expense of the state, upon an order by the state board of charities and correction, which is authorized to engage free beds in sanatoriums for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis who are unable to pay the cost of such treatment, such sanatorium or other places to be first approved by the state board of health. 1905: 507 1911: 290

The state board of health is authorized to establish dispensaries for the detection of tuberculosis and the free treatment of indigent cases. 1909: 518

C. The blind and deaf.

An annual appropriation is made by the state for the support and education, under recommendation by the governor and council, of indigent blind and deaf-mute persons at such asylums, schools, or other institutions as may be designated. 279

The state board of charities and correction is authorized to prepare and maintain a full register of all blind persons in the state, showing their condition, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, etc.; to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid and furnish such materials and tools as may be used by blind persons in labor for self-support; 1913: Ch. 117

to contribute at its discretion toward the expense of the industrial training of blind persons from the state in institutions outside of the state, and within certain limitation as to expense; to appoint such agents and officers as may be necessary to carry on this work.

D. The insane.

333, 91
1907: 107

The state board of health, acting as a commission of lunacy, is required to visit and make thorough inspection of all asylums and other institutions for insane persons in the state and is authorized to transfer any indigent insane person to the New Hampshire State Hospital, there to be supported by the state on proof of his inability to meet the expense.

1909: 344

The treatment of all insane persons hitherto cared for by the various counties at almshouses became the care of the state after January 1, 1913, and no county is allowed to maintain any institution for the insane or is liable for the care and treatment of any insane person.

E. The feeble-minded.

1905: 413

Idiotic and feeble-minded children between 3 and 21 years of age are cared for and educated in the New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded. Children supported by towns or counties in the state who are capable of being benefited by school instruction are to be committed to this institution. Persons are to be admitted to the institution in the following order: First, feeble-minded children now in public institutions supported at public expense; second, feeble-minded children in public institutions not so supported; third, feeble-minded children of the state not in any public institution who have no one able to provide for them, or persons committed by a judge of probate; fourth, those whose relatives or guardian bound by law to support such children are able to pay; fifth, children of other states whose parents or guardians are willing to pay.

Provision must be made for the detention, care, and custody of feeble-minded girls who are inmates of the school after they reach the age of 21, if in the judgment of the board of trustees their segregation seems for the best interests of the community.

F. Soldiers and sailors.

1901: 625
100, 272

Soldiers or sailors who served from New Hampshire in the Civil War or in the Spanish or Philippine Wars, and were honorably discharged, if they resided in the state three years before application, are eligible to admission to the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home. Such persons who are unable to provide maintenance for themselves or dependent families and make application for aid are to be supported at public expense in the place deemed right and proper by the county commissioners, except that any person applying for such aid who is eligible for admission to the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home may be required by the overseer of the poor or the county commissioner, at their discretion, to make application for admission, and if such person refuses he may be supported at the almshouse.

NEW JERSEY.

AUTHORITIES:
Compiled Statutes, 1910.
Session Laws, 1903 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages and sections of Compiled Statutes and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The commissioner of charities and corrections, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, is a salaried official, has one salaried assistant, an architect appointed by himself, with the approval of the governor. He is required to inspect all charitable institutions that in any way receive funds from the state treasury; to see at least once a year all state wards in private institutions, and keep a record of all such wards, the proper officials of such institutions being obliged to furnish such information as he may require; to prepare and approve all plans and specifications for state buildings or improvements to state institutions, being empowered to appoint a superintendent of construction for the erection of such buildings and to superintend the construction thereof. He has power to summon the superintendents, medical directors, commandants, and keepers or other chief executive officers of the state institutions and all other institutions in the state receiving funds from the state treasury, to meet with him quarterly as an advisory board to consider matters pertaining to the charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions in the state. He is required to license and inspect all private institutions for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind; to pass upon all applications for the admission of blind, feeble-minded, epileptic, and tuberculous persons to institutions; to certify and approve all applications for the incorporation of private charitable institutions as a condition of such incorporation; to make investigation on request by the governor concerning the management of institutions that receive state aid, and in this he may have the assistance of a committee not to exceed two persons appointed by the governor; and to have charge of the deportation of alien poor persons. He is empowered to give an annual certificate of indorsement to private charitable institutions which file such reports as may be desired; and to give permission to outside placing agencies to bring children into the state on receipt of a bond for each child brought in by them. He reports annually to the governor.

453–1 ff
3202
457, 453

2819
1913: 578

(2) The state board of children's guardians consists of seven persons, two of them women, appointed by the governor. The board is instructed to have the care of and maintain a general supervision over all indigent, helpless, dependent, abandoned, friendless, and poor children who are public charges; and especially of such children as are in the charge, custody, and control of any county asylum, county home, almshouse, poorhouse, charitable institution, home or family, to which such children are committed, apprenticed, indentured, or boarded out, such children being regarded as wards of the state and under the guardianship of the board. It is also instructed to place any child who is a public charge in the care of some family in the state with or without board or indenture as soon as possible, in the meantime placing it in the care of some institution, care being taken that both institution and family, if possible, are of the same religious faith as the child. The board is to have notice of any children committed to an almshouse or such other institution and within 30 days is to remove any except those under 1 year old, lunatics or idiots, and place them in family homes or temporarily in some institution. For the conduct of its work the board is authorized to appoint agents and other subordinate officers and is required to visit quarterly by these agents all children committed to its care, and any home, asylum, institution, or private family where they may be placed. The board is also placed in charge of the carrying out of the provisions of the "act to promote home life" by furnishing assistance to widows with children.

3191–64
3180–10

2. Institutional.—(1) State hospitals for the insane.—The general management of the two state hospitals for the insane (Morris Plains and Trenton) is vested in a board of eight members for each hospital, no more than four of whom belong to the same political party, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Each board appoints a secretary, a medical director and assistant physicians, and a warden, who has the general management of buildings, grounds, and farm; is instructed to maintain an effective inspection of the hospital, visiting it at least once in every week, and as a board once a year; and reports annually to the governor for transmission to the legislature. The board is vested with the same powers as overseers of the poor for the purpose of compelling a relative, or committee, or guardian, or county to defray the expenses of a patient's support.

4961–1

(2) The New Jersey State Village for Epileptics is governed by a board of eight managers who are appointed by the governor, with the advice of the senate, and not more than four of whom belong to the same political party. They report annually to the governor.

1902–34

(3) The New Jersey State Home for Feeble-minded Women is under a board of seven managers, three of whom may be women. They are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and report annually to the governor.

2776–98

(4) The New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases is governed by a board of eight managers, four of whom must be physicians and not more than four of whom may belong to any one political party. They are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate and report to the governor annually.

(5) The New Jersey School for the Deaf is under the control and care of the state board of education.

(6) The New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Kearny, is conducted by a board of six managers appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The rules and regulations, appointment of officers, their compensation and duties, are subject to the approval of the governor, to whom an annual report is made. 4860–1

(7) The New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines and their Wives, at Vineland, is governed by a board of five managers appointed by the governor with consent of the senate, and at least one of them must be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The board appoints, subject to the approval of the governor, a commandant, adjutant, chaplain, and other officers, makes full inspection, and reports annually to the governor. 4866–32

2. Local.—The board of chosen freeholders in each county is authorized to purchase or build and maintain a poorhouse, where the poor of the county are to be kept at the expense of the county; to appoint officers, hire servants, and make regulations for its government; also to establish and maintain a county hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. 481–30 1912: 340

Overseers of the poor are appointed by the governing body of any municipality (political division of the county referred to) and charged with the superintendence and relief of poor persons entitled to receive relief or support from the municipality. They are appointed for a definite term and can only be removed for cause, females of full age being eligible to appointment as overseer in municipalities of less than 25,000 inhabitants. They are instructed to investigate applications for relief and are authorized to furnish temporary aid or to send applicants to the almshouse; to represent the municipality in cases of legal settlement, and of the support of poor persons by relatives; to keep a full record of all persons relieved; to ascertain what societies for the relief of the poor or other organizations for charitable purposes may operate in the municipality, and cooperate with them and seek their aid in procuring employment for poor persons. In cases where two or more municipalities unite in establishing and maintaining an almshouse the overseers of the poor in each municipality shall act in turn as stewards of the almshouse. 1911: 390 ff 1912: 263

B. Private.

All private asylums, homes, sanatoriums, hospitals, institutions, or corporations which receive, care for, and treat for compensation persons who are insane or suffering from mental disorders must have a license from the department of charities and corrections, which is required to carefully inspect such places at least twice a year and publish an account of them in the annual report. 3202–107

A private hospital receiving money from a county for enlargement of equipment or for repairs is required to treat without cost poor persons of the county suffering from diseases or accident who produce a certificate from any member of the board of chosen freeholders certifying that they are entitled to treatment. 2758–34

460–31 The state charities aid association may be authorized by a justice of the supreme court to visit, inspect, and examine any of the county, township, or city poorhouses, lunatic or orphan asylums, or correctional institutions located in the county in which the justice may hold the circuit court, and is instructed to report annually to the legislature.

195–3 The grand lodge or other legislative head of any duly incorporated benevolent or fraternal organization which may have established a home for children, orphans, and aged members may become guardian of any child committed to its care, and shall have exclusive control of such child during its minority, and must maintain and educate it, and may, after the child has attained the full age of 8 years, bind it out to some suitable employment, with the approbation of two justices of the peace. The corporation must exercise general oversight over such child and may annul such binding out whenever the welfare of the child requires such action.

4029–49 A duly incorporated charitable institution in the county having for its object the care and support of destitute children may receive a poor child under 12 years of age, subject to the approval of the managers, the home to be of the same religious faith as the child, and a limited sum per week being paid by the board of chosen freeholders.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1911: 390 ff **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—A poor person having a legal settlement, who is unable to maintain himself, who requires permanent support, and can be safely removed, may on application to the overseer of the poor, if the application be sustained, be removed by the overseer to the almshouse. If the person has not a legal settlement in the municipality and has one in another municipality of the same county, temporary relief shall be given until he can be removed to the place of his legal settlement; or if the relief required be temporary, or if removal to the almshouse be impracticable or unwise, relief may be given by the overseer at his discretion.

1912: 264 A person not an inhabitant of the municipality who is reported to be sick therein and in distress, on investigation by the overseer of the poor, may be granted temporary relief as may be required.

1911: 399 Unless a nonresident pauper is sick, aged, or crippled, and unable to travel, an overseer must not furnish relief except in the form of labor. Any transportation furnished to such persons must be to their legal residence, unless it appears that the person has some means of support in some other place. The overseers must remove to the almshouse, if there be one, persons who become permanent charges upon their municipalities; and if they refuse to go their names are to be removed from the list.

1913: 578 A widow, the mother of a child or children under 16 years of age, who is unable to support them and maintain her home, may, on petition to the court of common pleas and examination and

approval by the court and the state board of children's guardians, be placed under the care of the state board of children's guardians and be entitled to receive assistance from the county funds, at a certain specified rate.

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement may be acquired in any municipality as follows: An adult gains legal settlement by a residence of five years without being a recipient of public or private relief; a married woman has the settlement of her husband, and if he has none within the state her settlement is the same as it was at the time of her marriage unless she has gained a new one by five years' residence; legitimate children have the settlement of their father or mother, and if neither father nor mother have one, the children acquire a settlement in the place of birth, providing the parents resided in such place for six months preceding or succeeding the time of such birth without receiving public or private relief; illegitimate children have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth; every minor whose parent has no settlement in the state gains one by five years' residence, but no settlement is acquired by a minor brought into the state or placed out in any family by any person, society, or corporation of any other state; every minor hired and serving five years for wages acquires a settlement. 1912: 29 1911: 393 1912: 30

To bring or cause to be brought an indigent person into a municipality where he has no settlement, and then leave him to be a charge upon the community, is a misdemeanor. A master of a vessel bringing passengers or immigrants from a foreign country may be compelled to give satisfactory security that none of them shall become public charges, before he is allowed to land them.

Any alien permitted to land by a city or township and becoming incapable of maintaining himself must be cared for by such city or township. 41–10

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father and grandfather, mother and grandmother, the children and grandchildren, of every poor person not able to work, if of sufficient ability, are required to relieve and maintain such person as the overseer of the poor directs. 1911: 397

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—Any municipality may establish and maintain a house or houses in which to provide for and employ poor persons; or two or more municipalities may unite in providing such an almshouse; or contracts may be made with the overseers of the poor of any other place for the maintenance of poor persons. Poor persons, however, who can go to such a place, and refuse to do so, are not to be entitled to relief. The cottage system is to be followed in the erection of buildings for almshouse purposes subsequent to the passage of this act (1911). Minors received into almshouses are to be reported to the state board of children's guardians, which is to act as guardian for them. Inmates affected with tubercular disease must be cared for in separate dwellings. 1911: 406

The board of chosen freeholders in any county which has no hospital maintained by the county, other than the hospital or sick ward of the county almshouse, is authorized to appropriate 2758

sums not to exceed certain amounts toward the erection, enlargement, and maintenance of any hospitals in the county supported by private charity, the sums so appropriated to be applied to the benefit of sick persons sent there by the county. The board is also authorized to establish and maintain a hospital or hospitals for contagious or infectious diseases and for tuberculosis.

2759 The legislative or governing body of any city, whenever in its judgment the public needs require it, is authorized to establish and maintain a hospital to be devoted exclusively to the treatment and relief of the indigent sick or disabled of that city. Any city that has no such hospital is authorized to appropriate such funds as may be needed to provide for the indigent sick in private hospitals; and similar authority is given towns and other municipalities, as also for the maintenance of hospitals for contagious diseases.

457–19 All applications for admission to any institution supported in whole or in part by the state, for the care and study of the feebleminded, epileptic, or tuberculous patients of the state, and for the admission of blind persons to any institution for the blind, must be filed in the office of the commissioner of charities and corrections, who is to certify that it is a proper case for admission, to determine whether the applicant can pay in whole or in part for the maintenance of the patient, and to keep an accurate record of all such requests, and of admissions, discharges, deaths, etc.

1911: 391 **2. Outdoor relief.**—If an applicant requires only temporary relief or is sick, lame, or otherwise disabled so that he can not be conveniently removed to the almshouse, or is a person that should be cared for at his home, the overseer shall provide for him.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

2820–64 Indigent, helpless, dependent, abandoned, friendless, and poor children, who become public charges and are in any county asylum, home, almshouse, or charitable institution, are placed under the care and supervision of the state board of children's guardians, which is required to place them, with or without board, in the care of some family of the same religious faith. It does not, however, have the care of any child placed by the board of chosen freeholders as a public charge in a duly incorporated charitable institution.

Any child committed to an almshouse or other institution by the overseer of the poor is to be at once reported to the state board of children's guardians, and no child over 12 months old who has been so committed may be left in the almshouse over 30 days.

2817–54 A child under the control of a person who is convicted of an assault and battery, or other offense upon such child, may be committed to the care of a humane society, which shall have all the rights of a guardian, but the society may apply to the orphans' court to have a guardian appointed or the child committed to an asylum or home. In certain conditions a child may

be committed to the custody of the overseers of the poor of a county.

A minor child in the custody of parents or other persons unfit for such care, or who neglect the child, may be brought before the chancellor or any justice of the supreme court or judge of common pleas, and on examination may be committed to the care and custody of any duly incorporated society in the state for the care of children, regard being had to the religious belief of the parents of the child; and such society or institution may give legal consent to the adoption of the child. 2811–26 1912: 513, 611

All cases in regard to children under 16 years of age in counties of the first class are to be transferred to the juvenile court, the judge of which is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and which is authorized to seek cooperation of all societies or organizations, public or private, having for their object the protection or aid of indigent or neglected children; and the judge of a juvenile court is required to visit at least once a year each institution in which there is a child committed as delinquent, dependent, or neglected, and has full authority to inspect the institution in all of its departments. 1912: 605, 611

A child under the age of 18 years, found to be delinquent, at the discretion of the court may be committed to the State Home for Boys or the State Home for Girls, or other public institution. 1884

Children who have no mother living may be committed to the guardianship of any incorporated orphan asylum association, and those who have been under their care for more than one year may be bound out; but if a parent pays anything for the support of any child the consent of that parent must be obtained. 127–10

B. The sick.

Sick indigent persons may be cared for in the sick wards of an almshouse, in hospitals specially proivded by cities, or in private hospitals with which cities, towns, or other municipalities may make contracts, up to a certain amount annually, on order of any city physician, overseer of the poor, or other proper authority. 1913: 65, 636

Any person suddenly taken ill or injured may be attended by a physician or nurse, and such aid rendered as may be required, and report made to the overseer of the poor, who may grant further medical or surgical relief. 1911: 408

Medical dispensaries for the free distribution of medicines among the poor of the city may be established and maintained by a city of the first class and nurses may be designated for the dispensaries for attendance upon the sick poor, at the expense of the city. 2734–278

Indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis of a curable nature may be treated without cost in the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, upon a written application approved by the judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which the person resides. 2778–107

Any person suffering from tuberculosis who has been an actual resident of the county for one year prior to application may be admitted to the county tuberculosis hospital and treated. 1912: 344

C. The blind and deaf.

1896–1 Indigent blind or deaf and dumb persons, or those partially blind or partially deaf and dumb may, on order by the governor, receive instruction and care in some suitable and convenient institution. Any blind or deaf and dumb person of suitable age and capacity may be entitled to the benefits of the act, but if such a person becomes a legal charge upon the overseers of the poor of any township they must make immediate application in behalf of such person, and if placed in an institution for instruction the expense of transportation and clothing must be paid by such township.

1911: 513 If there are 10 or more blind or deaf children in a school district who are not cared for in an institution, a special class or classes shall be organized by the board of education for their instruction, no class to contain more than 15 pupils. When proper provision is made by the state for the care and education of such children the classes shall be discontinued.

1912: 585
1903: 41 A blind citizen of the state, on application to the commissioner of education, may be sent to any college, university, technical, or professional school in New Jersey authorized to grant degrees, other than an institution for the regular instruction of the blind, and if unable to defray any of the expense may receive a limited amount toward the cost. A commission of three members, appointed by the governor to consider means for ameliorating the condition of the blind, is instructed to keep a register of all blind persons in the state, and physicians are required to report to it every case of defective vision which may become permanent blindness.

4791–199 Deaf persons not over 21 years of age, residents of the state, and of capacity for instruction, are entitled to the privileges of the New Jersey School for the Deaf for a limited period, as the board of education may determine. If not able to pay, admission is at the expense of the state.

D. The insane.

1913: 797 For the full investigation of the problems connected with the care of the insane, the feeble-minded, and the epileptic, a special commission has been appointed by the governor.

1913: 462 ff
1912: 328 An insane indigent person is maintained in a county asylum for the insane at the expense of the trustee, guardian, husband, father and grandfather, mother and grandmother, the children and the wife, when of sufficient ability; and if not, then at the expense of the county; and when such persons are sent to a state hospital the county is responsible up to a certain amount, but may collect from relatives. If a patient is not a resident of the state the expense of maintenance is paid by the state. An indigent nonresident patient with relatives living in any other state or foreign country may be removed and delivered to said relatives.

E. The feeble-minded.

1896–1, 13 All indigent and feeble-minded females above 12 years of age, not otherwise provided for, may be sent by the governor to a home,

entirely separate from males, to receive care and training. Feeble-minded persons of suitable age and capacity may be entitled to the same benefits as the blind and deaf.

F. The epileptic.

An indigent epileptic, a resident of the state for one year, is entitled to admission to the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, when committed by a judge of the court of common pleas, with approval of the chosen freeholder of the township, at the expense of the county. 4964–10 1911: 504

G. Inebriates.

Any person found incapable of controlling himself through habitual drunkenness may be sent by the chancellor to the orphans' court, which may appoint a guardian for the drunkard, with the same powers and duties as in the case of an idiot or lunatic; an order may be issued for the safekeeping of the drunkard, with a view to his reformation, and for the placing of him in the state hospital, or in some other proper retreat, the guardian to pay the expenses. 2797–25

H. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, residents of the state, who have served in the United States Army or Navy and have been honorably discharged, are admitted to the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Kearny. Soldiers from other states in distress may be temporarily admitted. The board of managers may grant relief in certain cases outside of the home, the cost not to exceed two-thirds of the average cost of a patient in the home. 4861–7

A soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States who has been honorably discharged, who is disabled, necessitous, without means to procure comfortable support and care, and has been a resident of the state for at least seven years preceding his application, may be received into the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines and their Wives, at Vineland, together with his wife, if married to him at least 25 years prior to the date of his application. 4865–31 1912: 236

A widow who would be entitled to admission to the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines and their Wives, at Vineland, if her husband were living may be admitted and maintained if she is in necessitous circumstances, provided she has been a resident of the state for 10 years, and complies with the regulations for admission. 4869–50

NEW MEXICO.

AUTHORITIES:
Compiled Laws, 1897.
Laws, 1901 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Compiled Laws and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldfaced type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

3639 **1. General.**—The governor is ex officio member of the board of trustees for public institutions, but has no vote in their affairs.

3606, 3571
1903: 3 **2. Institutional.**—The following institutions are each under the care of a board of five trustees or directors, appointed by the governor with consent of the council: New Mexico Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, New Mexico Institute for the Blind, Miners' Hospital of New Mexico, and New Mexico Insane Asylum.

1617 The Orphans' Home and Industrial School of New Mexico is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Santa Fe, under the superintendence of a board of supervisors, three in number, including the governor and the archbishop of Santa Fe.

651, 664 **3. Local.**—The board of county commissioners in each county is authorized to purchase and hold real and personal property, to build and keep in repair county buildings, to pay all accounts chargeable against the county, and to have the management of the interests of the county in all cases where no other provision is made by law.

B. PRIVATE.

3678 ff
4177 The St. Vincent Hospital at Santa Fe, under the control of the Sisters of Charity, receives an appropriation for taking care of and providing for the indigent sick and invalid persons of the state. The Roman Catholic archbishop, the governor, the attorney general, the chief justice of the supreme court, and the physician of the hospital constitute a board of visitors, and the sisters are paid for the care of persons admitted into the hospital on approval of the board of visitors, and as long as such persons remain with the approval of the board.

1903: 203 An appropriation for the Gallup Hospital is to be expended by the county commissioners, and the requisition for the Grant County Hospital must be signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners.

1909: 351
3683 An appropriation for a building was made for the Children's Home Society, an association incorporated for the purpose of the care of dependent and destitute children, and for a number of

hospitals. There are also a number of other hospitals which receive appropriations, all of which are required to make annual reports to the governor. No part of any hospital or relief society fund may be used for salaries of officials, nurses, or other employees, but the entire amount is to be used exclusively for the relief and care of poor and indigent persons.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

There is no direct declaration in the statutes as to persons entitled to poor relief. But in the laws making appropriations to certain institutions there are provisions specifying that they are for the relief and care of poor and indigent persons, for the care, support, and education of orphan and indigent children, etc.

No provision is made for legal settlement though persons entitled to relief must, as a rule, be "residents" of the state. Six months' residence is required to become a voter, but in some instances in the law providing for charitable aid a year's residence is required.

B. Methods of relief.

No mention is made of an almshouse or poorhouse, but municipal corporations have the power to establish hospitals and medical dispensaries and make all regulations for the promotion of health and suppression of disease, and "to promote the prosperity and improve the morals, order, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants." They can establish houses of correction, reform schools and workhouses, restrain mendicants, and provide for the erection and care of all public buildings necessary for the use of the town. 2402 ff

There is nothing in the statutes concerning outdoor relief, but it is provided that in certain cases a person who is insane and who has not sufficient real or personal estate for his maintenance shall be supported at the expense of the county of which he is a resident. 1930

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

All orphan, poor, and other children in the precinct of any justice of the peace whose parents can not maintain them are to be reported by the justice to the probate judge, and it is the duty of the judge, if he find the report true, to bind out such children as apprentices until they reach the age of 21 years, if males, and 18 years, if females, or to place them with good and responsible persons who will care for and educate them and teach them to work for a certain number of years, as may be agreed upon. 1472 ff 1622

The probate court has the power to appoint guardians for insane persons, idiots, and illegitimate children, and for children whose relatives are too poor or otherwise unable to care for them, or when the father has been sentenced to prison for an infamous crime, and in other cases when it shall appear that a guardian is necessary for the welfare of a minor. 1458

1618 Orphan and indigent children in the Orphans' Home and Industrial School are to be boarded, clothed, and educated in the common school branches, for which the Sisters of Charity receive a fixed sum per month for each child. The sisters are required to use their best endeavors to place the children in families where they will be cared for, educated, and taught to work.

1496, 1475 Any minor child may be adopted by any adult person or charitable association or corporation organized for the custody, care, maintenance, and education of orphan, abandoned, or other children intrusted to its custody without recompense for such care and maintenance. The consent of the parent having legal custody of the child must be obtained, unless the parent or parents have been judicially deprived of the custody of the child. Upon satisfactory proof that a child is abandoned and unprovided for by its parents or relatives, the probate judge may permit the child to be adopted without their consent. The children of any person who has been sentenced to confinement in a jail or prison for a term of five years or more, if they are poor, may be bound out as apprentices.

B. The sick.

3678 Indigent sick persons are frequently cared for in private hospitals at the expense of the state. Indigent resident minors who become sick or disabled are cared for in a special hospital designed for their benefit. The St. Vincent Hospital at Santa Fe, under control of the Sisters of Charity, "takes care and provides for the indigent sick and invalid persons of the state," for which it receives a certain sum per week for each person cared for, on approval of the board of visitors.

C. The blind.

1903: 4 Blind persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, residents of the state, whose parents or guardians are not able to pay for their care, support, and instruction, may be admitted to the New Mexico Institute for the Blind free of expense.

D. The deaf and dumb.

Indigent deaf and dumb children between the ages of 8 and 17 years, residents of the state, may be admitted without charge to the New Mexico Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

E. The insane.

3606 ff
1913: 91 Indigent insane persons resident in the state may be admitted to the New Mexico Insane Asylum, but an insane person who is not indigent or not a resident of the state may be received by decision of the board of directors. The county from which he is taken pays the cost of examination and transportation. No case of idiocy, imbecility or feeble-mindedness, delirium tremens, or *mania a potu* shall be admitted to the asylum. But provision is made for an addition to the asylum, in which it is stated that "all idiots of the state shall be received and supported."

NEW YORK.

AUTHORITIES:

Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, 1909.
Laws of New York, 1909 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages of Consolidated Laws and Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities, consisting of 12 persons, 1 from each judicial district of the state and 3 additional from New York City, is appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The members receive a per diem rate for the time spent, up to a limited total. The board is instructed to visit, inspect, and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies, or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, or reformatory character, whether state or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the constitution or by law; and in the case of dispensaries, maternity hospitals, and homes for the aged, to license them; to advise the officers of such institutions, and to aid in securing the best administration and the best buildings, with sanitary and other equipment; to approve or disapprove the organization and incorporation of all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory character subject to the supervision and inspection of the board; to aid in securing industrial, educational, and moral training suited to the children in institutions; to investigate the conditions of the poor seeking public aid, and advise measures for their relief; to administer the laws providing for the care, support, and removal of state and alien poor, and the support of Indian poor persons; to collect statistical information as to the institutions subject to its supervision and their inmates, and the number of poor receiving public relief. 3683 ff

Institutions (in which adult males are confined) under the care of the state commission of prisons or of the state hospital commission are exempt from the management and control of the state board of charities. 3685

In the exercise of this supervision the board is empowered to have full access to the institutions, summon witnesses, and administer oaths. If abuses are found, it is instructed to call the attention of the officers of the institutions to them, and if necessary it may enforce its findings through the courts.

2892 The board appoints a superintendent of state and alien poor, who has the same general oversight of that class that county superintendents have of the county poor. He has special care of Indian poor persons in almshouses; is instructed to transfer to a state hospital for the insane any state poor inmate who becomes insane; and to cause state poor children under 16 years of age, unless under 2 years of age and committed with the mother, to be maintained at such orphan asylums as he may deem proper; and may bind out such a child.

3691
1911: 924 (2) The fiscal supervisor of state charities, appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, is instructed to visit each state institution reporting to him at least twice a year, examine into the condition of all buildings, grounds, and other property, and into all matters relating to the financial management of each institution; receive quarterly reports from the superintendents or other managing officers, together with estimates for the ensuing quarter, which are to be passed upon by the fiscal supervisor and comptroller.

1618 ff
1912: 197 ff (3) The state hospital commission (continuing the state commission in lunacy) consists of three salaried commissioners (one of whom is a physician and one an attorney) appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It appoints a medical inspector, a secretary, and such other assistants and employees as it may deem best, and is charged with the execution of the laws relating to the custody, care, and treatment of the insane, not including feeble-minded persons and epileptics as such, and of idiots. Its duties include the general oversight and control of the state hospitals and their property; regular and thorough examination and inspection of all institutions, public or private, for the care of the insane; the provision of sufficient accommodations for the prospective wants of the poor and indigent insane of the state; and the division of the state into districts to secure such provision. It is authorized to visit all institutions which receive insane patients for compensation or hire, to see whether such patients are confined contrary to law. It establishes a bureau of deportation for the examination of insane, idiotic, imbecile, and epileptic immigrants, and alien and nonresident insane, which bureau shall consist of a medical examiner and such assistants as may be required, appointed by the commission. This bureau is to make examination of immigrants in such manner as may be feasible and recommend such action for their deportation as may be deemed advisable.

The commission prepares such forms as it desires for reports to be made to it, keeps full records of patients in the hospitals, and makes annual report to the legislature.

1913: 1674 State hospitals are authorized to provide out-patient departments for the treatment of patients discharged from the hospitals.

1913: 876 (4) The New York state commission for the blind, consisting of five persons (unsalaried) appointed by the governor, maintains a complete register of the blind, describing conditions, cause of blindness, capacity for education and industrial training, and other valuable facts; maintains one or more bureaus of information and

industrial aid to assist in finding employment for blind persons and teaching trades and occupations; establishes schools and workshops; promotes visits among the blind and teaching in their homes; investigates causes of blindness, etc.

2. Institutional.—(1) Under state board of charities.—There are 11 state charitable and 7 reformatory institutions under the general supervision of the state board of charities, each under the immediate control of a board of trustees or managers appointed by the governor. The charitable institutions are:

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children. 3701
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women. 3706
Rome State Custodial Asylum (for feeble-minded persons and idiots). 3707
Letchworth Village (for feeble-minded, epileptics, etc.). 1909: 1070
Craig Colony for Epileptics. 3711
New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. 3721
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 3726
Thomas Indian School (asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children). 3759
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home. 3756
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. 3007
New York State School for the Blind.

(2) Under state hospital commission.—There are 14 state hospitals and an institute under the statutory control of the state hospital commission, each under the general management of a board of managers appointed by the governor, and the immediate management of a superintendent appointed under civil service regulations by the commission with approval of the board of managers.

These hospitals are: Binghamton, Buffalo, Central Islip, Gowanda, Hudson River, Kings Park, Long Island, Manhattan, Middleton, Mohansic, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Utica, and Willard State Hospitals; and the Psychiatric Institute. 1912: 202, 226

The Matteawan and Dannemora State Hospitals for criminal insane are under the general control of the superintendent of prisons, subject to approval of the state hospital commission.

(3) Under the direction of the state commission of education, but visited by the state board of charities: Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Western New York Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York Institution for the Blind. 1909: 999

2. Local.—Superintendents of the poor are elected in each county of the state.[1] They have the general superintendence and 415 2862

[1] The different counties included in Greater New York are all under the commissioner of public charities of the city and county of New York, who has the power of superintendents and overseers of the poor and, to some extent, those of the board of supervisors. (See Greater New York Charter, S. 658 ff.) 2906

care of poor persons in their counties, under direction of the county board of supervisors, establish and maintain almshouses, and appoint keepers and employees; prepare rules and regulations under approval by the county judge; investigate applications for relief; decide questions of settlement; furnish temporary relief when necessary; audit accounts of overseers; render accounts to the board of supervisors; and report to the state board of charities.

4264
2868 Overseers of the poor, one or more, are elected or appointed in towns and cities. They have the immediate administration of poor relief, investigate applications, and if deemed advisable or practicable, send applicants to the almshouse, if there be one in the county; or, if not, furnish, under instructions by the supervisors or the superintendent of the poor, such temporary relief as may be needed. They keep full accounts and detailed records of all poor persons relieved, and report to the town board or the auditing board of the city.

B. Private.

Three classes of private institutions are mentioned:

3763 ff (1) Institutions receiving licenses for specific purposes from the state board of charities, including dispensaries, corporations, or individuals engaged in placing children in homes; and homes, retreats, or asylums for the care of aged, decrepit, and mentally enfeebled persons (not insane).

(2) Institutions receiving a part of their support in the form of state, county, municipal, or town appropriations, including hospitals, homes, asylums, etc., are under the direct supervision of the state board of charities and are required to make general and financial reports to that board.

1647 (3) Institutions for the care of the insane are required to obtain a license from the state hospital commission, and are subject to inspection by the commission.

539 All institutions, public or private, incorporated or not incorporated, for the reception of minors, whether as orphans or as paupers, indigent, destitute, vagrant, disorderly, or delinquent persons, are required to keep a full and detailed report of dates and places of birth, residence, personal characteristics, etc., for all children admitted to each institution.

3690 Certain institutions have a special status. The State Charities Aid Association may be authorized by a justice of the supreme court to visit, inspect, and examine any of the public charitable institutions and state hospitals for the insane, owned by the state, and the county, town, or city poorhouses and almshouses within the state. Persons in charge of such institutions are instructed to render every assistance in their power to the agents or representatives of the association, and the association reports the results of its investigations to the state board of charities or to the state hospital commission, according to the character of the institution visited.

2288 The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, or any similar society which has been incorporated with the approval of a justice of the supreme court of the particular judicial district, is authorized to prefer before any court of jurisdiction a complaint for the violation of a law relating to or affect-

ing children, and may be appointed guardian of a minor child during its minority, and all magistrates and peace officers are instructed to aid such a corporation, its agents and members in the enforcement of laws relating to or affecting children. It also has the right to inspect boarding houses for children.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A person who is unable to maintain himself and has legal settlement in the place where he applies for relief is to be maintained by the town, city, county, or state. Such poor persons for whose support the county is liable are termed "county poor;" those for whose support the town or city is responsible are termed "town poor;" those who are to be supported by the state are termed "state poor." 2861 ff

Persons having legal settlement elsewhere than in the place where application is made are entitled to relief, but the overseers are instructed to give notice to the overseers in the place where they have settlement, with a claim for their removal, or for meeting the expense of their support. In disputed cases the decision of the county superintendents is final, unless appeal is made to the county court. A poor person who has no legal settlement either within or without the county may be received as county poor into the county almshouse; but if there be no such almshouse, he may be supported by the overseers of the place where he is, except that if he has resided less than 60 days in one year in some county in the state, he may be regarded as state poor, and provided for by the state board of charities in a state almshouse. Indigent Indians resident within the state or upon a reservation within the state are regarded as state poor and are under the care of the state board of charities.

Any person who knowingly brings a poor person or causes one to be brought into a town, city, or county of the state for the purpose of wrongfully securing his support there is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to a fine, unless he gives bond for the removal of the poor person to his place of legal settlement or for the payment of all charges. 2880

If it is discovered that a poor person who has received relief or support has real or personal property, or if any such person dies leaving such property, the overseers or superintendents who have furnished the relief may bring action for recovery of the expense incurred during the 10 years next preceding such discovery or the death of the person who received such relief or support. 2881

2. Legal settlement.—An adult person and such members of his family as have no separate settlement acquire legal settlement by residence in the town or city for one year. Minors acquire separate settlement by marriage and residence apart from parents by serving apprenticeships or by hiring out and serving for wages for one year. A wife's settlement, in general, is that of her husband, and a child's settlement is that of the father, if he is living; if not, it is that of the mother. The residence of an adult 2874

or the birth of a child in an almshouse does not operate to give settlement in that place.

Code of Criminal Procedure, par. 914

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, mother, and children of a poor person who is insane, blind, old, lame, impotent, or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself by work, are required to relieve and maintain him, under approval of the overseers of the poor of the town, or the commissioner of public charities of New York City.

B. Methods of relief.

2862

1. Institutional relief.—An almshouse is provided for counties whenever the boards of supervisors so decide, the plans to be approved by the state board of charities, except in the city of New York where they are approved by the board of estimate and apportionment. It is under the care of a keeper appointed by the board of supervisors or county superintendents; has such physicians, matrons, and other employees as may be deemed necessary; and is furnished and supplied with such material as may be needed for the maintenance of poor persons and for their employment in labor.

2868

Where there is such an almshouse, overseers of the poor are instructed to send to it all poor persons who seek relief, except in cases where temporary relief only is required, or the applicant is sick, lame, or otherwise disabled so that he cannot conveniently be moved, or in case of certain classes for whom other provision is made, as idiots and lunatics, children under 16 years of age, soldiers, sailors, and marines, and those suffering from contagious diseases.

The superintendents of the poor of every county are instructed to keep careful records of all under their charge, including the causes of their dependence, and report to the state board of charities, which board is authorized to exercise supervision of all almshouses.

2892

A number of county almshouses not exceeding 15 are selected by the state board of charities and designated as state almshouses, and county superintendents are instructed to send to them all persons classed as state poor. They are subject to inspection by the superintendent of state and alien poor, whose powers and duties are similar to those of the county superintendents.

2869

2. Outdoor relief.—In counties that have almshouses outdoor relief is furnished in emergency cases to such of the county poor as require only temporary assistance or are so disabled that they can not be safely removed to the county almshouse, or to the county poor who can be properly provided for elsewhere at an expense not exceeding that of their support at the almshouse. In counties where there is no almshouse the township overseers, on approval of the supervisor, furnish such relief as may be needed. Outdoor relief is subject to such rules and regulations as the board of supervisors in each county may make, and its administration is in the hands of the overseers. Sick and indigent persons may be sent to a hospital for needed medical or surgical treatment at the expense of the town, city, or county which is responsible for their support.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Any child, actually or apparently under the age of 16 years, who is found begging or receiving alms in any manner or under any pretense; is without a home or proper place of abode or proper guardianship; has been abandoned or improperly exposed or neglected and is in want or suffering; is an orphan and destitute of means of support, or under the care of a vicious parent or guardian; frequents evil houses or associates with vicious persons; is employed in any illegal, indecent, or immoral exhibition or practice, or one that is injurious to the life, limb, health, or morals of the child may be arrested and brought before a proper court or magistrate, sitting in a separate court room to be known as the children's court, and to be used exclusively for the examination and trial of children under 16 years of age, charged with any offense. Such court or magistrate may commit the child to an incorporated charitable, reformatory, or other institution, when practicable of the same religious faith, or may place it in the care of a probation or parole officer. If the child is found to be disorderly or ungovernable it may be held on a criminal charge and committed to some institution, but not to any jail or penitentiary longer than is necessary for its transfer; and no child under 16 years of age may be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any vehicle for transportation, in company with adults charged with, or convicted of, crime. 4592

A child under 16 years of age, who as a poor person is entitled to relief and support and is to be provided for in a family, orphan asylum, hospital, or other appropriate institution for the support and care of children, must not be sent to an almshouse, except that a child under 2 years of age may be sent with its mother, if a poor person, to any county almshouse, but not longer than until it is 2 years of age; and a child under 16 years of age, who is vagrant, truant, or disorderly, is not to be committed to any jail or county almshouse, but to some reformatory or other institution for juvenile delinquents. 2880

An orphan, abandoned, or destitute child under 16 years of age, who is an inmate of a public or private charitable institution, or is maintained by or dependent upon public or organized charity may be placed in a family other than that of a relative of the second degree for the purpose of providing a home for it; but no person or corporation other than a charitable or benevolent institution, society or association, or society for the prevention of cruelty to children, or local officer charged with that duty, shall be allowed to so place out a child, directly or indirectly, except as such person or corporation is duly licensed for the purpose by the state board of charities; nor shall any local officer charged with the relief of the poor, directly or indirectly, place out a child in a family not residing within the state; nor employ as an agent for such work any person not licensed by the state board of charities or employed by one of the societies or associations exempted; and all persons authorized to place out children 3766 1910: 871 2907

in families are required to make full and detailed report to the state board of charities concerning each child.

A commission is appointed by the governor to consider the question of pension or other relief for widowed mothers with children.

3767 In placing out children in families, in every case where it is practicable, a child shall be placed with individuals of like religious faith as its parents; and any family where a child is placed out is subject to visitation by the state board of charities, which may also, on examination, at its discretion, revoke the license to any person or corporation to place out children.

543 An orphan, friendless, or destitute child in an orphan asylum or charitable institution may be placed for adoption, and whenever practicable, with persons of like religious faith.

548 An indigent or poor child who has been committed to, or placed in, an orphan asylum or charitable institution may be bound out as an apprentice or servant, if a male, until 21 years of age; and if a female, until 18 years of age. The poor officers of a municipal corporation may bind out or apprentice any minor whose support shall become chargeable to such corporation.

538 An indigent child committed to an orphan asylum or other incorporated institution for the care of orphan, friendless, or destitute children is under the guardianship of that institution, under approval of some court of competent jurisdiction.

B. The sick.

2873, 2865 Any sick or disabled poor person requiring medical or surgical treatment may be sent by the poor officers to any duly incorporated hospital in the county, or, if there be none, to the nearest hospital approved by the state board of charities, making such arrangements for their support as may be agreed upon. In case of infectious or contagious disease in an almshouse, the superintendents are instructed to remove the patients and to provide for them elsewhere until they can be safely returned or discharged.

3727 Indigent patients suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis are admitted to the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, upon request of the local authorities in charge of poor relief. Applicants must have been citizens of the state for one year, except that a female who has been a resident of the state for five years, though not a citizen, may be admitted. The expense of maintenance and treatment is borne by the municipality chargeable with the patient's support.

358
1913: 815 County boards are empowered to establish county hospitals for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Persons having legal settlement and unable to pay are chargeable to the county. Hospitals are not to be on the grounds of an almshouse.

3763 For the giving of medical and surgical advice or treatment, medicine or apparatus, gratuitously or for a nominal sum, dispensaries may be licensed by the state board of charities, provided that the money so used shall be wholly or in part trust funds, public moneys, or from sources other than the individuals

actually conducting the charity; and this license may be revoked on occasion by the board.

Indigent children who are crippled or deformed, or suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become crippled or deformed, but not from an incurable disease, may be admitted, on application by a superintendent of the poor to the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. 3722

C. The blind.

All blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction, who are legal residents of the state, are entitled as state pupils to the privileges of the New York State School for the Blind or the New York Institution for the Blind, according to their place of residence. These privileges are without charge and cover a period of five years, which time, however, may be extended in individual cases as may be deemed expedient by the trustees. In case of excess of applications, admissions are to be allowed to the counties in the ratio of their blind population to the total blind population of the state. Persons from without the state may be admitted on payment of an adequate sum, but not to the exclusion of any resident of the state. The object of the institution includes, in addition to general education, training in some useful profession or manual art, and also, through the industrial department, the securing of employment and boarding accommodations for certain ones; provided, that it is in no sense an asylum for the helpless, or a hospital for the treatment of blindness. The institutions are under the direction of the state commissioner of education, but subject to visitation and inspection by the state board of charities. Under certain conditions, readers may be employed to assist blind persons engaged in study in a college or school other than one of the institutions for the blind. 733 1912: 405 1913: 321

D. The deaf and dumb.

All deaf and dumb persons upward of 12 years of age, resident in the state for one year previous to application, or whose parents, guardians, or near friends have been so resident, are eligible to appointment as state pupils in one of the deaf and dumb institutions of the state, authorized by law to receive such pupils. A deaf-mute child under 12 years of age, who is a county charge, and a deaf-mute child over 5 and under 12 years of age, who is not properly cared for, may be placed by the overseers of the poor in one of the institutions for the care of such children. The expense is met by the parents or guardians, if possible; if not, by the county. 728

Under certain conditions special aid may be given to aid deaf students in their studies in college, university, or school. 1913: 321

E. The insane.

Poor and indigent insane persons who are unable to maintain themselves or have no one legally responsible for their maintenance, or who have not sufficient property to maintain them- 1912: 196 ff

selves while insane, and the persons dependent upon them for support, may be committed to one of the state hospitals for the insane, a duly licensed institution, or to the care and custody of a relative. No idiot may be placed in a hospital for the insane, but epileptic or feeble-minded persons who become insane may be committed to a state hospital. Local officers, county and town authorities, are instructed to see that all poor and indigent insane persons within their respective municipalities are transferred to the proper institutions.

1912: 211 All poor and indigent persons not in confinement under criminal proceedings are to be transferred to a state hospital and there wholly supported by the state; but the father, mother, husband, wife, and children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, are required to cause him to be suitably cared for and maintained. All county superintendents of the poor, overseers of the poor, and others charged with the care of poor and indigent insane persons, are required to see that timely relief is granted.

F. The feeble-minded.

1912: 925 Feeble-minded persons are subject to examination by a state board of examiners of feeble-minded criminals and other defectives with a view to the prevention, by operation, of procreation.

1910: 848 Feeble-minded children whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support may be received into the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, care being taken to preserve the proportion between the judicial districts. If there be room, nonteachable idiots may be admitted.

3706
1909: 1070 Feeble-minded women may be admitted to the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women at Newark, and feeble-minded persons and idiots to the Rome State Custodial Asylum or to the Letchworth Village. Commitments to these asylums may be made by superintendents of the poor of the different counties. Insane idiots or epileptics are not admitted, but inmates who become insane are to be transferred to a state hospital for the insane.

G. Epileptics.

3716
1912: 925
1909: 1070 Epileptic persons who, if of age, are unable, or if under age, whose parents or guardians are unable, to provide for their support, may be received into the Craig Colony for Epileptics or the Letchworth Village as state patients; others may be received as private patients on such terms as may be agreed upon. County superintendents of the poor and other poor officers are instructed to furnish to the state board of charities annually a descriptive statement of the epileptics under their care, and whenever such person becomes a charge upon the public he is to be transferred to the state institution. Special application is to be made for children, and preference is always to be given to poor or indigent persons or the epileptic children of poor or indigent persons. Epileptics are subject to examination by the state board of examiners of feeble-minded criminals and other defectives.

H. Inebriates.

Inebriates may be committed to private licensed institutions for the insane or to private reformatories, and an inebriate woman over 18 years of age may be committed by any judge of a court of record on application by a relative or person with whom she is living to a private institution approved by the state board of charities in the city of New York. Provision is made for a board of inebriety in the city of New York, and for a hospital and industrial colony, under the care of such a board, and upon the appointment of this board and the establishment of the institution, commitments for intoxication come under the care of this board. 1913: 1391, 803

I. Soldiers and sailors.

Soldiers and sailors who enlisted from the state and served in the Civil War, were honorably discharged, and in consequence of physical disability or other cause, may be admitted, under the regulations of the home, to the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Soldiers and sailors who served at least 90 days in the Civil War, were honorably discharged, and who have resided in the state at least one year previous to the time of application, and their wives; also Army nurses and widows of veterans under certain conditions may be admitted to the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home; or cared for in their own homes, report being made to the state board of charities. 3007, 3756 1913: 1605

NORTH CAROLINA.

AUTHORITIES:
Pell's Revisal, 1908.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Revisal and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1913 ff
1909: 855

1. General.—The board of public charities, consisting of five members appointed by the governor,[1] with concurrent vote of the general assembly, is required to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and penal institutions of the state, and the general condition of the state as affected by crime, vagrancy, and pauperism, and in its discretion to report to the general assembly the need of reformatory institutions; to give special attention to causes of insanity, defect or loss of the senses, idiocy, and physical deformity and infirmity; to investigate by personal visits or otherwise the condition of the county jails and almshouses and report on the same; to receive detailed reports of the various charitable and penal institutions, and to submit to the general assembly biennially a complete and full report of its proceedings, showing the actual condition of all state institutions under its supervision.

4835
1913: 272

(2) The board of internal improvements consists of the governor, ex officio, and two commissioners appointed by him, with the advice of the senate. It is required to inspect and investigate each agency and department of government and each institution to which an appropriation is made by the legislature, except the higher educational institutions that are not also charitable. A member of the board may be required by the governor to investigate any public institution and the official conduct of every official therein, and to this end has all powers granted to a committee of investigation of the general assembly. Reports are made to the governor, who may take such action concerning an investigation as the board may deem wise.

2. Institutional.—Institutions under immediate supervision of the board of public charities and under the management of boards of directors appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate:

4542, 4547

Three state hospitals for the insane (Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro), each under the care of a board of nine directors;

[1] The original members were elected by the legislature, but their successors are appointed by the governor.

State School for the Blind and Deaf (Raleigh), under a board of eleven directors; 4187

Epileptic Colony, in connection with the state hospital at Raleigh, and under the same board of directors; 1909: 1313

North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb (Morganton), under a board of seven directors; 4202

State School for the Feeble-minded, under a board of twelve trustees, the state superintendent of public instruction being ex officio president. 1911: 256

The Confederate Soldiers' Home is under the management of a board of seven directors, three elected by the Soldiers' Home Association and four appointed by the governor. 5309

The North Carolina Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis is under the management of the state board of health, whose members constitute the board of directors with power to employ such officials and make such rules and regulations for the admission of patients or the conduct of the institution as they deem best. The board is also instructed to maintain a bureau for tuberculosis to which all cases of the disease are to be reported and which shall keep a register of all cases and conduct a corrspondence school with the state's tuberculous population for the purpose of proper advice as to methods of treatment. 1913: 68 (special session)

A Confederate Woman's Home for the benefit of the deserving, needy, and dependent wives and widows of North Carolina Confederate soldiers, and other worthy dependent women of the Confederacy, who are bona fide residents of the state, has been authorized. 1913: 104

3. Local.—The county commissioners in each county are authorized to provide for the maintenance, comfort, and well ordering of the poor; supply a county home for the aged and infirm; establish public hospitals and sanatoriums; employ an overseer of the poor, and a superintendent of the county home for the aged and infirm, or contract with some one to take charge of it; enforce provisions in regard to the legal settlement of paupers; and report annually to the board of public charities the number and condition of the inmates of the poorhouse, the number of outside paupers, and the deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, and insane of their county not in a hospital, school, or asylum. 1327 1909: 49 1318: 14 1327, 3921

Every grand jury, while the court is in session, must visit the county home for the aged and infirm, examine the same, and report to the court the condition thereof and of the inmates, and the manner in which the superintendent has discharged his duties. 1972

B. Private.

Private hospitals, homes, and schools for the care and treatment of insane persons, idiots, feeble-minded persons, and inebriates receive licenses from the board of public charities and are at all times subject to the visitation of the board to which semiannual reports are made, in some cases receiving county or municipal aid. Two orphanages at Oxford, one for white and one for colored children, are the only private institutions which have appropriations from the state, and they have representatives of the state on their boards of directors. 4600 1913: 180, 182

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1334 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—(There is no specific statement as to what constitutes a poor person. The term appears to include any who are indigent, sick, or disabled and unable to provide for themselves.)

1333 **2. Legal settlement.**—A poor person acquires legal settlement in a county by one year's continuous residence in that county. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any, otherwise her own at the time of her marriage. A legitimate child that of the father, if he has any, otherwise that of the mother; an illegitimate child that of the mother. Persons coming into a county who are likely to become chargeable may be removed, if that can be done without danger to life, to the county of their last legal settlement, at the cost of that county.

1334 A nonresident too ill to be removed to the county of his legal settlement is cared for at the county expense, and after recovery is removed to the county of his legal settlement, which must repay all charges incurred in his behalf. (There is no provision of law requiring relatives to support a poor person.)

B. Methods of relief.

1327 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county home for the aged and infirm may be provided by the county commissioners of each county to which poor persons chargeable to the county may be sent. It is under the care of a superintendent appointed by the commissioners, or of some one with whom a contract is made for that purpose.

1913: 70 The county commissioners of any county, on vote of the county, are authorized to establish a hospital for the benefit of the inhabitants of the county and of any person falling sick or being injured or maimed within its limits. Persons not paupers are expected to make reasonable compensation.

1913: 75 Such hospitals are also authorized to establish special departments for the treatment of tuberculosis. Any county which has no such hospital or department may make arrangements with one in another county for the treatment of its sick persons.

1328 **2. Outdoor relief.**—The county commissioners are authorized to provide for the care of poor persons in the county home or elsewhere as they may agree upon, except that no pauper may be let out at public auction.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

184, 190 A child who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned, or in improper surroundings, or dependent upon the public for support, or who gains a living by begging may, upon complaint to the clerk of the superior court, be committed to the care of some orphan asylum in the state, or be bound out as an apprentice.

B. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

4187 ff Blind, deaf, and dumb persons resident in the state may be educated in two institutions; the North Carolina School for the

Deaf and Dumb, at Morganton, for white deaf and dumb children; and the State School for the Blind and Deaf, at Raleigh. In the latter institution all white blind children are received in the main department; and all colored deaf-mutes and blind children in the department for the colored. Those of confirmed immoral character, imbeciles or unsound in mind, or incapacitated by physical infirmity are not received, and applicants are to be between the ages of 7 and 21 years. Indigent curable blind persons are specially provided for. In the institution for the white deaf and dumb the age limit is from 8 to 23 years, and the time of residence in the state two years.

Every blind child of sound mind and body living in the state is required to attend the State School for the Blind and Deaf, or some similar school, for nine months each year, between the ages of 7 and 17 years, and every deaf child of sound mind to attend a school for the deaf for a similar period between the ages of 8 and 15 years. 4190 a

C. The insane.

Three state hospitals for the insane are maintained by the state; one for the white insane, one for the white insane and epileptic; one for the colored insane and epileptic. One for the criminal insane is located at the state's prison. For the care and treatment of insane and inebriate Croatan Indians a special department is provided in one of the institutions for the care of the white insane. Indigent insane persons have preference, and no person, unless he be a bona fide resident of the state and was so before mental disease became manifest, may be committed to any of the hospitals for the insane, and no person removed to this state from another while insane may acquire a residence. The cost of transferring patients is borne by the county of the person's legal settlement. 4542 1909: 1313 4544, 4612 4573, 4583

Any county, city, or town may establish a hospital for the maintenance, care, and treatment of insane, idiotic, and feeble-minded persons, and such insane as can not be admitted into a state hospital, and the board of public charities is authorized to supervise and regulate all such hospitals. 4601

D. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded children between the ages of 6 and 21 years, when indigent and residents of the state, may be admitted to the State School for Feeble-minded, and on certificate of two physicians may be committed to the school as a state charge. 1913: 85 (special session)

E. Epileptics.

Epileptic white persons requiring hospital treatment are to be admitted to the epileptic colony connected with the state hospital at Raleigh; colored persons are cared for at the state hospital at Goldsboro. 1909: 1313

F. Soldiers.

Needy Confederate soldiers who served in any North Carolina command during the Civil War or who served in the Confederate Army and are bona fide citizens of the state, may be maintained in the soldiers' home. Indigent Confederate soldiers may receive aid at their homes by state pensions. 5309

NORTH DAKOTA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code, 1905.
Session Laws, 1907 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and to pages and years of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1913: 63
1911: 95, 91

1. General.—The board of control of state institutions, composed of three salaried members, appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, has full power to manage, control, and govern, subject to law, the State Hospital for the Insane, the Blind Asylum, School for the Deaf and Dumb, the School for the Feeble-minded, North Dakota State Reform School, the North Dakota State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the State Penitentiary, and such other charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions as have been or may be established by law, with the exception of the North Dakota Soldiers' Home.

The board appoints superintendents, wardens, and other executive officers; makes rules and regulations; confers with the officers of the institutions; makes periodical visits of inspection and investigation of each institution; and keeps a full record of all inmates. It is also instructed to gather and present information embodying the experience of charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions in this and other countries regarding the most successful methods of caring for the insane, delinquent, and criminal classes; and to encourage the scientific investigation and treatment of insanity and epilepsy by the medical staffs, and publish bulletins and reports on the subject. It makes biennial reports to the governor with suggestions respecting legislation for the benefit of the several institutions.

1911: 502

2. Institutional.—The North Dakota Soldiers' Home is under the supervision and government of a board of five trustees, including the commander or chief officer of the Grand Army of the Republic, ex officio, and four persons who served in the Army or Navy or National Guard of North Dakota, appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. The trustees are paid a per diem rate up to a limited sum.

1913: 155

3. Local.—The supervisors of the several townships are ex officio overseers of the poor. They have immediate oversight and care of all poor persons in their townships and are required to see that they are properly relieved, subject to appeal to the county commissioners.

In counties where township organization has not been effected the county commissioners are ex officio overseers of the poor. 1913: 162

A board of visitors consisting of three residents of the county, one of them a minister of the gospel, is appointed annually by the board of county commissioners, to visit at least quarterly the poor asylum in the county and report to the commissioners its condition and the treatment and condition of the inmates, and make such recommendations as they deem beneficial to the inmates. 1907: 89

A board of commissioners of insanity consisting of three persons in each organized county has charge of all applications for admission to the State Hospital for the Insane, and of the safekeeping of insane persons in the county. 1909: 169

B. Private.

A corporation for the purpose of securing homes for orphans or homeless, neglected, or ill-treated children, by adoption or otherwise, into private families, is required to file with the secretary of state articles of incorporation, together with a certificate of confidence, signed by the governor and three or more members of the supreme court. It then has the power to receive such a child for the purposes named; may become its legal guardian, and may contract with the persons taking the child to give it proper care until of age, there being no provision of a sectarian or political nature. The society is instructed to exercise a careful supervision of all children so placed and to require of the family a full report not less than once a year; has the right to visit such families and personally investigate the condition and welfare of the children; and the superintendent of the society may require the return of the child at the expense of the family receiving it. 4595 ff

Through an agent the society may consent, in the courts to the adoption of the child, but may receive no compensation from the person adopting it.

Any person who solicits contributions for an orphan asylum, children's home, rescue home, hospital or similar charitable organization of another state is required to obtain a license from the state examiner, or if a state board of charities has been established from the secretary of such board, showing that on examination the institution for which contributions are solicited is approved. The permit is issued for one year only unless sooner revoked for just cause. This does not apply to Sisters of Charity, the Salvation Army, or deaconeses who wear a distinct garb, nor to collections in churches. 4601

Certain private institutions, as the Society for the Friendless, Florence Crittenton Mission, etc., receive appropriations from the state for their charitable work. 1911: 57
1909: 31

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—All poor and indigent persons whenever in need are to be relieved and supported by the overseers of the poor of the township in which they reside or by the 1913: 155 ff

county commissioners in counties which do not have the township organization.

When the legal residence of a poor person is uncertain the overseers may use their discretion about granting relief, and may do the same about granting temporary relief in the poorhouse or outside of one to a person not a legal resident.

Upon complaint made by an overseer of the poor any justice of the peace may issue his warrant to cause a poor person found in the county without a legal residence therein, who is likely to become a public charge, to be sent at the expense of the county to the place where such person belongs; but if that can not be done relief may be furnished by the overseers when needed. A nonresident sick person in distress must be granted such temporary relief as the case may require.

1907: 298 ff

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement in any county is gained by a male person or an unmarried female over the age of 21 years, and by a minor whose parents have no residence in the state, and a married woman whose husband has none, by residing one year continuously in any county in the state. Every person who has resided one year continuously in the state has a settlement in the county in which he longest resided within such year. The time spent as an inmate of a public institution or during which poor relief was granted must be excluded in determining the time of residence. Every minor not settled in his own right has the settlement of the parent with whom he last resided.

The residence of a married woman is that of her husband, if he has any within the state, otherwise her own at the time of her marriage, and if she then had a residence, it is not lost by her marriage; and if the wife be removed to the place of her residence and the husband needs relief he must receive it where his wife has her residence. Legitimate children have the residence of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a residence of their own; but if the father has no residence they have that of their mother. Illegitimate children have the residence of their mother at the time of their birth; but children do not gain a residence where they are born unless their parent or parents have a residence there at the time.

9446, 1886

Every person who sends or causes to be sent any pauper or person who is likely to become an object of public charity into any county other than the one where such pauper or person belongs, with intent to relieve the county from which he is sent from his support or to cause the county to which he is sent to support him, is guilty of a misdemeanor. To bring or leave a pauper in a county in which he has no legal residence is an offense punishable by fine.

4099

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, mother, and children of any poor person who is unable to maintain himself by work are obliged to maintain such person to the extent of their ability.

B. Methods of relief.

1871, 1872
1913: 157
1907: 90
1873

1. Institutional relief.—An asylum for the poor may be established by the board of county commissioners of a county, or by the boards of two or more counties, and all applicants for relief

are to be cared for in it, except in certain cases. The asylum and farm are under the care of a superintendent, who is appointed by the county commissioners, and is instructed to receive all persons who may become a county charge as paupers, to take necessary measures for the employment and support of such paupers, and to perform such other duties as the board of county commissioners may direct. A physician is also appointed to care for the sick.

2. Outdoor relief.—Any poor person or family requiring relief may receive needed temporary assistance from the overseers of the poor, but further aid is conditioned on full investigation as to the recipient's ability for self-support, the existence of relatives able to help, and readiness to work. Refusal to work, in case of opportunity or ability, involves commitment to the poor asylum or farm, or prosecution for vagrancy. Continued assistance to a poor person or family is subject to review by the county commissioners. 1913: 156

Poor persons convicted of crime, who are placed on probation or paroled, or whose term of imprisonment is about to expire, may be given assistance by the superintendent of the Society for the Friendless in securing employment; and an appropriation is made for that purpose. 1911: 57

The commissioner of agriculture and labor, by and with the advice and consent of the governor, is authorized to relieve needy settlers in such counties as may, by reason of having reached their constitutional limit of indebtedness, be unable to provide the necessaries of life for destitute residents. 1887

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Dependent, neglected, and delinquent children under 18 years of age are considered wards of the state, subject to the care, guardianship, and control of the district court of each county sitting as a juvenile court. A dependent or neglected child is one under the age of 18 years, who is for any reason destitute, homeless, or abandoned; dependent upon the public for support; without proper parental care or guardianship; who habitually begs or receives alms, or is found singing for gain in the street; or has a home which is an unfit place for such a child. A delinquent child is one who violates any law, is incorrigible, knowingly associates with vicious or immoral persons; is growing up in idleness or crime, or frequents a house of ill repute; or wanders about the streets in the nighttime, or uses vile language, smokes cigarettes, or is guilty of immoral conduct. 1911: 266 ff

Such children are regarded as wards of the state and subject to the care, guardianship, and control of the court. In furtherance[274] of this purpose a board of visitors, consisting of six persons, three of them to be women, may be appointed by the district judge for each county of his district, to act as a board of children's guardians. The board is required to visit all institutions, societies, and associations, and all persons receiving children under the law, and report to the court as to the condition of children received by or in charge of such associations, institutions 1911: 266,

or persons; to investigate as to the conditions, nature, and number of dependent and neglected children in their respective counties; to present to the juvenile court a petition in behalf of any dependent, neglected or delinquent child for whose care no steps have been taken; to investigate all cases where it is sought to have a child or children released from the School for the Feeble-minded, and all cases where dependent children are sought to be relieved from care and guardianship or adopted, domiciled, or apprenticed, and to advise the court as to the wisdom of such action.

1913: 82 A child found by the court after investigation to be dependent or neglected may be allowed to remain in its own home subject to the friendly visitation of a juvenile officer or to report to the officer as the court may require; or it may be taken from the custody of its parents, custodian, or guardian, and committed to a guardian or placed in some family home or other suitable place; or committed to some training or industrial school, the State Reform School, a children's home society, or other association for the care of such children; or if its condition requires it, may be placed in a hospital or institution for treatment or special care.

1911: 271 A delinquent child may be placed under the supervision of a juvenile officer or some person who may be made guardian of the child, and it may be allowed to remain at its own home or placed in a suitable family; or it may be committed to an institution or association, the president, secretary, or superintendent being made guardian; or the court may in its discretion permit the child to be proceeded against under the criminal law. The guardianship of any person, institution, or association under this act must continue until the court otherwise directs. Such guardian or institution may be required to appear and make a full and perfect report, and the court may, if it sees fit, remove the guardian and appoint another one, or transfer the child from an institution or restore it to the custody of its parents or former custodian.

1911: 273 The court may authorize the guardian of a child to consent to its adoption, and at its discretion may enter a decree of adoption without further notice to parents or relatives of the child, providing that the child, if of the age of 14 years or over, consents to such order.

Children are to be placed as far as practicable in the care and custody of some individual holding the same religious belief as the parents of such child, or with some association which is controlled by persons of that faith.

1911: 3 A child who has been abandoned by its parent or parents for at least two years and has become a public charge may be legally adopted without the consent of its parent or parents upon the consent of the board of county commissioners. Any child who is chargeable, or whose parents are chargeable, to a county, may be bound to service until its majority by the county commissioners, with the consent of the county judge.

1907: 121 Any child under the age of 16 years who becomes dependent upon public charity, or who is deserted, may be cared for by the overseers of the poor, and assigned by the county commissioners to any reputable organization incorporated in the state for the

purpose of placing such children in family homes for adoption or otherwise.

The overseers of the poor are instructed to bind out such poor children as fall under their charge, to see that they are properly treated, and to take legal means of redress in case of maltreatment. Children who can not be bound out, or whom it may not be expedient to bind out as apprentices, are to be educated at the poor asylum, or sent to the common school. 1874

Any association incorporated in any other state before bringing or sending any child into North Dakota for adoption or otherwise must file a bond in favor of North Dakota, with the treasurer of the county where the child may be placed, conditioned that the child has no contagious or incurable disease and is of sound mind and body, and that it will remove such child from the state if it becomes a public charge within five years. This, however, does not prohibit any person from receiving and adopting any child of relatives, nor prevent the free interchange of dependent children without bond, between incorporated associations in this and in other states. 1911: 152

A midwife or nurse or other person, or any organization not authorized by law, who, for pay, places a dependent child in a family home for adoption or otherwise, or offers to do so on payment of anything except for the actual expenses incurred in taking such child to a foster home, is guilty of a felony. 1911: 153

B. The sick.

Sick inmates of the county asylum are under the care of a physician appointed by the county commissioners; sick persons not resident in the county are to be provided for by the overseers of the poor; sick children who are dependent, neglected, or delinquent may be sent by the court to some hospital for treatment; persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases are to be provided for in special hospitals by the board of health. 1873 1913: 161 3125

All persons affected with pulmonary tuberculosis may be admitted to the state sanitarium, but incurable patients are to be kept separate and apart from the curable. In the case of indigent patients the fee for examination and the cost of support, not to exceed a certain sum per week, is paid by the county in which the patient resides; any person unable to pay the full charge may be received upon paying the amount charged for county patients. 1911: 55

C. The blind.

Blind persons are provided employment and instruction in the blind asylum at Bathgate, maintained by state appropriations and the income from 30,000 acres of land donated by Congress. The board of control appoints a superintendent and other officers and exercises general supervision. 1152

Until such time as a state institution for the care and instruction of blind children under school age shall have been established the board of control of state institutions is authorized to provide for the care, maintenance, and instruction of such children in any appropriate institution within or out of the state. 1913: 82

D. The deaf and dumb.

1142
1909: 105

Each deaf and dumb person of suitable age and capacity who is a resident of the state is entitled to receive an education in the School for the Deaf and Dumb at the expense of the state, and any deaf child between the ages of 7 and 21 years is to be sent to that school by parent or guardian, unless physically or mentally incapacitated. The expenses of transportation to and from the institution of any indigent deaf and dumb children entitled to admission are to be paid by the board of county commissioners.

E. The insane.

1892, 1185
1198, 1896
1918: 277
1907: 193

Insane persons resident in the state who, in the judgment of a county board of insanity commissioners, are fit subjects may be received into the State Hospital for the Insane and cared for at the expense of the state. In the reception of inmates preference is given as follows: (1) Cases of less than one year's duration; (2) chronic cases giving prospect of recovery; (3) cases longest on file; (4) when cases are equally meritorious in other respects the indigent are to be preferred. When accommodations fail at the hospital, the board of insanity commissioners is instructed to provide for insane persons in some other way, by private care, in county homes or county jails, or in an asylum of some other state, as designated by the governor. The state board of control has final authority of investigation in any special case in the hospital and of decision as to maintenance at state expense. Legal settlement determines the county's responsibility and care of an insane person as of a poor person. Nonresident insane persons may be admitted under certain conditions of payment of cost, but not to the exclusion of residents of the state.

F. The feeble-minded.

1918: 222
1909: 105

Feeble-minded persons, residents of the state, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, but whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools, and idiotic and epileptic persons, residents of the state, may be admitted under specified conditions to the School for the Feeble-minded; and those who are offensive to public peace or good morals may be committed to the institution on the same basis as persons committed to the State Hospital for the Insane. Feeble-minded children, unless physically or mentally incapacitated for instruction, are to be sent to the School for the Feeble-minded by parents or guardians.

1918: 223

Inmates of the institution are to be supported by persons legally responsible for them, if financially able, and if they are not, the inmate becomes a charge against the county of his residence.

G. Inebriates.

2275

An habitual drunkard, who has been a resident of the county for six months, and who desires to take treatment but is indigent, may be sent by the board of county commissioners to some reputable institute for treatment at the expense of the county.

H. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served in the Army or Navy of the United States, who have been honorably discharged and who are disabled by disease, wounds, old age, or otherwise, and their wives and widows, may be maintained in the North Dakota Soldiers' Home. Each one admitted must have been a resident of the state at least one year next preceding his application, unless he served in a Dakota regiment or was accredited to the Territory of Dakota. 1210

OHIO.

AUTHORITIES:
General Code of Ohio, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911 and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1913: 865
1349 ff

1. General.—(1) The board of state charities consists of the governor, ex officio, and eight persons appointed by the governor, not more than four of whom may belong to the same political party. The members serve without compensation, but employ a salaried secretary and such agents as are needed in the work of the board, and all necessary traveling expenses are paid. The board is required to investigate by correspondence and inspection the system, condition, and management of the public and private benevolent and correctional institutions of the state and county, and municipal jails, workhouses, infirmaries (almshouses), and children's homes, and all maternity hospitals or homes, lying-in hospitals, or places where women are received or cared for during parturition, as well as all institutions, whether incorporated, private, or otherwise, which receive and care for children; to pass, annually, upon the fitness of every benevolent or correctional institution, corporation, and association, public, semipublic, or private, which receives, or desires to receive or care for, children, or places children in private homes; to issue, on the receipt of full and satisfactory reports from such institutions, an annual certificate, without which certificate no child may be committed to any such institution, corporation, or association; to pass upon all articles of incorporation, or amendments thereto, of such institution, etc., and without the approval of the board no such institution may be incorporated.

1913: 866

The board is authorized, when able to do so, to receive as its wards such dependent and delinquent children as may be committed to it by the juvenile court, or by county, district, or semipublic children's homes, or any institution entitled to receive such children from the juvenile court; and thereupon it becomes ipso facto, vested with the sole and exclusive guardianship of such children. It is instructed to seek out suitable homes for such children, exercise constant supervision over them in those homes, making any changes that it deems best, and in case of necessity paying a limited sum per week for their care. On the same general terms

the board is authorized to receive as its wards delinquent children committed to it by the juvenile court.

The board is also authorized, on order of the governor, to make special investigation of the management of a benevolent or correctional institution of the state. The board is instructed to pass upon all plans for new buildings or important alterations in the institutions under its supervision; to hold such conferences as it deems advisable with the officers of the institutions; to prepare biennial reports for the general assembly; special reports as desired by the governor, with such suggestions as it may deem wise; and to issue bulletins on specific topics useful to its work. In its investigations the board has full authority to summon witnesses and administer oaths, and all officers of institutions are required to give such information as may be desired. 1913: 868 1354

The board is authorized to appoint a salaried agent to make full investigation as to the financial condition of inmates of institutions under its supervision, and to secure payment for their care from such as are financially able to give it or from relatives responsible for them. 1815–3

In the organization of the Ohio board of administration, all the state institutions were placed in charge of that board except the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. 1913: 159

(2) The Ohio board of administration consists of four salaried persons appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party. The object of the board is to provide humane and scientific treatment and care and the highest attainable degree of individual development for the dependent wards of the state; to provide for the delinquent such wise conditions of modern education and training as will restore the largest possible portion of them to useful citizenship; to promote the study of the causes of dependency and delinquency, and of mental and physical defects, with a view to cure and ultimate prevention; and to secure by uniform and systematic management the highest attainable degree of economy in the administration of the state institutions, consistent with the objects in view. 1911: 211 ff

The board succeeds to and is vested with the title and all the rights of the various boards of trustees, directors, etc., previously in charge of various institutions under its control, and holds all the property in trust for the state; has power to regulate the admission and discharge of pupils and inmates of the several institutions, to investigate the legal residence of inmates committed to benevolent institutions, and to apportion in districts the persons eligible to admission to state hospitals for the insane; appoints superintendents or chief officers for the different institutions, to have executive control and management of them subject to the board; classifies the public buildings, officers, and institutions, and determines what supplies are to be used, to be uniform for each class; employs architects, engineers, etc., for the erection of buildings; determines the lands to be under cultivation; keeps a full record of all inmates; and visits each institution regularly. It is also instructed to provide and maintain a bureau of juvenile research, and may assign a child committed to its guardianship to this bureau for the purpose of mental, physical, and other ex- 1911: 214 1839 ff 1913: 175

amination, inquiry or treatment, and subsequently assign the child to a suitable state institution or place it in a family home under such rules and regulations as may be adopted; may transfer a child from one state or private institution, or person having legal custody of it, to another as it deems best.

1913: 681 The board also may act as commissioners of lunacy with power to investigate the question of the sanity of any person committed to, or confined in, a public or private hospital or asylum for the insane, and at its discretion compel the discharge of such person; and all persons committed to any institution under the control of the board are considered as committed to the control, care, and custody of the board, and may be removed or transferred at its discretion.

1911: 212 It appoints a secretary and a fiscal supervisor, both salaried, the latter to have immediate charge of the accounts and the condition of the buildings and grounds.

1911: 212 The charitable institutions under the care of the board are: state hospitals for the insane at Athens, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Lima, and Massillon; Ohio Hospital for Epileptics; Institution for Feeble-minded Youth; State School for the Deaf; State School for the Blind; Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; Madison Home (for soldiers, sailors, marines, their wives, mothers, and widows, and Army nurses); Ohio State Sanatorium. The Longview Hospital for the Insane, Cincinnati, is to be leased by the board with a view to its purchase by the state. Each institution is under the executive control and management of a superintendent or other chief officer appointed by the board, who selects and appoints the necessary employees. The penal and reformatory institutions under the care of the board are: The Penitentiary, Ohio State Reformatory, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial School, and the Reformatory for Women.

1360 (3) The Ohio commission for the blind consists of six members, five of whom are appointed by the governor and serve without compensation, and the superintendent of the State School for the Blind. The commission acts as a bureau of information and industrial aid, assisting the blind to find employment, teaching them industries which may be followed in their homes, and seeking the general amelioration of their condition; maintains a complete register of the blind in the state, with particulars as to each case; may establish and maintain schools for industrial training and workshops for the employment of blind persons, pay wages and devise means for the sale of the products; provide or pay for the temporary lodging and support of pupils or workmen during their training, the earnings to be used to aid the blind; and cooperates with the state board of health to prevent blindness, and reports to the governor and the legislature.

1932 2. Institutional.—The Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is under the control of a board of five trustees appointed by the governor who report to him but are guided, so far as practicable, in the conduct of the institution by the rules established by the Ohio board of administration.

2419 ff
1913: 1012 3. Local.—The county commissioners have general authority to provide for the care of the poor and dependent in their counties, under certain conditions of approval by vote of the county or on

conference with the board of state charities; they may establish an infirmary (almshouse); a children's home, a general hospital, or one for the treatment of tuberculosis; or failing these institutions they may contract with private institutions for the care of those classes and on occasion make special grants in aid of the blind and needy.

In any county containing a city which has an infirmary, the county commissioners may contract with the city for the care of the county poor. 1913: 577

In townships the township trustees are responsible for the care of the poor. 3476

In cities the board of control, consisting of the mayor, the director of public service, and the director of public safety, or properly designated official in the city charter, have supervision of expenditures for charitable as for other purposes. The director of public safety has general control over houses of correction, infirmaries, hospitals, workhouses, farms, pesthouses, and all other charitable and reformatory institutions; may appoint overseers of the poor to care for the poor; and when necessary remove poor persons to the infirmary. 4402, 4370 4093

A board of county visitors, composed of three men and three women, not more than three of whom may have the same political affiliation, is appointed by the probate judge, for the inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions supported in whole or in part from the county or municipal funds. The board is required to visit each institution and recommend such changes as are deemed essential to its efficient administration; on notice from the juvenile court judge of the county to protect the interests of any child under 18 years of age brought before the court for commitment to an industrial school or home; and make an annual report to be filed with the probate judge and the prosecuting attorney of the county and with the board of state charities. 1913: 174

A soldiers' relief commission consisting of three honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who are residents of the county, appointed by the judge of the court of common pleas in each county, appoints a soldiers' relief committee in each township or ward, which receives all applications for relief, and makes a list of all indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines, and of their indigent parents, wives, widows, and minor children, who reside in such township or ward, and who have been bona fide residents of the state one year and of the county six months, and who require aid. On the basis of this list, with the state of each applicant, the relief commission certifies to the county commissioners the probable amount necessary for the relief of such indigent persons for the year; fixes the amount to be paid each month to those persons within its jurisdiction in need of assistance; may change or discontinue any allowance and, in special cases, grant immediate relief; and may furnish transportation to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to any resident of the county entitled to admission into the home. 2930 ff 1913: 68 1912

Benevolent or correctional institutions established by any corporation are subject to inspection by state, county, or municipal authorities; and each public or private hospital, reformatory 2974 ff 4665, 2497

home, house of detention, private asylum, reformatory, and correctional institution is to be open at any and all times to the inspection of the commissioners of the county, or the board of health of the township or other municipality.

B. PRIVATE.

1913: 174
1675 ff

Private benevolent and charitable institutions, incorporated under the law, which are supported in whole or in part by public funds are subject to inspection and supervision similar to that for public institutions. Associations for the care of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children are subject to supervision, the same as public institutions and are required to secure a certificate from the board of state charities before incorporation; and no institution, association, or person may engage in the care of such children without the approval of the authorities.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

3476 ff
3481

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Persons who are in a condition requiring public support or relief, and have legal settlement in the place where they apply, are entitled to receive such support and relief from the township trustees, or the proper officers of the municipal corporation. It is essential, however, that there be full investigation as to their condition and a report to the proper officer, except that in cities where there is a public charity organization its investigation may be accepted.

1913: 877

Mothers whose husbands are dead or do not support them, and who have living with them children not entitled to an age and schooling certificate, and whom they can not support, may receive a monthly allowance from the county of residence, on recommendation by the juvenile court and under supervision of agents appointed by the court.

3477

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is obtained in a county by a continuous residence of 12 months, and self-support without poor relief. The wife or widow of a person whose last legal settlement was in a township or municipal corporation in the state is considered to be legally settled in the same place, otherwise she retains her last legal settlement previous to marriage.

3482, 3479

Any person becoming a charge upon the county, who has no legal settlement in the state, may be removed to the county and state where he has a legal settlement, if his health permits, the county in which he has legal settlement meeting all expenses. A person having a legal settlement in any county in the state has one in the township or municipal corporation therein in which he last resided for three months without poor relief.

2555

A person who brings, or in any manner aids in bringing, an indigent person into any place, with intent to make him a charge on such place, is liable to a fine.

1817 ff

A person not a legal resident of the state may not be admitted to a benevolent institution, except as the Ohio board of administration may authorize it.

1815–3

3. Responsibility of relatives.—An agent of the board of state charities appointed to investigate the financial status of inmates

of institutions is instructed to learn what relatives are liable for the support of inmates and the extent of their ability to make payment in whole or in part for their support.

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—Infirmaries or poorhouses may be provided in counties by the county commissioners, and in cities by the municipal council. The county infirmary is under the care of a superintendent appointed by the commissioners, who has general care of the institution and its inmates. He receives persons sent by the township trustees, provides for their maintenance, employs them if they are able to work, keeps a detailed record of each person and itemized accounts of all expenses, sells all products of the infirmary farm, and reports to the commissioners. In cases where the inmate has legal settlement elsewhere he sees that he is sent to that place, and secures payment for expense involved. 2419, 4370 2523 ff

The city infirmary is under the care of the director of public safety, or properly designated public official in the city charter, whose duties correspond to those of the superintendent of the county infirmary. He may contract with orphan asylums for the care and education of orphan and dependent children. 4089

An orphan asylum may be established in any county by the commissioners on receipt of sufficient funds for its erection and maintenance, and with the approval of the board of state charities. It is to be under the care of a board of six directors, appointed by the commissioners, reporting to them. If not inconsistent with the terms of any devise, bequest, or donation, an orphan asylum may be changed into, or connected with, a children's home belonging to the county. 1913: 888 3072, 3067

A children's home may, on vote of the people, and with approval of the board of state charities, be established in any county by the county commissioners of the county or of any adjoining counties, to be supported by the counties. The home is to be in charge of a board of four trustees, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, appointed by the commissioners; and the trustees appoint a superintendent, matron, and assistants, to have general care of the home and the inmates. The home is to be an asylum for children under the age of 18 years of sound mind and body, who have resided in the county not less than one year, or have come from other counties where there is no home. Children, except imbeciles or idiots, are not to be kept in an infirmary, but are to be transferred to the nearest county home, and the trustees are instructed to use diligence to secure their placement in family homes, to make arrangements for their education, and to exercise careful supervision of them in the homes. 1913: 889 3081, 3089

Two or more adjoining counties, not exceeding four in number, may unite in establishing and maintaining a district home, to be conducted on the same general principles as the county home, by a board of five trustees. Children's homes, or industrial schools, in cities, established under the incorporation law, receive under their guardianship children under 16 years of age volun- 1913: 894 3112 1913: 895 4083

tarily surrendered by parents or guardians, or committed by the juvenile courts.

1913: 875 Detention homes for the care of dependent, neglected, or delinquent children pending their final disposition, but not to be used for adults, are to be provided by the board of county commissioners of any county, such homes to be under the care of matrons and to be as nearly as possible family homes.

3127 The county commissioners of any county may, on vote of the people, establish and maintain a hospital, to be under the care of a board of six trustees, who may determine what persons are to be admitted free and what charges may be made for those able to pay; all receipts to go to the benefit of the hospital fund.

3411 The trustees of any township and the municipal council of any city may levy a tax to provide a fund for free treatment in any free public hospital for the benefit of the inhabitants of the township or city, or in a public hospital not free except to such inhabitants of the township or city as in the opinion of the trustees of the hospital are unable to pay.

1913: 494 The commissioners of any two or more counties, not to exceed 10, are authorized to form themselves into a joint board, to establish and maintain a district hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis, provided there is no municipal tuberculosis hospital, under approval of the state board of health and of the board of state charities.

1913: 492 When county hospitals for tuberculosis have been established the county commissioners are authorized to maintain them, and all tuberculous patients from the county infirmary are to be sent to them at county expense; but if there is no county hospital the commissioners are authorized to contract with a district or municipal hospital for the care of such patients.

3488 ff
4089, 4094
3493 **2. Outdoor relief.**—In a county that has no infirmary the the trustees of a township may afford such relief at the expense of the township as they may deem necessary. When more than temporary relief is required the trustees may contract with the lowest bidder for the maintenance of a person for one year. A municipal corporation or township may contract with competent physicians to furnish medical relief or medicines to the poor under their charge. The granting of outdoor relief in a city is in the power of the director of public safety, or other public official properly designated in the city charter, who may furnish it without removing the indigent person to the infirmary. When public relief is afforded outside of an infirmary, and the recipient is able to do manual labor, he may be required to perform labor to the value of the relief afforded at any time, upon public property under the direction of the proper authorities; and if he refuses he may be proceeded against as a vagrant.

2545 The superintendent of an infirmary is required to report to the board of state charities the names and all other particulars of persons to whom relief has been given outside of the infirmary, the reasons for extending relief, and the nature and amount given, and any other information prescribed by such board.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A dependent child is one under 18 years of age who is dependent on the public for support, has not proper parental care or guardianship, whose home is an unfit place for such child, or whose environment is such as to warrant the state in assuming its guardianship. 1913: 868 ff

A delinquent child includes anyone under 18 years of age who violates a law or ordinance, is incorrigible, associates with vicious or immoral persons, is growing up in idleness, patronizes or visits a public pool or billiard room or bucket shop, wanders about the streets in the nighttime, smokes cigarettes, etc.

A minor under 18 years of age who appears to be either a dependent, neglected, or delinquent child may be cited, together with the parents, guardians, or other person with whom it may be, to appear before the court exercising jurisdiction, sitting as a juvenile court. The county commissioners are instructed to provide a special room, not used for the trial of criminals, for the hearing of such cases, and the judge is required to proceed in a summary manner to hear and dispose of the cases with or without a jury. If the child is found to be delinquent, the judge may continue the hearing from time to time and commit the child to the custody of a probation officer, allow it to remain at its own home, subject to the visitation of such officer, provide for it in a family home, commit it to a county or state institution or to the custody of an association, approved by the board of state charities which cares for dependent or neglected children; such custody, however, not to continue after the child is 21 years of age. A male delinquent child over 16 years of age convicted of a felony may be committed to the Ohio State Reformatory. If the child is found to be dependent or neglected, the judge may commit it to the care of the county home, if there be one, or to the home in some nearby county; to the care of the board of state charities or to some reputable citizen, to some training or industrial school, or to an association that provides homes for children. If its health requires it, the child may be placed in a hospital. The director of public safety in a city is specially authorized to contract with established orphan asylums for the care of such children. 1649 1913: 871 ff 4096

A dependent child is awarded to the care of an association, corporation, or individual, and unless otherwise ordered becomes a ward and is subject to the guardianship of the association, etc., which may place it in a family or make a contract with some association, approved by the board of state charities, for finding such homes, care being taken that the homes are suitable, and that the persons to whose care the child is given are, so far as practicable, of the same religious faith as the child or its parents; but such associations or institutions are to be subject to inspection and annual indorsement by the board of state charities, and without such certificate of approval, received within 15 months preceding the commitment no child may be committed to the care of an association or institution. 1913: 876

8026 ff

A dependent child may be adopted by decree of the probate court on application to the court by the persons desiring to adopt the child, and with the consent of the guardians or other persons in charge of the child, as approved by the court. If the child be 14 years of age, its consent must also be obtained.

6272 ff

A child under 2 years of age may not be given out for adoption by a maternity or lying-in hospital, except by and with the consent of an incorporated charitable institution having the care of children, or of a juvenile court. When such children are transferred or given out for adoption by their parents, it shall be done under the same conditions.

1913: 877

No associations of another state may place a child in a family home within this state without first having furnished the board of state charities such guaranty as it may require against disease, deformity, etc., and that the child shall not become a public charge. Any person who receives a child from such an association which has not complied with this requirement is subject to fine and imprisonment.

2073

Deformed and crippled children are to be cared for, treated, and educated in an institution, for the establishment of which a commission has been appointed, but which has not yet been completed (1913).

NOTE.—(The laws of Ohio in regard to dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, the procedure before the juvenile court, the commitment of the children to institutions, associations, and individuals, the placement of them in homes, and the supervision by various authorities, especially the board of state charities as set forth in the General Code (1912) and amended, supplemented, or repealed by session laws of 1913, are so elaborate that the most that has been done is to indicate the general lines followed. For the information of persons interested the board published in November, 1913, a bulletin containing the full text of all the laws relative to benevolent and correctional institutions in the state.)

B. THE SICK.

2546, 4410

County commissioners are authorized to contract with one or more competent physicians to furnish medical relief and medicines for persons in their respective townships; these to report to the commissioner full details as to the persons relieved. In cities and villages, ward or district physicians, appointed by the board of health are instructed to care for the sick poor.

1913: 67
271, 492 ff
2055

The indigent sick or disabled in any county, except those suffering from tuberculosis, may be cared for by the board of county commissioners by contract with a corporation or association operating a hospital for the care of the indigent, sick, or disabled. Crippled persons not less than 5 years of age may be educated in day schools established by the district board of education at state expense under certain conditions. Persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are not to be kept in a county infirmary, but are to be cared for in the county or district hospital for the treatment of such persons, or if there be no such hospital, are to be removed by the state board of health to a municipal or other hospital, the cost to be met by the county where the patient has

legal settlement. Patients in the incipient stages may be admitted to the Ohio State Sanatorium on probation, and if approved kept for more complete study and treatment.

C. The blind.

Blind and purblind persons over 6 years of age, residents of the state, judged to be suitable in age and mental capacity to receive instruction, may be admitted to the State School for the Blind. Persons over 21 years of age may be received for one year for the purpose of learning a trade or employment taught in the mechanical department. Females over 21 years of age may be allowed to remain four years if their capacity renders it advisable. Former pupils under 21 years may be allowed to return for one year to perfect their studies and, subject to the approval of the Ohio board of administration, readers may be employed to aid in the further higher education of those who may be benefited by such assistance. Educational appliances for the blind for the use of the institution and for gratuitous distribution among the indigent blind of the state may be purchased to a limited amount. 1884 ff 1913: 474

Blind persons not younger than 4 years of age may be educated in day schools established by the superintendent of public instruction on application by the board of education of a school district, provided that the average attendance shall not be less than three, the expense to a limited amount for each pupil to be met by the state. 1913: 271

An indigent blind person is entitled to relief if a resident of a county for one year, and the county commissioners are authorized to grant relief to such person to a limited amount per year, and also to provide such medical or surgical treatment as may be regarded as advantageous. 2962 ff 1913: 60

D. The deaf.

Persons, residents of the state, who are too deaf to be educated in the public schools and are judged to be suitable persons to receive instruction may be admitted to the State School for the Deaf; but no person is to be received under the age of 7 years or to remain longer than 13 years. Persons who are deaf and blind may be received, the superintendent to use discretion as to the age of such persons and the time they may remain as pupils; if deemed fit and proper, he may provide for the education of a deaf and blind pupil at its home. The pupils are to be taught trades and may be arranged in classes to the best judgment of the superintendent, with a view to the good of the pupils and the economical administration of the school. Deaf persons over 3 years of age may be educated in day schools established on request of the board of education of any school district on the same basis as blind persons. 1872 1913: 833 ff 1913: 271

Any incorporated association organized for the purpose of providing a home for deaf and dumb persons may contract with the proper officers of any infirmary for the care and maintenance of deaf and dumb persons who may be inmates or entitled to admission to such infirmary, the per capita cost not to be greater than that of maintaining such person in the infirmary. The 10190

board of state charities may order the removal of any deaf and dumb person from an infirmary to a private incorporated home, the cost of transportation and maintenance to be paid by the county.

E. The insane.

1950
1913: 447
3154, 2541

Persons who have been adjudged insane by the probate court of a county, who have resided in the state one year, and whose insanity has occurred during their residence, may be admitted to one of the state hospitals for the insane. Persons who have no legal residence or whose residence is in doubt may be admitted at the discretion of the board of administration. Patients who can not be received in one state hospital may be transferred to another by the board of administration. Those who are under examination may be cared for in a county detention hospital or a municipality hospital on contract with the county commissioners. No insane person may be received or kept at any county infirmary in the state.

F. The feeble-minded.

1891 ff
1913: 245

Feeble-minded youth not over 15 years of age, who have been residents of the state for one year, may be admitted to the Institution for Feeble-minded Youth. If there is room, persons of greater age may be admitted. Agricultural and mechanical education are to be furnished according to capacity and facility. The custodial department receives feeble-minded children under 15 years of age and adults over that age who are public charges, regardless of sex or color, and cases afflicted with paralysis. Feeble-minded persons of such inoffensive habits as to make them proper subjects for classification and discipline in the institution may be admitted by legal commitment, as in the case of admission to the state hospitals for the insane.

G. Epileptics.

2035 ff
2043, 2541

Epileptics who have been residents of the state for one year next preceding application for admission, and insane epileptics whose disease has developed during residence in the state, may be admitted to the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, the number of inmates being apportioned among the counties according to population. Except pay patients and nonresidents, all persons admitted are to be maintained at the expense of the state. No epileptic persons may be received or kept in any county infirmary in the state.

H. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1905 ff

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served the United States Government in any of its wars, and are unable to support themselves, who have been honorably discharged, and have been residents of Ohio for one year, and are not entitled to or can not gain admission to the national military homes; and all soldiers of the National Guard of Ohio who have been permanently disabled from any cause while in the line and discharge of duty, and are not able to support themselves, may be admitted to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, preference to be given to those who served in Ohio military organizations.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served the United States Government in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865, who are citizens of Ohio, have been honorably discharged and are indigent; their wives and widows, to whom they were married prior to 1890; dependent mothers; and Army nurses of the Civil War, residents of Ohio, are eligible to the benefits of the Madison Home. 1920

Children and orphans of soldiers and sailors who died by reason of wounds or disease contracted while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, who are destitute of support and education, and resident in Ohio, and also destitute children of permanently disabled or indigent soldiers and sailors, may be provided for in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home until they arrive at the age of 16 years, which limit may be extended to 18 years or graduation. Each county is entitled to its proportionate share of admissions. Schools for such literary, technical, industrial, art, or other education of all pupils as is practicable may be established, and shops where suitable trades may be taught. Homes may be secured for pupils in private families, and contracts made with the officers of children's homes, authorized by law, for the support of children entitled to admission to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the right to visit and examine into the conditions and treatment of such children in such homes being reserved. 1932 ff

OKLAHOMA.

AUTHORITIES:
Constitution.
Compiled Laws of Oklahoma, 1909.
Session Laws, 1910, 1910–11, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Constitution and Compiled Laws and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

(Const.) 6: 27
8658, 8666
8668
1910–11: 45
8672
1910: 175

1. General.—A state commissioner of charities and corrections (salaried) is elected every four years. The commissioner may be of either sex, and is required to investigate the entire system of public charities and corrections; to examine at least once a year into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, almshouses, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, orphanages, and all public retreats and asylums which derive their support in whole or in part from the state, or from any county or municipality in the state; to make such special investigation as the governor may direct; to examine into, and, on approval, to give annual certificates to maternity hospitals, rescue homes, and foundling institutions; to investigate complaints against institutions, especially baby farms and orphanages; to inspect the methods and records of all orphanages, children's aid and home-finding societies, incorporated or not, formed for the purpose of placing—or adopting into families—foundlings, orphans, or dependent children who come into their hands; to act as "next friend" for all minor orphans, dependents, or delinquents in any public institution before any court having probate jurisdiction; and to make annual report to the governor and legislature. The commissioner may also appoint an assistant commissioner who may on occasion act as commissioner, and an assistant who may act as inspector of public and private institutions.

8462, 8487
1910: 90
8585
1910: 10

2. Institutional.—(1) State charitable institutions.—Oklahoma State Hospital for the Insane, board of three trustees, including the governor, ex officio, and two persons appointed by the governor and approved by the council; East Oklahoma State Hospital, board of three trustees, appointed by the governor and approved by the council; Oklahoma Institution for Feeble-minded, board of five managers, the governor, chairman ex officio, and four persons appointed by the governor; Oklahoma State Home for dependent children, board of control, three members, appointed by the governor (takes the place of Whitaker Orphan Home); Oklahoma Confederate Home.

(2) State educational institutions (classed also as charitable).—Oklahoma School for Deaf, board of control consisting of state superintendent of public instruction and three trustees appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate; Oklahoma School for the Blind, organized as the School for Deaf; Institute for the Deaf, Blind, and Orphan Home for the Colored Race, board of regents, including state superintendent of public instruction, state auditor, and five other persons, three of them colored, appointed by the governor. 8404 1918: 72 8418

3. Local.—The county commissioners of each county act as overseers of the poor; examine applications for relief; provide and maintain an almshouse; appoint a superintendent and make other arrangements for the care of the poor; decide questions of settlement, and on approval by the county court, determine the annual levy for the support of the poor and insane of the county; appoint at least once a year three citizens to investigate and report on the condition of the county almshouse; appoint two members of the commission of insanity in addition to the county judge who shall be respectively an attorney and a physician to investigate cases of alleged insane persons, commit to an asylum, etc.; may allow for the outdoor relief of mature paupers, and of children and idiots requiring the attention of their parents, and may afford relief in temporary cases; and in counties where no poorhouse is established may contract for the maintenance of the poor. 5073, 3701 5085, 5090 5084

B. Private.

All private institutions for the support of the poor, whether in receipt of aid from the state or from any county or municipality or not, are subject to inspection the same as public institutions by the commissioner of charities and corrections, and must furnish reports and information to that officer whenever demanded. The state has a contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium Co.'s hospital for the insane, which makes that virtually a state institution. Const., Art. VI, par. 28

Institutions or associations incorporated for the purpose of caring for dependent or neglected children may receive such when committed by the courts; and may nominate persons as guardians of such children, such persons being given preference in appointment by the courts; these institutions are also subject to the same general investigation as other institutions. 599

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—All poor and indigent persons lawfully settled in a county, actually in need of assistance, are entitled to receive aid from the county commissioners, and temporary relief must be granted, when necessary, to persons without a legal settlement in the county pending their removal to the place of their legal settlement. 5074

2. Legal settlement.—Every male person and every unmarried female over 21 years of age may gain legal settlement in any 5078

county by six months' continuous residence. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has one; if not, she may obtain one by residence. Legitimate children have the settlement of the father, if he has one, and if not, that of the mother; illegitimate children have that of the mother, and apprentices have that of the master or mistress. In case of inability to ascertain the legal residence the overseers may act in their discretion in providing for such a person in the same manner as for other persons.

4906 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The father, mother, or children of a poor person are obliged to maintain such poor person to the extent of their ability.

B. Methods of relief.

1910–11: 30 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county asylum and poor farm may be provided by the county commissioners on petition of at least one-fourth of the taxpayers, either by purchase of land and the erection of the needed buildings or by rental, all to be within certain limitations of expense proportioned to the valuation of the county; and the commissioners, as overseers of the poor, are authorized to appoint a superintendent to have charge of the asylum and the care of its inmates.

5076 Any application for relief made to the overseers is to be examined by them, and if permanent relief is needed, and the poor person has legal settlement, he is to be sent to the asylum, if there be one. If temporary relief be all that is needed, or if the poor person can not be removed to the county asylum, the relief may be furnished.

5084 **2. Outdoor relief.**—In counties where there is no county asylum the commissioners, as overseers of the poor, are authorized to call for sealed proposals and make contracts with responsible persons for the care of poor persons. They may also make annual allowance for the support of poor persons, chargeable to the county, but who can best be provided for in their homes or by persons approved by the commissioners.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

594 A dependent or neglected child is a child under 16 years of age, who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned; who is dependent on the public for support, has not proper parental care or guardianship, habitually begs or receives alms, or is found in improper surroundings; or, if under 8 years of age, is found singing or playing a musical instrument in the street. A delinquent child is one who violates any law or ordinance, is incorrigible, habitually associates with evil persons, or is addicted to the use of liquor or injurious drugs, or smokes cigarettes.

595, 599
1910: 39 The county courts, sitting as juvenile courts, have jurisdiction in such cases, and may summon a child with parents, or

guardians, or other persons in charge, for examination. If found dependent or neglected, the child may be committed to the care of a suitable state institution, or some reputable citizen, a training or industrial school, or an association whose purpose is the care of children or obtaining homes for them; or, if necessary, to a hospital for medical care or treatment. Unless otherwise ordered, a child so committed to the care of an association or individual becomes a ward, and may be adopted or placed in a home with or without indenture. Any such association may nominate guardians for such children and those persons are to have preference before the court.

If found delinquent, the child may be committed to the care or custody of a probation officer, to be placed in a suitable home under the supervision of the officer; or to a state institution for delinquent children, or to some association for the care of children, except that no child over 16 years of age may be committed to an institution; and no child under 12 years of age may be confined with adult criminals. A child once committed as delinquent remains a ward of the court until discharged or until majority. 1910: 39 601

Dependent and neglected children may be committed by the juvenile court of any county to the Oklahoma State Home, to be retained until placed in family homes, or, at the discretion of the board of control, until 18 years of age, or declared self-supporting and released, at 16 years of age. Those who by reason of vicious habits or incorrigibility can not be placed or retained in family homes and those who are of unsound mind, or because of serious physical disability can not be placed in homes or taught trades may be returned by the board of control to the counties from which they came. Children placed in homes are to be under the supervision of the state agent of the home, who is instructed to report as to their condition and treatment. 1910: 90

B. The sick.

Any person not a resident of a county who is found in that county sick or likely to suffer is to receive such temporary relief as may be needed. 5099

C. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

Deaf residents of the state, and those deaf and dumb to such an extent that they can not acquire an education in the common schools of the state, of suitable age and capacity and of good character, are entitled to education in the state school for the deaf without charge. Blind persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years are admitted to the school for the blind when incapacitated for education in the public schools, but capable of instruction, provided that persons may be continued beyond the age of 21 years, and those under 6 and over 21 years of age may be admitted at the discretion of the superintendent and faculty. The institute for the colored race is conducted on the same plan. 8404 1913: 72 8418

D. The insane.

3701 Persons adjudged by the commissioners of insanity in each county to be insane may be sent to one of the two state hospitals or to the contract hospital (private), white and colored persons being in separate buildings.

E. The feeble-minded.

8487 Feeble-minded children, and feeble-minded females between the ages of 16 and 45 years, may be admitted to the Oklahoma Institution for Feeble-minded. Children capable of receiving instruction are received into the training school department; those incapable of instruction, and female adults, into the asylum department; epileptics may be received if there is room. Indigent persons, certified to be such, are supported by the state.

F. Soldiers and sailors.

1910: 9 Soldiers and sailors who enlisted and served in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, and who are indigent or disabled, and the aged wives and widows of such soldiers and sailors, are provided for in the Oklahoma Confederate Home. The home is under the control and management of a board of seven trustees, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, each of whom, so far as practicable, must have served in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States.

OREGON.

AUTHORITIES:
Lord's Oregon Laws, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911 and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Lord's Laws and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—The Oregon State Board of Control consists of the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer. It has full authority and exclusive government, direction, and supervision over the following institutions: **1913: 120**

Oregon State Hospital, Eastern Oregon State Hospital, State Institution for the Feeble-minded, Oregon State Training (reform) School, Oregon State Industrial School for Girls, Oregon State Penitentiary, Oregon State School for the Blind, Oregon State School for the Deaf, Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital, Oregon State Soldiers' Home, and such other public institutions, buildings, and works as come within its jurisdiction.

The board appoints superintendents or other executive heads of these institutions, prescribes their duties, fixes salaries, visits the institutions a certain number of times each year, acquires and holds the property, enters into contracts for supplies, and receives regular reports from the institutions. It has a salaried secretary and such other assistants as may be necessary, and presents to the legislature a biennial report and budget showing the conditions of each institution and the financial needs for the ensuing biennium. **1913: 121**

2. Local.—The county court in each county is vested with entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor in that county. It is authorized to establish and maintain a workhouse for the accommodation of such persons as become a county charge, and to provide for the maintenance and employment of county or transient paupers; to erect a county hospital for the care and treatment of the county poor; to appoint a board of three directors to control the construction and supervision of a sanitarium for the treatment of residents of the county who suffer from tuberculosis; to appoint a board of visitation of six persons, who inspect all institutions or associations receiving children, and report to the court the condition of the children in each institution. 2921, 2929 **1911: 47** 4710, 4421

B. Private.

1911: 103 A private hospital, asylum, or institution of any kind for the treatment of the insane or persons of unsound mind is required to obtain yearly a license from the county court, which may inspect the institution and file a written report with the county clerk.

4419
1913: 219, 755 Institutions or associations for the care of children may receive those committed by the court, but are subject to its approval and are required to make such reports as may be desired. A number of such institutions receive grants from the state, including the Oregon Humane Society, Florence Crittenton Refuge Home for Women, and Patton Home.

4712 A county or city sanitarium is subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the state board of health to render the greatest benefit to the greatest number. A member or representative of the state board of health must at least once a year visit all free sanitariums and make a report to the secretary of the board, to be incorporated in its biennial report.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

2922, 2927 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Every poor person, resident in a county, unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other cause, who is not supported by relatives, is entitled to receive from the court such relief as may be necessary. A nonresident may receive relief at the expense of the county of which he is a legal resident; and if not a resident of the state, the necessary expense incurred is to be refunded by the state.

1913: 75 Any woman, a resident of the state, whose husband is dead or an inmate of a state institution or is incapacitated for work, and who has a child or children under 16 years of age whom she can not support at home, is entitled, on approval of the juvenile court and under its supervision, to receive from the county a specified monthly allowance.

2926 **2. Legal settlement.**—Any applicant for county poor relief is required to have been a resident in the county for the three months immediately preceding the day of application.

2923 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The children, parents, and brothers and sisters of an indigent person are responsible, in the order named, for the support of such person, except that anyone who becomes a pauper from intemperance or other bad conduct is not entitled to any support, except from parent and child; and married females are not liable while their husbands live.

B. Methods of relief.

2929, 2924
1911: 192 Workhouses may be established by the county court of any county for the accommodation and employment of poor persons who become a county charge; and the county court is authorized to provide for the support and maintenance of such persons, either

by contract or by the appointment of agents to oversee and provide for relief, including medical care in case of sickness. For the special care of indigent sick persons, the courts are authorized to establish and maintain hospitals, and for the care of indigent dependent children to enter into contracts with orphan asylums.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A dependent child is a child under the age of 18 years who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned; dependent upon the public for support; without proper parental care or guardianship; or whose home is an unfit place for such a child. A delinquent child is a child under the age of 18 years who violates any law or ordinance, is incorrigible, a persistent truant from school, or whose associations are immoral. 4406 ff

A child who appears to be either dependent or delinquent may be summoned, with the person in whose custody it is, to appear before the county court (in counties of more than 100,000 inhabitants, the circuit court sitting as a juvenile court), parents, guardian, or relatives being notified, and some suitable person appointed to act in its behalf.

If found to be dependent or neglected, the child may be committed by the court to some suitable state institution, to the care of a reputable citizen, or to some institution or association as provided by law. In case of necessity, the child may be sent to a public hospital or institution for treatment or special care. Pending the final disposition of the case, the child may be held as the court may direct. 4414

A child awarded to the care of any association or individual becomes, unless otherwise ordered, a ward subject to the guardianship of such association or individual, and may be placed in a family home, with or without indenture; and the guardian may assent to its adoption, by order of the court.

The parents or guardian or other person having the right to dispose of a dependent or neglected child may enter into an agreement with any incorporated association or institution for the surrender of the child to be cared for or put into a family home. 4420

If a child is found to be delinquent, the court may continue the trial from time to time or may commit the child to the care of a probation officer, or allow it to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of such officer and to further orders of the court when necessary, or the child may be placed in a suitable family home, subject to friendly supervision of a probation officer, or committed to any incorporated institution for delinquent children, or to one provided by the city or county. In counties of more than 100,000 inhabitants, detention homes are to be provided for the care of children, pending trial before the court or commitment to some institution. 1913: 486, 488

Minor children of a poor person who has become chargeable to the county, or who themselves are so chargeable, and who have settlement in the county, may be bound by the county court as apprentices or servants, on condition of provision for elementary education and just treatment. 7063

1913: 75 Mothers dependent upon their own labor and unable to support children in their own home may, under certain conditions, with approval of the juvenile court, receive county aid for each child under 16 years of age.

4425 A minor child under the age of 16 years who participates in any public entertainment where an admission fee is charged, unless written permission has been obtained from the judge of the juvenile court, is regarded as a dependent child, to be dealt with accordingly.

4401 An institution caring for wayward girls over 12 and under 18 years of age may receive a limited sum annually from the state, provided it has at least five inmates and has been in existence at least one year.

B. The sick.

2926
1913: 130
4708 The county courts are authorized to provide in case of sickness such attendance and maintenance as may be necessary. The state board of control, acting as a state commission for the treatment of tuberculosis, provides a hospital for the care and treatment of tuberculous poor, and counties and cities may similarly provide for their residents.

C. The blind and deaf.

1913: 130 Blind persons of sound mind and good health, residents of the state, are entitled to free education at the Oregon State School for the Blind for not more than 10 years, except that the board of trustees, at its discretion, may extend the time from year to year.

1913: 130 Deaf persons, residents of the state, are entitled to free education in the Oregon State School for the Deaf for not more than 10 years, except in special cases, when the time may be extended from year to year.

4332 The names of all deaf, mute, or blind youths between 6 and 14 years of age in the school districts are to be reported by the county clerks to the superintendents of schools and to the superintendents of the schools for the deaf and for the blind, who are instructed to furnish every parent or guardian of such youths with all necessary information to secure admission to the schools.

4130 Children between the ages of 8 and 18 years who are deaf and dumb or blind, if not properly educated at home, are required to attend the appropriate state school, and the county judge is instructed to give a hearing in each case, and if necessary to commit the child to one of these institutions. If the parent or guardian is unable to defray the cost, it is to be met by the county.

D. The Insane.

4435
1913: 127 Persons adjudged by the county court to be insane or idiotic may be permitted to remain in the care of relatives or friends, if they desire, or may be committed by the court to a state hospital for the insane. Cost of transportation is met by the state; but those who are able to pay may be required to do so.

Indigent patients are to have in all respects the same care and treatment as that given patients who pay for the same. Patients may be transferred from one hospital to another at the discretion of the state board of control.

E. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded persons, residents of the state, who are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools, and all idiotic and epileptic persons who have been residents of the state for one year, may be admitted to their respective departments in the State Institution for the Feeble-minded. 4461

F. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Army or Navy during the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection, Civil War, Mexican War, or the Indian wars of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, who were honorably discharged, and who are citizens of Oregon, and by reason of wounds, disease, old age, or infirmities are unable to earn their living, and have no adequate means of support, may be provided for in the Oregon State Soldiers' Home. Cottages for families are built by the state on the grounds of the home, and inmates living in them are allowed the same supplies as in the home. 4367, 4377

The county courts of the several counties are required to create a fund for the relief of indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Union Army or Navy in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, or the Philippine insurrection, were honorably discharged, and have resided in Oregon for three months, and indigent soldiers and volunteers who served not less than 10 days in any of the Indian wars of Oregon, Washington, or Idaho, or who received a permanent disability while in such service, and who have resided in Oregon three months; and their indigent widows and minor children may receive relief from a fund created for that purpose by the county courts of the several counties. Relief from this fund is provided through the offices of the different organizations of veterans, or, failing them, through the county court. Full lists of persons relieved are to be filed with the clerk of the court and the officers in charge are obliged to give bond. Persons of this class are not to be sent to a poorhouse without permission of the post officers, and so far as practicable relief is to be furnished them in their own homes. 4381 ff

PENNSYLVANIA.

AUTHORITIES:
Purdon's Digest to 1912.
Session Laws, 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages and sections of Digest and pages of Session Laws. "S." means Supplement of 1912. The year in which the session laws were passed is shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

588
1913: 151

1. General.—(1) The board of public charities, composed of 10 commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, has general supervision of all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions in the state. The commissioners serve without compensation, but they appoint a salaried general agent and secretary and assistants. They have full power, by themselves or the general agents, to examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions in the state, financially and otherwise; the government and management of inmates, and the official conduct of trustees, directors, officers, and employees. If they find conditions that need to be changed they are authorized to make to the officials such recommendations as they see fit, and if their recommendations are not carried out within a specified period the commissioners are instructed to certify the facts in the case to the district attorney of the county wherein the institution is located, whose duty it is to cause the objectionable conditions to be remedied.

1913: 152

Similarly all persons having charge or oversight of the poor in any city or county of the state; and all persons having control of any charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution, including county jails, prisons, or workhouses are required to report annually to the commissioners, upon forms supplied by the commission, such facts and statements as they may require; and all institutions which desire to receive state aid are required to give notice to the commissioners of the amount desired and of the purpose to which the aid shall be put if granted. Any neglect to furnish such information subjects the persons who fail to give it to a fine. Whenever any institution seeks state aid, the commissioners are instructed to make full investigation and report their recommendations. They are instructed to pass upon all plans for buildings for prisons or almshouses, make investigation as to the causes of pauperism and crime; secure proper treatment for insane persons; and make biennial reports, with recommendations, to the governor.

(2) Committee on lunacy.—Five members of the board of public charities, appointed by the board, of whom one must be a lawyer and one a physician, act as a committee on lunacy. The committee chooses a salaried secretary and is required either personally or through the secretary to examine and report annually to the board on the condition of the insane in the state, and the management and conduct of all places in which insane persons are cared for or detained. Subject to the general authority and control of the board of public charities the committee makes rules for the granting and withdrawal of licenses of places for the detention and care of the insane and persons of unsound mind; and for the proper treatment of lunatics, wherever detained; makes transfers of insane patients from one institution to another; and returns dependent insane persons to their proper residence; appoints visitors in every county in which there is more than one place where persons of unsound mind are detained; and if it has reason to believe that any do not receive proper treatment it is instructed to present the case to the presiding county judge, who may, at his discretion, order a transfer to one of the state hospitals for the insane. 2362–24 2363–28

2. **Institutional.**—(1) The state hospitals for the insane are eight in number, each governed by a board of trustees appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate—Danville, Farview, Harrisburg, Norristown, Rittersville (homeopathic), Warren, and Wernersville; the Dixmont Hospital is partially private, only a portion of its trustees being nominated by the governor.

(2) State hospitals for injured miners and other persons in the coal fields are 10 in number, each governed by a board of trustees appointed by the governor—Blossburg, Coaldale, Connellsville (cottage), Fountain Springs, Hazleton, Mercer, Nanticoke, Philipsburg (cottage), Scranton, Shomokin.

(3) Institutions for feeble-minded, under the care of boards of trustees appointed by the governor and approved by the senate, as follows: Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, Spring City; State Institution for Feeble-minded of Western Pennsylvania, Polk; and Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, Elwyn. 1913: 494, 1319

(4) Institutions for the oral training of deaf children, each governed by a board of trustees appointed by the governor: Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of school age (Philadelphia); Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf (Scranton).

(5) The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is under the management of a board of trustees consisting of the governor, state treasurer, auditor general, one senator, and two members of the house of representatives, appointed by the presiding officers, and five honorably discharged soldiers named by the department commander of the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, all of whom serve without compensation. The board reports annually to the legislature. 4409–15

(6) The Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans Industrial School is under the control and management of a commission composed of 4413–41

two members of the senate and three members of the house, appointed by the presiding officers, and five honorably discharged soldiers appointed by the commander of the Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, subject to the approval of the governor, who is ex officio a member of the commission. The commission reports annually to the legislature.

2543–1 (7) The Miners' Home of Pennsylvania is under the care of a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, two from the anthracite regions of the state (one from the employer and one from the employee class), two from the bituminous regions similarly selected, and one well-known sociologist.

3549, 306 3578 **3. Local.**—Three classes of officials are charged with the local care of the poor—county commissioners, directors of the poor, and overseers of the poor. The county commissioners are responsible for the supply of funds and the establishment of poorhouses; directors of the poor are elected in counties where a poorhouse has been established and have general care of all poor relief in that county or district; overseers of the poor have charge of poor relief in cities, boroughs, districts, or townships where there is no county poorhouse. These distinctions, however, are not uniform and local conditions sometimes modify the general laws. Directors of the poor are three in number and overseers two in number, one of whom may be a woman.

2910, 3080 3152 In cities the supervision of poor relief is committed to a department of public health and charities, of charities and corrections, or of charities and poor, but the detail administration is in the hands of overseers or directors of the poor, who appoint visitors of the poor to act as agents.

1881, 1884 1913: 452 The courts of quarter sessions, composed of judges of common pleas in each county, have jurisdiction as juvenile courts of dependent, neglected, incorrigible, and delinquent children under 16 years of age; appoint probation officers to take charge of such children, and a board of visitation of six or more members to visit all institutions, societies, and associations into whose care such children are committed; and all charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions, and all institutions within the county which receive inmates from more than one county and are supported or managed in whole or in part by the state; and all institutions within the county which are wholly supported or managed by any city, county, borough, or poor district of the state. The board is to report from time to time to the court and also to the board of public charities.

B. Private.

S. 59: 2, 524: 9 Unincorporated charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions are not allowed to receive any appropriation from the state. Incorporated associations for assisting, relieving, and giving medical attention to the poor, injured or sick in a poor district, which are maintained by voluntary contributions, may receive a yearly appropriation from the officers of poor districts, provided, that those corporations must be excepted whose aid is limited to the members thereof, or to any nationality or sect.

1884–69 Institutions, associations, and societies to which children may be committed are subject to the same supervision by the board of

public charities, as the public charitable institutions of the state, and are required to file with the board a detailed annual report; and no child may be committed to any such institution or society, unless a report for the preceding year has been made.

Any society, duly incorporated, having for one of its objects the protection of children from cruelty or placing them in families, is entitled to receive into its care and guardianship at its discretion minors committed by a justice of the peace, magistrate, or judge. 1879–38

An infant boarding house that is not incorporated is required to have a license from the mayor or justice of the peace; and must be open to inspection by an officer or member of the board of public charities, or department of public health and charities in cities, or any duly authorized officer of an incorporated society for the protection of children from cruelty. 1873–3 1873–5 5604–19

Any incorporated hospital for the sick and injured in any city or borough with not less than 20,000 inhabitants, not under the control of any religious sect or denomination, but open to the reception and treatment of sick and injured citizens of the state without regard to creed, sex, or race, may make requisition to a limited amount upon the county commissioners for the support of such poor patients as are unable to pay for their treatment, to be paid from the county treasury. 1845–1

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A poor person who has a settlement in a district, but is unable by reason of age, disease, infirmity, or other disability to work and applies for relief, is entitled to be provided with the necessary means of subsistence. If without a settlement in the district he is to be furnished relief until removed to the place of his settlement, expense to be met by the county in which he has settlement. If he has no known settlement the county is required to pay the expense of relief furnished, provided the county has no poorhouse. A person without settlement, likely to become chargeable to the county, may be removed to the place where he last had legal settlement. 3553–34 ff 3558–48 5843–20

A board of trustees of not less than five nor more than seven women is to be appointed by the governor in each county desiring it, whose duty it shall be to provide monthly payment to indigent widowed or abandoned mothers for partial support in their own homes. The annual amount for each county is limited, and an appropriation is made by the state to be apportioned among the counties, subject, however, to the payment by the county of a sum equal to that received from the state. Payments are to be made only to persons worthy in every way and who have resided continuously in the county for a period of three years. 1913: 118

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is gained in a poor district by a bona fide and continuous residence therein for one year. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, and if he has none, then she has the last settlement before her marriage. 5842–10 ff

Children have the settlement of the parent or parents, stepfather or stepmother having them in custody, until 16 years of age.

S. 223 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The husband and wife, the father and mother, the children, grandparents and grandchildren, respectively, of a poor person chargeable to the public, if of sufficient ability, are required to relieve and maintain such poor person, as determined by the court.

B. Methods of relief.

303 **1. Institutional relief.**—Almshouses may be established and maintained in any county by the board of county commissioners on petition by the overseer of the poor and on vote by the county. Incorporated cities within county limits are not included, but the departments in charge of poor relief are authorized to establish special poorhouses. Also special local laws are not to be interfered with. The almshouse is to be provided with buildings, grounds, and material as may be necessary for the maintenance and employment of poor persons chargeable to the county or city, and placed under the care of a superintendent and other officers appointed by the commissioners or directors. As soon as the almshouse is ready for occupation poor persons within the district are to be removed to it, so far as possible.

306 In case no county almshouse is provided, any four or more townships may, through a commissioner and on approval of the board of county commissioners, erect and maintain one, and in case of necessity two or more may be provided for a county.

1913: 174 Overseers of the poor of any two or more conveniently located poor districts, in any county not having a county poorhouse, are authorized, with approval of the court, to establish by lease or purchase a home or farm for the care of poor persons assigned to it by the overseers of the districts. For this purpose the overseers of these districts are required to organize as a board, with officers who may receive such remuneration as is deemed proper; and it shall have control, management, and direction of the property and shall apportion among the districts the amount needed for the conduct of the home or farm.

307 In addition to the superintendent a competent physician and surgeon is to be appointed for the almshouse, and a dispensary is to be connected with it to supply medicines under the direction of the physician. Plans and specifications for buildings are to be approved by the county commissioners and the board of public charities. Overseers of the poor are authorized to contract with any person for a house for keeping and maintaining poor persons chargeable to the county, or may contract with a poorhouse in an adjoining county for the maintenance of their poor.

2543 Indigent and aged miners, citizens of the state, at least 60 years of age, who have worked about coal mines in the state for at least 25 years, and those who are physically disqualified for further labor, are admitted to the Miners' Home of Pennsylvania. Wives 55 years old or more are eligible.

3550–11
3550–10
3554, 3557 **2. Outdoor relief.**—Outdoor relief may be granted in special cases to poor persons by the county commissioners in a county with a poorhouse, if they deem best; but no person is entitled to

claim relief who refuses to go to the poorhouse. If a poor person is prevented by sickness or disability from going to a poorhouse, he is to be provided for until he can be transferred; if he is able to work but can not find employment, the overseers of the poor are instructed to provide work for him according to his ability, and to procure suitable places and materials. Needy sick and injured indigent persons, in any county which has no poorhouse or almshouse, are to be provided for at the expense of the poor district or the county.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A dependent or neglected child is one who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who has not proper parental care or guardianship. A delinquent child is one who may be charged with the violation of any law or ordinance, or who is described by a parent or guardian as incorrigible or unmanageable. 1881–49

A child may be brought before the court of quarter sessions of the peace, in each county, sitting as a juvenile court, as neglected, dependent, or delinquent, and in need of the protection of the court; on petition by a citizen or on commitment by a magistrate, when the district attorney or the judge is of the opinion that the welfare of the child does not require a conviction under the criminal law. 1881–51

The court, determining what action may be required for the good of the child and the best interests of the state, may commit it to the care of its parents, subject to the supervision of a probation officer; or to some suitable institution or association; or to the care of some reputable citizen. Unless otherwise ordered, the child becomes a ward of the association or individual to whose care it is committed, and may be placed in a family home or adopted, with consent of the common pleas court and legal guardian, or, on occasion, of the court alone. 1882–54 5204

In the case of a delinquent, dependent, or incorrigible child the court may continue the hearing and commit the child to the care and guardianship of a probation officer, and may allow the child to remain in its own home subject to the visitation of the officer, to be returned to court when necessary; or the child may be placed in a suitable family home or boarded out in some suitable home, subject to visitation; or it may be sent to a suitable institution or incorporated society; care being taken not to place dependent and delinquent children in the same institution, or to place children under 16 years of age in any prison or place of confinement with adults charged with crime. The county is held responsible for the cost of commitment. A dependent child may be bound out by the overseers of the poor, or by a benevolent institution which has maintained it at its own expense, in whole or in part, for one year; and an orphan released by Girard College in Philadelphia may be bound out by the city corporation. Untried juvenile offenders and neglected and dependent children under 16 years of age, awaiting final determination of their S. 309 : 9 1913: 1040 1883–60 1880–45 1913: 177 3558–52 1800–12 1851–1 1913: 871

cases, may be cared for in cities of the first and second classes in a house of detention under a board of five managers, two of whom are to be women. Not more than 25 children may be received in any single house, but additional houses are to be provided to accommodate additional numbers. All expenses are to be met by the respective counties containing the houses. County commissioners are instructed to provide in the county a separate room or rooms, or a suitable building for the care of such children and to provide maintenance and care for them while in custody.

1887–88 A child between 2 and 16 years of age may not be retained in any almshouse longer than 60 days, unless incapable of labor or service, and pauper children not incapable are to be placed in some respectable family or educational institution or home for children, to be visited not less than once every six months and a report made thereon to the overseers or other officers charged with the children's care.

1887–90 Any county or two or more counties may establish and maintain an industrial home for the care and training of children. It must be remote from any almshouse and entirely disconnected with the same and under separate management.

1877–24 In committing children, or placing them in homes, regard is to be had so far as possible to the religious affiliation of their parents or guardians.

B. The sick.

3550–7
3557–48 Sick poor persons in almshouses are under the care of a physician and surgeon appointed by the county commissioners; where there is no almshouse the overseers or directors of the poor are instructed to see that they are provided with medicines, medical attendance, and nursing; where there is an almshouse, but the person can not be moved, medical attendance is to be given until removal is possible. In cities sick poor persons may be received into private hospitals which receive state aid and which then are authorized to make requisition upon the county commissioners for payment of expense incurred, the sum not to exceed a certain rate per day for each patient treated.

5599–3
4451 Indigent persons affected with incipient tuberculosis may be treated in special dispensaries established under the auspices of the department of health in the different counties of the state, or in sanatoriums, or colonies for the treatment of those further advanced in the disease, especially the state sanatoriums at Mont Alto and Cresson, and such others as may receive county funds for the care of such patients.

6037 Persons injured in the coal mines of the state may be treated in the hospitals established and maintained by the state for that purpose. Indigent miners have the precedence, but when there is room pay patients may be received.

C. The blind and deaf.

S. 113: 359
1281 ff Every blind and deaf child between the ages of 8 and 16 years who is capable of instruction but who cannot be educated and trained in the public schools is to be provided for by the school directors, and they are instructed to establish in every district

elementary schools for such children, whose parents and guardians are expected to meet the expense if able to do so. Two institutions for the instruction of deaf and dumb children by the oral method before they are of school age are maintained by the state, but most of the institutions for blind and deaf are private corporations which receive appropriations from the state.

Blind children under 8 years of age whose parents are unable to educate them may, with consent of those in charge, be placed in any nonsectarian institution for education, at a fixed limit of cost. 1913: 158

D. The insane.

Indigent insane persons may be cared for in the state hospitals for the insane, a specified rate per person being charged to the county and the remainder being paid by the state; or in hospitals provided by any poor district, county, city, borough, or town, approved by the board of public charities, and said hospital is entitled to receive remuneration from the state at the same rate that is allowed to state hospitals for the insane. Transfers of patients from one hospital to another are at the discretion of the board of public charities which also decides cases of legal settlement, returning any patient who may not be a legal resident of the state to the place of his legal settlement, at the expense of the state. 5647–19 3571–73

An habitual drunkard is regarded under the law as a lunatic, is subject to the same proceedings, and may be sent to an asylum for one year, on security for payment of all expense. A commission has been appointed to establish a state institution for the detention, care and treatment of inebriates and those addicted to the drug habit. 2387 1913: 1306

Any hospital maintaining medical and surgical staffs, in which lectures on mental diseases are given, may establish and maintain, subject to the approval of the board of public charities, psychopathic wards for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders, and may receive from the state a per diem allowance for the care of indigent patients. Such persons may be committed temporarily for observation, diagnosis, and treatment; and if found insane, they are to be removed within 30 days to a place for the insane. Reports are to be made to the committee on lunacy of the board of public charities. S. 304: 1 1913: 148

E. Feeble-minded and epileptic.

Mentally deficient children between the ages of 8 and 16 years, who are capable of instruction, but who can not be educated or trained in the public schools, are to be provided for by the school directors of any district, by the establishment, if necessary, of elementary schools or by sending them to other schools. S. 113: 359

Indigent feeble-minded or idiotic children under 21 years of age are admitted to the state institutions for the care, maintenance, treatment, training, and education of such children. Feeble-minded adults of both sexes and epileptic persons are admitted to the eastern Pennsylvania institution. So far as S. 233 1285–25

possible all such inmates are to be employed, and the western Pennsylvania institution has an educational and industrial department, and a custodial or asylum department, schoolhouses, a gymnasium, etc.

F. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

4410–20 Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Civil War or in the Spanish War, and who were citizens of Pennsylvania at the time of their enlistment, or who served in a Pennsylvania organization and were honorably discharged, who are unable to support themselves by manual labor, and who can not gain admission into the homes provided by the Government of the United States, may be admitted to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

4416–61 64 4414–45 Orphans of soldiers resident in this state for a continuous period of not less than five years prior to their application, and under 14 years of age, are under the care of the soldiers' orphan commission, and may be admitted to the soldiers' orphans' schools, or to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, to be educated and maintained therein until they become 16 years of age. Children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines whose parents may, either or both, be permanently disabled, may be admitted. Such children may be placed by the soldiers' orphan commission in the state college, normal schools, or in homes for friendless children, not conducted for profit, at a limited expense yearly.

RHODE ISLAND.

AUTHORITIES:
General Laws of Rhode Island, 1909.
Session Laws, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages of General Laws and of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections consists of nine members appointed by the governor and approved by the senate, which in case of disapproval has the right of election, each county being represented, and has oversight, management, and control of certain correctional institutions, of the State Almshouse, of the State Hospital for the Insane, and of the State Farm, on which the state correctional and charitable institutions are located. The board has power to appoint the superintendents of the state hospital and farm; to discharge inmates of the almshouse and of the hospital for the insane; to bind out any pauper child in the almshouse, as overseers of the poor may bind out children under their charge; to grant and revoke annual licenses to board and keep infants; and to require certain classes of transportation companies to make returns of passengers brought into the state; and is required to inspect annually the premises licensed for the care of infants, and may designate any person to make inspection at any time. 1332 ff 350, 507

An agent of state charities and corrections is appointed by the board to hold office during its pleasure and perform any duties it assigns. It is his specific duty to ascertain the legal settlement of paupers and lunatics; to fix the liability for their support; to attend to their removal to their homes or to the proper state institutions, having like authority in respect thereto as is conferred upon overseers of the poor; to carry out the provisions of the law for preventing the importation of paupers; and to sue for and recover fines imposed upon transportation companies for violating such provisions. He is required to visit all town asylums and all places in the state where any insane person is kept as often as may be necessary, and to see that no insane person is improperly confined or not properly cared for, and may discharge at any time, from any institution, any insane person committed thereto upon his order. 1333, 350 351, 367

The agent of state charities and corrections and the chairman of the state board of health constitute a commission whose duty 365

it is to hear complaints from restrained insane persons and to see that justice is done.

380, 374 (2) The state board of education has management and control of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-minded and general supervision of such blind, deaf, and imbecile children as are state beneficiaries.

382 ff (3) The state board of soldiers' relief consists of the governor, general treasurer, and adjutant general, and six qualified electors of the state who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the Civil War. It has charge of the Rhode Island Soldiers' Home and serves as the relief commission which administers the soldiers' relief fund.

377 **2. Institutional.**—(1) The State Home and School for children is under the care of a board of control consisting of seven members—four men and three women—appointed by the governor. The board has entire charge of the institution, and also keeps full records of the name, residence, and occupation of each family in which a child is placed, which record is to be open at all times for the inspection of the probate clerks and overseers of the poor.

374 (2) The Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf is under the care of a board of trustees, consisting of eleven members, the governor and lieutenant governor, and nine citizens, six men and three women, appointed by the governor, which has entire charge of the institution.

405 (3) The State Sanatorium for consumptives is under a board of trustees, consisting of five members, one of whom is a physician, appointed by the governor. A thorough visitation of the sanatorium is to be made by the whole board quarterly, and by two of the trustees monthly.

345, 350 347, 504 378 **3. Local.**—Overseers of the poor, elected in each town, have the care and oversight of the poor and indigent settled in their respective towns, dispense relief, bind out able-bodied adult paupers, and take action to prevent transportation companies from bringing in paupers from outside the state. They may bind out the children of pauper or indigent parents, and their approval is necessary to the binding out of children taken from improper surroundings whom no one claims before the court. It is their duty to bring before the court of probate for examination children dependent upon the public for support or children found in a state of vagrancy, want, or suffering, or abandoned by parents or guardians.

B. Private.

502, 378 507 The Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is the legal custodian of children removed by the district court from improper surroundings and is authorized to deliver such children into the keeping of various agencies for the care of dependent children. The general agents of the society are authorized to make investigation of places where children may be held in violation of law, hold them as witnesses, and take necessary steps for their proper disposition; also to bring before the court of probate for examination children in almshouses, or the State Almshouse, or otherwise dependent upon the public, or

in a state of vagrancy, want, or suffering. The society may at any time, and must annually, visit the premises where infants are boarded and kept under license.

Orphanages or societies for the care of orphans or needy children incorporated under the laws of the state are authorized to have the exclusive care, custody, and control of children legally committed to them by overseers of the poor, by the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, by the written consent of parents or guardians, or by either parent—if the other be dead, insane, or under guardianship, or imprisoned in the state prison for a term of not less than three years—or in special cases by a court of probate. Such an institution may bind out the children committed to it, place them in private families, consent to their legal adoption or to their marriage, acting in place of the parent or guardian as ordinarily required by law. The right is reserved to cancel an indenture or agreement in case a child does not receive proper care. Such institutions exercise their powers through such officers, boards of managers, committees, or agents as the corporations may from time to time, by general or special vote, direct. 861

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—All poor and indigent persons lawfully settled in a town are to be relieved and supported by that town whenever they stand in need of such relief and support, and other poor and indigent persons who may require it are to be afforded temporary relief. 345

Any person who brings a person whom he knows to be poor and indigent into a town in which such pauper is not legally settled and leaves him there, unless by an order of removal made by a town council in the state, is liable to forfeit $100 in civil suit or to be fined $20. 349

To protect the state against the importation from other counties or from other parts of the United States of persons liable to become a charge upon the state, masters and owners of vessels, and railroad companies landing passengers in the state may under penalty be required to furnish to the agent of state charities and corrections, or to the local overseers of the poor, lists of all passengers so landed, giving the name, country, sex, age, and condition of each passenger. Such masters and owners of vessels and railroad companies are required under certain conditions to give bonds with sureties that no one of these passengers shall become chargeable to the state within one year after arrival. Also any railroad company or owner of a steamboat, whose officers or servants shall bring into and leave in the state an indigent person is liable for the relief and support of such person for a year from the time of his entering the state. 350

2. Legal settlement.—Every person of 21 years of age who has an estate of inheritance or freehold in the town of his residence, from which he derives a net yearly income of at least $20 for three successive years, or who has real estate to the value of 344

$200 over and above encumbrances on which he pays state and town taxes for five years successively in the town of his residence, thereby gains a settlement in the said town. Every minor who serves an apprenticeship of three years in any town, followed within three years by five years spent in the same town in the same trade after coming of age, thereby gains a settlement in the said town.

A married woman has the settlement of her husband, or if he has none in any of the United States, she retains her settlement at the time of her marriage and this becomes the settlement of her husband. A legitimate child has the settlement of its father, or if he has none in any of the United States, the settlement of its mother; an illegitimate child has the settlement of its mother at the time of its birth. Neither legitimate nor illegitimate children gain a settlement by birth in the place of birth, if nether of the parents has a settlement there. Every legal settlement continues until a new one is gained when the former settlement is lost.[1]

351 Any town council may, upon complaint of any one of the overseers of the poor order and enforce the removal of any person not legally settled there and likely to become a public charge to that town of the state in which he has a legal settlement.

346 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The kindred of any pauper in the degrees of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren by consanguinity, or children by adoption, living within the state, are held responsible by law for the support of their indigent relative in proportion to their ability. The superior court of the county where any such kindred reside may assess such sum as, after due hearing they judge reasonable, upon such kindred as they judge to be of sufficient ability, and may enforce the payment by warrant of distress.

B. Methods of relief.

217 **1. Institutional relief.**—All towns are required to provide for their poor and are empowered for the support and employment of paupers and others chargeable to them, to provide such sums as they may judge necessary for the purchase of sites, the erection and maintenance of buildings and, if deemed expedient, of farms or farm lands.

348
1911: 125 The State Almshouse, located on the State Farm, is under the control of a medical superintendent appointed by the state board of charities and corrections and maintains at the expense of the state any pauper committed to it by a town to which such pauper is chargeable, but in which he has no legal settlement. Also, any town may send to it any pauper who has legal settlement, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

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[1] In the earlier decisions of the court the place of birth was held to be the place of legal settlement, unless a settlement was acquired in some other way. (I. R. I., 63.) In later cases the ways above mentioned are assumed to be the only means of securing a settlement, a person retaining his father's if he has gained none. (10 R. I., 446). Still later the expression "resides or has legal settlement" is used, which seems to imply that residence and settlement are coordinate terms. (14 R. I., 192.)

Corporal punishment and confinement in dark rooms or in dungeons are prohibited at all asylums and houses for the poor. The use of chains in these institutions is also prohibited, except when they may be necessary in the removal of insane persons or the detention of paupers charged with crime. Punishment by close confinement is limited to five days for one offense, and in all such cases the commissioners and officers of asylums and poorhouses must report in detail to the town or city council as often as once in three months. 347

The overseers of the poor of any town are authorized to set to work or bind out for a limited time the following: 864

(1) Poor persons of the age of 21 years and upward residing and settled in the town, or having no settlement in the state, who are able of body, but have no visible means of support, exercise no trade or occupation, and live idly.

(2) Persons of the age of 21 years and upward, settled or residing in the town, who have families and sufficient means for their support, but waste their earnings and abandon their families as paupers upon the town.

If, in the judgment of the superior court, any pauper is not suitably cared for by the town to which he is chargeable, the court may require the town authorities to provide suitable accommodations and care for him either in the poorhouse or in a private family at the expense of the town. Every town refusing or neglecting to provide suitably for its paupers is liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $300. 348

2. Outdoor relief.—The administration of outdoor relief is left to the discretion of the overseers of the poor. In the city of Providence the city council may prescribe the mode in which and the extent to which the overseer of the poor may administer temporary relief to the poor who are not supported or employed in the city institutions which exist for that purpose. 346

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Any child under 17 years of age who is abandoned, neglected, or mistreated, or is induced or allowed to beg or steal, or is compelled to do wrongful acts, or whose home is morally unfit for it to live in, or whose health and life are endangered by the occupation in which it is engaged, may be taken by the district court from the custody of its parents or other person in control and assigned, for such period as the court may think fit, to the custody of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. This society, under the direction of the district court, may deliver the child into the keeping of the state probation officer or to any one of a specified list of societies and institutions for the care of children, regard always being had to the religious affiliations of the child. If the child is over 4 years of age, it may be delivered to the superintendent of the State Home and School; or, if under 4 years of age, to the care of the state board of charities and corrections. The court may at any time, for good cause, revoke the decree. The parents or persons from whom the child was taken by the court are 501 1912: 198 506, 503 504

required to contribute toward its support according to their ability. A child detained or employed contrary to the law and held as a witness, in case of conviction and in default of any one entitled to its custody, must be delivered by the officer having it in charge to the Children's Friend Society, the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum, the Association for the Comfort of Colored Children in Providence, or the Home for Friendless Children in Newport, if said societies will receive him without cost to the state; or he may, with the approval of the overseer of the poor, be bound to some suitable person or be committed to the care of the overseer of the poor.

347, 863 Children whose parents are dependent upon the town or the state, or who are unable to maintain them, whether such parents have legal settlement in the town or not, and children who have no parents in the town and no legal settlement in the state, and are without visible means of support, may be bound out by the overseer of the poor, with the approval of the town council, as apprentices to citizens of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or to the Providence Children's Friend Society, or to the Home for Friendless Children in Newport, or to the Providence Shelter for Colored Children. Males may be bound out until they reach the age of 21, and females till they reach the age of 18 or are married.

378, 377 1912: 229 Children supported in the poorhouses in the several towns, or in the State Almshouse, or otherwise dependent upon the public for support, or found to be in a state of vagrancy, want, or suffering, or abandoned by their parents or guardians, or not having any home or proper guardianship, brought before the courts of probate by the superintendents or overseers of the poor, or by the agents of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and adjudged by the courts to be so dependent, vagrant, etc., are to be intrusted to the board of control of the State Home and School, as their legal guardian. This, however, is limited to children over 4 and under 14 years of age, who are in suitable condition of mind and body to be instructed, although in exceptional cases children under 4 years may be received, and all are to remain in the institution until the age of 18, unless otherwise ordered by the board. Children of unsound mind or considered by the board to be improper inmates of the institution are to be returned to the authorities from whom they were received. The board is given discretionary power to place out children in good families of the same religious belief and is expected to exercise careful supervision over them and recall them if deemed best. Such families are required to provide education in the public schools or in some other suitable public or private school, and when necessary the board may pay such amount as is agreed upon for the care and support of the child.

861 A child legally committed to the care of an orphanage or society for the care of orphans or needy children may be bound out, by indenture or otherwise, as apprentice or servant during minority or for a shorter period; or placed in a suitable family as a servant or for the privileges of a home, always with the condition that suitable provision be made for the welfare and instruc-

tion of the child; or legally adopted or married, the institution acting as legal guardian.

Infants may be boarded out with persons holding licenses issued by the state board of charities and corrections, which licenses must be renewed annually. 507

B. The sick.

Indigent consumptives may be admitted to the State Sanatorium, but the expenses of all patients able to pay or who have persons or kindred bound by law to maintain them must be paid by such patients, persons, or kindred. A patient who has a legal settlement in some city or town in the state may be admitted on the request of the overseers of the poor of such city or town, in which case the city or town must pay his board. Patients with legal settlement in the state who have no means to pay for treatment may, at the discretion of the board of trustees, be admitted, and their board paid by the general treasurer. 406

C. The blind and deaf.

Adult blind residents of the state may be provided with instruction in their homes under the direction of the state board of education, and an annual appropriation is provided for this purpose. 1912: 41

Persons between the ages of 3 and 20 years, of sufficient capacity for instruction, who are deaf or whose defects of hearing or speech render attendance at the public schools impracticable, if legal residents of the state, are entitled to the privileges of the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf without charge and for such period of time, in each individual case, as may be deemed expedient by the board of trustees. Every person having under his control any such child between the ages of 7 and 18 years must cause the child to attend this institution for such time as may be deemed expedient by the board of trustees; and for neglect of such duty the person offending is subject to a fine, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the board of trustees that the child is receiving suitable education elsewhere. Unless the person in control of the child is an improper person to have such charge, the child can not be taken from his custody except as a day scholar. 376

Blind babies or children under school age, whose parents because of poverty or for other reason can not furnish the proper care and training, may be cared for by the state board of education in some institution within certain limits of expense. 1913: 65

Any deaf, blind, or imbecile child who is a resident of the state and appears to the state board of education a fit subject for instruction, may be appointed by the governor, on recommendation of said board, as a state beneficiary at any suitable institution or school either within or without the state, for such period as he may determine within the limit of 10 years, which limit may be extended upon the special recommendation of the board. The governor is given power to revoke any appointment at any time for cause. 373

D. The insane.

359, 367
177

Every person who is insane so as to be dangerous to the peace or safety of the people of the state, or so as to render his restraint and treatment necessary for his own welfare, must be committed to the Butler Hospital for the Insane or the State Hospital for the Insane, unless other provision satisfactory to the court is made. His expenses must be paid from his estate, if he have any, otherwise by the state, until the town responsible for his support is ascertained. The governor and also the state board of charities and corrections may select a limited number of indigent insane persons who are inhabitants of the state to be supported by the state as state beneficiaries. If any pauper so committed is found to have a home or settlement in another state, the agent of state charities and corrections may remove him to the place of his home or settlement.

E. The feeble-minded.

380

Any feeble-minded person, a resident of the state, who is without means of support and whose lawful guardians are unable to pay for his maintenance and education, or are not liable for the same, may be gratuitously maintained and educated in the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-minded. Such of the above persons as are incapable of receiving instruction may be maintained by the school in its custodial department. If necessary or expedient, a pupil may be discharged and delivered to the person or place liable for his support, and in default of such liability, to the State Almshouse.

F. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

382, 385
1912: 159

Men who served in the Union Army or Navy in the Civil War and were honorably discharged, who are unable to earn a living and have no adequate means of support, are provided for at the Rhode Island Soldiers' Home. There is also appropriated annually a sum of money for the relief of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, the War with Spain, and of the widows, dependent children and parents of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines. No applicant may receive relief from this fund or be admitted to the soldiers' home unless he was an actual resident of the state of Rhode Island April 23, 1889, or unless he served in a Rhode Island regiment or was accredited on the quota of the state. This provision, however, does not apply to those who have already been admitted to the national home. Any soldier, sailor, or marine who has no parents, wife, or children dependent upon him, and who desires relief, may be required to become an inmate of the soldiers' home in order to enjoy the benefits of the law.

Cities and towns are authorized to make appropriations for assisting the families and dependents of persons who may be engaged in service in the Army or Navy, to a limited amount a week to the family of any one man.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code, 1912.
Acts, 1912 and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure and to pages of Acts. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—A committee of the legislature, consisting of one member of the senate and two members of the house, is appointed each year to examine the accounts, vouchers, and books of charitable institutions and report to that body. Another joint committee has on occasion been directed to examine and report on the condition of such institutions. C. C., 84 **1912: 1119**

2. Institutional.—(1) The South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind is under a board of commissioners, consisting of the superintendent of education, ex officio, and four members appointed by the governor; which board regulates the admission of pupils, elects a superintendent, etc., and upon the recommendation of the superintendent and faculty, appropriates annually a certain sum for the higher education of each one of not more than four graduates, and reports annually to the legislature. C. C., 1918, 80

(2) The State Hospital for Insane is under the control of a board of five regents, appointed by the governor, who establish rules, regulations, and by-laws, and report to the legislature as to the condition of the institution and to the comptroller as to its income and expenditures. The regents each receive mileage and a per diem rate for time actually employed. C. C., 3354, 3382, 824

(3) The Infirmary for the infirm and destitute Confederate soldiers and sailors of the state is under the care of a commission of five members, appointed by the governor. Two veterans are admitted from each county, on recommendation of the county pension board, and if a county fails to fill the vacancy the commission may fill it from any county. C. C., 178

3. Local.—The board of county commissioners, of which the county supervisor is chairman, are overseers of the poor and have general jurisdiction over paupers; have control of the poorhouse farm; provide all necessary buildings for the accommodation of the poor, and give employment to those able to work; appoint a C. C., 1529, 970, 1536

superintendent and one or more physicians to furnish medical aid to the indigent sick; bind out children who become chargeable to the county; and report annually to the presiding judge of the court of general sessions, who submits the report to the grand jury, with a list of paupers and a statement as to the condition of poorhouse farm and inmates. Annual returns are also made by the overseers of the poor of each city and county to the secretary of state, giving full particulars as to the paupers relieved, their race, color and nativity; the condition of poorhouses and farms; the average cost of supporting paupers in poorhouses and outside of them; the children supported; the number of insane, idiotic, intemperate persons, etc.; and the secretary of state is required to send an abstract of such returns to the general assembly.

B. PRIVATE.

C. C. P., 78 Any orphanage, duly incorporated for the care of children, is authorized to receive them and have full care and control of them, subject to the supervision of the court of common pleas. Two especially are mentioned: The Rescue Orphanage, at Columbia; and the Charleston Orphan House.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

C. C., 1530 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Persons residing or found in any place who fall into distress and need relief, the indigent sick, and poor children, when they have legal settlement in the county, are entitled to relief.

C. C., 1531 Those who have legal settlement elsewhere are to be provided for until they are removed to the place of their lawful settlement, such place to be responsible for the expense.

C. C., 1530 **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement may be acquired in any county by any citizen of this or any other state of the United States, by continuous residence in the county and maintenance of his family for three successive years; a married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state, otherwise her own at the time of marriage; legitimate children have the settlement of their father, if he has any in the state, until they gain a settlement of their own, and if he has none they follow the settlement of the mother; illegitimate children have the settlement of the mother at the time of their birth, if she has any.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—(There seem to be no statutes in regard to this matter.)

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

C. C., 969 **1. Institutional relief.**—A poorhouse, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of the poor of the county, and sufficient tillable land to give employment to all paupers able to work is to be provided for each county by the board of commissioners, and one or more physicians are to be appointed to furnish medical aid to the indigent sick.

2. Outdoor relief.—The overseers of the poor are required to make return to the secretary of state as to the cost of supporting paupers outside of poorhouses, which implies authority for thus supporting them. C. C., 1536

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

Any girl under 14 years of age or boy under 10 years found by any policeman, sheriff, constable, or other person in circumstances of destitution or suffering or of abandonment, exposure, or neglect is to be reported to the probate judge, who on investigation may commit the child to the custody and care of the Rescue Orphanage at Columbia, or any similar orphanage devoted to the relief and care of such children. Any orphanage devoted to the relief of such children has full care and control over any child committed to it, subject to the right of the courts to inquire into the treatment of the child and to change its custody; any such orphanage may intrust any such child to the care of any individual or family, subject to the supervision and control of the court of common pleas, which may authorize its adoption. C. C. P., 77 C. C., 3798

Any poor child who becomes chargeable to the county may be bound out by the board of county commissioners until the age of 16 years, if a male; or if a female until she arrives at the age of 14 years or shall marry. The clerk of the board of commissioners of the Charleston Orphan House is vested with the authority of a magistrate to bind out minors received into that institution. C. C., 973, 3804

B. The deaf, dumb, and blind.

All deaf-mutes and blind of the state, of proper age and mental capacity, as decided by the board of commissioners, are admitted to the benefits of the South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, such part of the expense of each one to be paid by the state as the commissioners may determine. When the appropriation is insufficient the commissioners select the pupils. C. C., 1924

C. The insane.

Adult persons adjudged insane may be admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane if resident in the state two years; and minors if parents or guardians have had a like residence. In the case of indigent parents, commitment and transportation expenses are paid by the county; maintenance expenses by the state. Patients who are residents of other states are to be transported to their place of legal residence. C. C., 3362

D. The feeble-minded.

Patients who are simply physically or mentally infirm, and harmless imbeciles, idiots, or epileptics are to be removed to their respective poorhouses. C. C., 3380

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code, 1913.
Session Laws, 1905 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Civil Code, and Political Code, and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1909: 30
1913: 470
1909: 125, 32

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and corrections, consisting of five salaried members, appointed by the governor, with consent of the senate, has charge and control of the South Dakota State Hospital for insane, at Yankton, State School and Home for Feeble-minded, School for the Deaf and Dumb, School for the Blind, State Sanitarium for tuberculosis, Training School and Penitentiary; has full power at all times to investigate their condition, prescribe the method of management, etc., and is required to visit each institution at least once a month, and report to the governor at the beginning of each regular session of the legislature. On request of the board, the attorney general is instructed to make inquiry and take necessary proceedings in regard to any institution.

1909: 33
487, 489

One member of the board is designated by the governor as parole officer, whose special duty is to secure, as far as practicable employment and homes for all persons discharged or paroled from the penitentiary and training school, and to exercise constant supervision over such paroled persons. The board also passes upon all applications for incorporation of institutions or associations for receiving dependent, neglected, or delinquent children; on approval provides an annual certificate to each institution authorizing it to receive children, and supervises, visits, and inspects such institutions or associations in the same way as other charitable institutions. An association incorporated under the laws of any other state may not place any child in this state unless it furnishes the board of charities and corrections with a sufficient guarantee that the child will be removed if it becomes a public charge.

P. C. 307

(2) Visiting committee.—A committee of three women is appointed by the governor to investigate the charitable and correctional institutions. The members receive a per diem rate and expenses when employed, and have power to visit and inspect at any time the several charitable and penal institutions of the state and report to the governor.

2. Institutional.—The South Dakota Soldiers' Home is under the control and general supervision of a board of three managers appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, who receive a per diem rate and expenses for the time necessarily employed. The board appoints a salaried superintendent, provides rules and regulations for the home, and reports to the governor. 1911: 395

3. Local.—The county commissioners are overseers of the poor and are required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled in the county so long as they remain a county charge. P. C. 2761

A board of three visitors may be appointed by the commissioners in their discretion, to visit at least once a year the county asylum and poor farm, and report as to its condition, and the treatment and management of the inmates; the members to receive such compensation as the board may deem reasonable. P. C. 2794

A board of visitation of six persons may be appointed by the county judge of each county to visit as often as once a year all institutions, societies, and associations receiving children, report to the court from time to time, and report annually to the state board of charities and corrections. 1909: 489

A board of county commissioners of insanity, consisting of the county judge, a lawyer, and a physician, is appointed by the county commissioners, to have general supervision and care for insane persons in the county. P. C. 2806

B. Private.

Institutions or associations receiving dependent, neglected, or delinquent children are required to obtain authorization for incorporation from the state board of charities and corrections and an annual certificate. They are also subject to the supervision and inspection of the board. Foreign corporations are required to give a satisfactory guarantee before bringing a child into the state that it will not become a public charge. 1909: 487

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Poor and indigent persons lawfully settled in any county, when in need of relief, are to be relieved and supported by the county. In case of uncertainty as to lawful settlement, the overseers of the poor are authorized to give relief, in their discretion; in case of no legal settlement, temporary relief may be given, and in case of legal settlement elsewhere, the poor person may be relieved and transferred to the place of settlement. P. C. 2763, 2772

A person likely to become an object of charity may not be sent out of the county where he belongs, nor may such a person be brought into a county. P. C. 2796

A woman whose husband is dead or permanently disabled, or a prisoner, who is the mother of children under the age of 14 years, and who has a legal residence in any county in the state, 1913: 426

may receive from the county court a monthly allowance for each child, under certain specific conditions, in order to enable her to retain the children in the home and under proper care.

P. C. 2764 **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement is gained by a residence of ninety days in a county, for every male person, and every unmarried woman over the age of 21 years, for every minor whose parents have no residence in the state and every married woman whose husband has no such residence. A married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state, otherwise her own at the time of marriage; and in case the wife is removed to the place of her settlement, and the husband needs relief, he shall receive it at her place of settlement. Legitimate children have the settlement of the father until they gain a settlement of their own; but if the father has no settlement they follow the settlement of the mother. Illegitimate children have the settlement of the mother. Every minor bound as an apprentice gains a settlement where his master or mistress has one. Every settlement continues until lost by acquiring a new one, or by willful absence for 90 days or more.

C. C. 118 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The father, mother, and children of any poor person who is unable to maintain himself by work are required to maintain such person to the extent of their ability.

B. Methods of relief.

P. C. 2782 **1. Institutional relief.**—An asylum for the poor may, on vote of the county, be established in any county by the board of county commissioners; or two or more counties may unite in such an institution. The commissioners appoint a superintendent and a physician for the asylum, and all persons who may become a county charge as paupers are to be received into it.

1909: 413 A county hospital for the care and treatment of county charges and others may be established and maintained in any county with a population of 20,000 or more, the county commissioners paying the cost of the care of paupers out of the poor fund.

P. C. 2766 **2. Outdoor relief.**—In a county with no common poorhouse the overseers of the poor may contract annually for the maintenance of the poor and may receive and accept propositions at any time for the keeping of such poor persons as may in the interim become a county charge. If the overseers find that the poor have been illtreated, or insufficiently provided for, they may withhold any part of the compensation allowed and remove the poor to the care of some other person.

P. C. 2767 The board of county commissioners may, in their discretion, pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers, who are of mature years and sound mind, and also to the parents of idiots and of children otherwise helpless and requiring the attention of their parents, who are unable to provide for such children, such annual allowance as will not exceed the charge for their maintenance in the ordinary mode.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A child who is a county charge, or one without suitable home or abode, or whose parent or parents are supported in part by public charity, or who is without proper care, etc., is a dependent child, and may, on petition be summoned with those in control of it to appear before the circuit court or county court sitting as a juvenile court, and if the court finds that it is for the best interests of the child, it may direct that the child be surrendered to a society incorporated for the purpose of securing homes for destitute children; and the society to which a child has been thus committed becomes its legal guardian during its minority, or until the guardianship is canceled. The board of managers of the society may, at their discretion, return the child to its parents, or may place it in a family home by adoption or otherwise, or the child may be indentured. P. C. 3205 1909: 484

A child under the age of 18 years, who violates any law of the state, is incorrigible, associates with immoral persons, absents itself from its home or place of abode, plays truant from school, idles away its time, visits gaming places, or is guilty of immoral conduct, may be cited as a delinquent child before the court. If the child is found to be delinquent the court may allow it to remain at its own home subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer; may appoint a guardian for it, place it in a family home, or cause it to be boarded out; or commit it to an institution or association to be cared for and educated, but no child under 15 years of age can be incarcerated in any jail or lockup. As far as practicable preference is to be given to a person or association holding the same religious belief as the parents of the child. 1909: 483 ff

Poor children under the charge of the overseers and the superintendents of county asylums may be bound out, and poor children in the asylums who can not be bound out are to be educated at any common school within the county. P. C. 2785

The number and disposition of neglected, dependent, or delinquent children brought before the court is to be reported annually by the clerk of the county court to the state superintendent of public instruction. 1909: 489

B. The sick.

Sick persons in an asylum for the poor are under the special care of a physician appointed by the county commissioners, and those outside of an asylum are cared for at the discretion of the overseers of the poor, and in counties with a population of 20,000 or over, may be cared for in special county hospitals. P. C. 2784 1909: 413

Persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in the incipient stage may be cared for at the State Sanitarium and farm. A physician is appointed in each county, subject to the approval of the board of charities and corrections, whose duty it is to examine applicants for admission, and, if eligible, the application is re- 1911: 407

ferred to the county judge, who determines the amount to be paid, or instructs the county to meet the expense.

C. The blind.

1913: 231 All persons, residents of the state, between the ages of 6 and 30 years, who, by reason of partial or total blindness have not received, and are unable to receive, the full benefit of the public schools, but who are capable of receiving instruction, and are physically fit, may be received into the state School for the Blind, free of charge, and under certain conditions, for a period of 10 years. The county superintendent of schools is instructed to notify the parents, guardians, or custodians of such persons that they should be sent to the said school, and the county commissioners are instructed, in case of necessity, to meet the necessary expense.

D. The deaf.

1911: 353 All persons over 6 and under 30 years of age, too deaf to receive the full benefit of the public schools and capable of receiving instruction, are to be cared for and educated for nine school years in the state School for the Deaf and Dumb. If a pupil is qualified to receive advanced instruction to enter a college for the deaf, the state board of charities and corrections may extend the school term for three years, the county commissioners of the county in which the child lives paying the transportation expenses in case the parents of the child are unable to do so.

E. The insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic.

1905: 236
1907: 412 Insane, imbecile, feeble-minded, or epileptic persons, who have been residents of the state for one year and who, in the judgment of the superintendent, are suitable persons, may be provided for in the hospital for the insane. The state meets the expense when the inmate is indigent and has no one to contribute to it. Expense of transportation, commitment, and clothing is to be met, if possible, by those having legal control; if not, by the county.

P. C. 2806 The county commissioners of insanity have cognizance of all applications for admission to the hospital for the insane, or for the safe-keeping of insane persons within their respective counties, except in cases otherwise provided for, and for that purpose have the power of a court and may commit persons to the hospital or make other provision if necessary.

F. Soldiers.

1913: 539 Any veteran of the Civil War, Mexican War, Spanish-American War, or War in the Philippine Islands, who has been a resident of South Dakota for one year, who is incapacitated from earning a living, and who may have a limited annual income, may be provided for in the South Dakota Soliders' Home.

TENNESSEE.

AUTHORITIES:
Code, 1896.
Supplement, 1904.
Session Laws, 1905 to 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and to pages of Supplement (S.) and Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—The board of state charities consists of six persons (unsalaried) not more than four of whom may be of the same political party, appointed by the governor, who is ex officio a member. The board is required to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, and to examine into their condition and management; also to conduct special investigations under instructions from the governor. 2672, 2677

2. Institutional.—(1) The hospitals for the insane (Central, Eastern, and Western) are each under a board of five trustees, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and under the supervision of the board of state charities. Each board has full control and management of the institution under its care, appoints the superintendent, makes needed inspection, and reports to the assembly at each session, and to the governor annually. The members receive a per diem compensation for the time spent in the work. Each hospital has a separate building for colored patients. 2578

(2) The Tennessee School for the Blind is under the care of a board of seven trustees, self-perpetuating under approval of the legislature, and subject to supervision by the board of state charities. The board has full control and management of the school, appoints officers and teachers, governs the admission of pupils, and reports to the assembly. 2643

(3) The Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School is under a board of trustees, self-perpetuating under approval of the legislature. The board has full control and management of the school, appoints officers and teachers, prescribes rules for study and for admission of pupils, and reports to the assembly. 2660

(4) The Confederate Soldiers' Home, on state property known as the Hermitage, is governed by a board of 15 trustees appointed by the governor, 9 of whom are recommended and indorsed 2723 S., 413

by the Tennessee division of the Association of Confederate Soldiers, and 6 are women.

2681 **3. Local.**—Commissioners of the poor, three in number, are appointed by the county court, and receive such compensation as the court may decide. They establish and conduct a poorhouse, with such buildings and land as are deemed necessary by the county court; make regulations for its conduct and for the care and employment of the inmates; appoint a superintendent, and report to the court as to the condition of the asylum and the number and condition of persons bound out.

2732 S., 413 In counties of 40,000 population or over a special board of commissioners of three members, the chairman of the county court, ex officio, and two persons appointed by the court, is authorized to establish and maintain an asylum for the insane, the poor and afflicted, and inebriates. The board makes rules for admission and passes upon individual applications; reviews the accounts and makes report to the county court.

S., 414 2732 Any county with a population of 150,000 or over desiring to establish asylums for the insane, the poor and afflicted, and inebriates, may, through its county court, elect two commissioners, citizens of the county, who, with the chairman of the county court, ex officio a member, constitute the "managing and building commissioners," with power to purchase land and contract for such buildings and improvements as the county court may approve. The officers of an asylum consist of a board of three commissioners elected by the county court, a superintendent, a steward, and a farm manager (if there be a farm). The superintendent is elected by the county court. Purchases for the asylum are made by the board of commissioners, who must visit and inspect the asylums not less than twice a month.

1911: 32 A board composed of the county judge, the county health officer, a member of the county court, to be chosen by the quarterly county court, and the mayor and city health officer of any city in the county which may give property for the purpose, is authorized to establish and maintain in each county a tuberculosis hospital.

1911: 119 A board of visitation of three persons may be appointed by the judges or chairmen of the juvenile courts to visit as often as once a year all institutions, societies, and associations in their respective counties which receive children, and to report to the court from time to time the condition of the children in charge of such association or institution, and make an annual report.

B. Private.

S., 391, 395 Corporations may be created for the erection and maintenance of charitable hospitals for the care and treatment of women by any five or more male citizens executing articles of incorporation. No dividends or profit shall be divided among the members. At least 10 per cent of all the patients such a hospital can receive must be charity patients free of charge.

1905: 1167 All institutions or associations receiving children under the juvenile court law are subject to the same visitation, inspection, and supervision by the county court as are public charitable in-

stitutions of the state. The county court is required to pass annually upon the fitness of any such institution or association, and on receipt of a report showing its condition, management, and competency may issue a certificate, which shall continue in force one year unless sooner revoked by the board.

Orphan asylums or houses for destitute children which are incorporated are to be governed by a board of 12 or more persons. When the board consists of women, they are required to elect an advisory board of men, to whom they may refer all matters wherein they may need to be instructed. 4343

In counties having a population of not less than 70,000 nor more than 90,000 the quarterly county court is authorized to subsidize to an amount not in excess of $5,000 annually charitable institutions which have been in existence in said counties for a period of five years or more, no one institution to receive more than $1,000, and may require reports and information from any such institution at any time. 1909: 2006

A private institution for the custody, care, and treatment of the insane, inebriates, dipsomaniacs, and drug habitues, under the direct control of a resident physician, who must have had at least five years' experience in treating such cases, may receive a license from the clerk of the county court on receipt of a sworn statement of the physician in charge showing that he is qualified, and that, if the institution be for treating persons addicted to drug or alcoholic habits, of the patients so afflicted and treated at such institution not less than 90 per cent have been cured when discharged as cured. 1909: 1774

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

(There is no specific statement as to what constitutes eligibility for reception into a poor asylum or for outdoor relief. Inability by reason of physical infirmity or other cause to earn a living by manual labor and the lack of other employment are referred to as reasons for exemption from certain licenses and from employment on the roads; but apparently the matter of definite selection for poor relief rests with the commissioner of the poor, or, in certain cases, with the commissioners in charge of asylums for the insane, the poor and afflicted, and inebriates.)

Admission to an asylum for a poor person is conditioned on actual residence in the county for one year preceding the application, excepting that citizens of the state may be admitted to asylums for the insane and the poor and afflicted after six months' residence. 2691 S., 415

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—An asylum for the poor, with land and buildings as determined by the county court to be necessary, is to be provided by every county of the state. The asylum is under the general control of the commissioners of the poor, and the immediate management of a superintendent, appointed by the commissioners. The county court is authorized, at its discretion, 2678, 2699 S., 415

to contract with any person for the support of any or all of the poor of the county, with the use and occupancy of the poorhouse and farm for a limited period. So far as possible, inmates of the poorhouse are to be employed on the farm, the products to be applied to the maintenance of the institution. Any county having a population of 150,000 or over is authorized to establish and maintain an asylum for the insane, the poor and afflicted, and inebriates, under the general care of a board of commissioners, and the immediate care of a skilled physician as superintendent, and who shall have entire control over the inmates, and is required to see that the insane, the sick, and infirm are properly cared for.

2700 **2. Outdoor relief.**—The county court may contract with any person for the support of any or all of the poor of the county for not exceeding one year. The contractors may employ a poor person in any suitable work subject to the supervision of the commissioners and, in the last resort, of the county court, which may set aside a contract. The court may allow to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers such sums as will not exceed the charge of their maintenance in the ordinary mode.

2697 If any of the poor of a county are bound or farmed out, the commissioners must examine and report upon the manner in which they are kept and treated, and prescribe how they shall be maintained and provided for, and report to the county court, which shall in all cases pay a reasonable compensation to the superintendent of the asylum and the commissioners.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1911: 111 ff A dependent child is any child under 16 years of age who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or has not proper parental care or guardianship, is found begging or gathering alms, living in improper or unfit surroundings; or any child under the age of 14 years who is found selling, singing, or playing upon the streets, or giving any public entertainment. A delinquent child is any child under the age of 16 years who violates any law or any city or town ordinance, is incorrigible, a persistent truant from school, associates with criminal or immoral persons, is growing up in idleness or crime, is found in any place where liquors are sold or given away, or in any gaming place, or who wanders about or uses vile or indecent language, or is guilty of immoral conduct in any public place or schoolhouse.

1911: 113 The county judge or chairman of the county court, sitting as a juvenile court, has original, exclusive jurisdiction of all cases affecting dependent or delinquent children, except in counties having a population of 148,000 or over, in which the city judge of the county seat is vested with such jurisdiction, and probation officers are appointed to investigate cases, represent the child's interests during trial, and take charge of it before and after trial.

A child under 16 years of age who appears to be dependent or delinquent may be summoned before the court for full investiga-

tion by probation officers and examination by the court. If found to be dependent or neglected the child may be committed to the care of some reputable citizen, some institution provided by law, or some suitable association embracing in its objects the care of dependent or neglected children or obtaining homes for them; or, if necessary, the court may place the child in a hospital or institution for treatment. When awarded to the care of any association or individual the child, unless otherwise ordered, becomes a ward and may be placed in a family home and adopted with the consent of the court.

If a child is found to be delinquent the case may be continued from time to time or the child may be committed to the care of a probation officer or allowed to remain in its own home subject to visitation by the probation officer, reports to be made to the officer as often as may be required, and may be returned to the court whenever such action may appear to be necessary; or it may be placed in a suitable home subject to the friendly supervision of the probation officer, may be boarded out or be committed to some institution for the care of such children approved by the court. Such orders may be revoked except in cases where the child has been committed for the purpose of being placed in a private home, when a change can only be made, without the consent of the guardian, by showing that it is necessary for the welfare of the child. In no case can a child be committed beyond the age of 21 years, and if at any time the parents are able to support the child, in whole or in part, they may be required to do so. A delinquent child under 16 years of age is deemed a ward of the juvenile court, and the court may retain jurisdiction until the child has attained its majority. 1911: 116

A child committed to an institution may not be taken away without the consent of the institution, except by due process of law, showing it to be for the best interests of the child; but no child may be committed under this act to a jail, lockup, or police station. 1911: 18

Orphan children, or the children of any person unable to provide for their support, may be bound out as apprentices, but the court may remove one who is ill used and bind him to some other person. Any destitute orphan or indigent white child under 18 years of age, from any part of the state, may be received by an incorporated asylum or house for such children, and is under its exclusive jurisdiction and control until the age of 21 years. All children over 6 years of age in such an asylum are to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to their capabilities, the boys to be taught useful trades, and homes may be provided for them by adoption. 2706, 4345

B. The sick.

Indigent sick or injured persons may be received into any reputable hospital as county patients on an order from the county judge or chairman, in accordance with a contract between the hospital and the quarterly county court. In case no contract has been made, or all of the beds contracted for are full, the county judge or chairman may contract with the hospital to take charge of an indigent sick or injured person and render such care and 1911: 103, 32

medical attention as may be necessary. The county physician is required to attend and administer medical treatment to a county patient without a physician. Patients suffering from tuberculosis may be received into hospitals prepared and maintained by the county court.

C. The blind and deaf.

2652, 2666 Any blind, deaf, and dumb child whose parents are citizens of the state may be placed free of charge in the school for the blind or the deaf and dumb school; and two free pupils are admitted from each senatorial district to each school, to be selected from indigent persons by the senator and representative of each district. All other pupils are admitted on such terms as the trustees deem proper, pupils that can not pay to have the preference. Colored students have separate accommodations.

D. The insane.

2613 Indigent insane patients with legal residence may be admitted into one of the hospitals for the insane to the number of 1 for each 1,800 inhabitants of a county, on certificate of the justice of the peace, the county to pay the transportation expenses and furnish clothing and all proper hospital maintenance and treatment.

E. Soldiers.

2723 Indigent and disabled soldiers who served in the Confederate Army, their widows and orphan children, may be provided for in the Confederate Soldiers' Home and Hermitage Farm, which are to be made as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

TEXAS.

AUTHORITIES:
Revised Civil Statutes, 1911.
General Laws, 1913.

[The side-note references are to pages of Statutes and Laws. The year in which the session laws were passed is shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) (There is no general state supervision of charities.)

(2) The state bureau of child and animal protection consists of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the attorney general, ex officio, and at least nine members of the Texas State Humane Society, appointed by the governor. The bureau is charged with the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, is required to assist in the organization of local societies for that purpose, and to investigate the general subject of such protection and to publish its findings and conclusions. **1913: 108**

2. Institutional.—The state institutions include: State Lunatic Asylum, Southwestern Insane Asylum, North Texas Hospital for the Insane, Epileptic Colony, State Institute for the Blind, State Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum for Colored Youths, State Orphan Home, Confederate Home, Confederate Woman's Home. Each institution is under the care and control of a board of trustees or managers, nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate, who receive a per diem rate of compensation and mileage for attendance on meetings of the board. Their powers and duties vary somewhat in different institutions; but in general, each board has direction and control of the business of the institution, makes rules and regulations, elects a superintendent, who is ex officio secretary of the board, on recommendation of the superintendent appoints or discharges subordinate employees, makes stated inspections, and reports to the legislature. **1913: 192, 69**

3. Local.—The county commissioners, one elected for each precinct of a county, with the county judge compose the commissioners' court, which is charged with the duty of providing for the support of paupers, and such idiots and lunatics as can not be admitted into the lunatic asylum, residents of their counties who are unable to support themselves, and to provide for the burial of paupers. **2237, 2241**

1913: 71 The county court is also authorized to establish a county hospital or enlarge existing hospitals for the care and treatment of any sick or injured person who has been an actual resident of the county for at least one year. Such hospital when established is to be under a board of five managers, including at least two practicing physicians and one woman; and the board shall have full control and management of the hospital, the appointment of physicians, the regulation of the admission of inmates, etc. Patients of financial ability are required to pay; those who are not and who have no relatives able to pay are cared for at the expense of the county.

B. PRIVATE.

2190 Any institution or individual receiving a dependent child under the order of a county or district court is subject to visitation or inspection by any person appointed by the court for such purpose, and is required to furnish at any time information required by the court.

II. Poor relief.

2241, 2247 The commissioners' courts are authorized and instructed to provide for the support of paupers, to provide and keep in repair all necessary public buildings, and to send indigent sick people to some hospital. There is no reference to legal settlement, and responsibility of relatives is referred to only in connection with sending sick persons to hospitals.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

2184 A dependent or neglected child is one under 16 years of age who is dependent upon the public for support, is homeless or abandoned, has not proper parental care or guardianship, begs or receives alms, lives with any vicious or disreputable person, or whose home is an unfit place for it. The county and district courts sitting as juvenile courts have original jurisdiction in all such cases and may summon the child with its parents or guardian or appoint some suitable person to represent the child. If, after investigation, the child is adjudged to be dependent or neglected, the court may commit it to the guardianship of any institution or individual, or may permit it to remain in its own home. In any case it is held subject to the jurisdiction and direction of the court, which may cause its removal when deemed best.

2191 A delinquent child is one under 16 years of age who violates any law or ordinance, or who is incorrigible, associates with vicious or immoral persons, visits any place where gambling is carred on, or where liquor is sold, wanders about the street at night, uses vulgar or indecent language, etc.

The court may commit a delinquent child to the care of a probation officer or any other proper person; allow it to remain

at home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer or of other person designated; place it in a suitable family home or commit it to some institution for the care of such children; and may require reports to be made of the child's condition and progress. It may not, however, confine any such child in any place where persons over 16 years of age are confined.

All children under the age of 14 years may be admitted to the State Orphan Home, subject only to such restrictions as may be deemed by the trustees requisite to the welfare and good government of the asylum. The superintendent is instructed to see that the pro rata of the public free school fund is set aside to the credit of the children within the scholastic age, and that they are provided with proper educational facilities, and to promptly inform the board of managers when an opportunity is presented to secure a good and permanent home for any child under his charge. 199

An orphan received into a home established by a charitable or benevolent association for the orphans of its deceased members, and who is surrendered to such home for support by its legal guardian, becomes a ward for the home, which has over such orphans all the rights of natural guardians. 2190

The state board of education is authorized to create new school districts at such charitable institutions of the state, including the state home and other orphan homes, as have under their care a sufficient number of children to warrant the expense. 2733

An orphan who is without sufficient estate for his maintenance and education, or a child whose parents have suffered him to become a charge upon the county, or have given their consent in writing, may be bound as an apprentice by the court. 32

B. The sick.

The sick are cared for in county public hospitals by the commissioners' court, and in cities by the city council. Indigent persons suffering from hydrophobia may be treated and maintained by the state at the Pasteur department of the State Lunatic Asylum. For indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis, tuberculosis colonies have been authorized. 2247 67 1913: 120

C. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

All children in the state who are blind, deaf, and dumb are to be cared for, maintained, and educated under the supervision of the superintendent of the institutions for the blind and for the deaf and dumb. A certain number of the pupils at the deaf and dumb asylums each year are to receive instruction in the art of printing and may do public printing for the state. Colored deaf, dumb, or blind youths are received into the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum for Colored Youths, which is governed, as nearly as may be practicable, on the same rules and regulations as the asylums for like purposes in the state. 171 ff, 210

D. The insane.

All indigent public patients in asylums for the insane are maintained at the expense of the state, and preference is given 134 ff

to them in application for admission. An idiot who can be safely kept in the county to which he belongs may not be received into the asylum as a patient.

E. Epileptics.

211 Epileptic lunatics who have been residents of the state for one year are confined and treated in the Epileptic Colony, but idiots and imbeciles who are afflicted with epilepsy, and those who are infirm and bedridden or suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, are not admitted. Indigent public patients are supported entirely at the expense of the state.

219 Those who possess some property out of which the state may be reimbursed, or who have some one legally liable for support and financially able to contribute thereto, may be treated at the expense of the state, and the claim of the state for support, to a limited amount, is valid.

F. Lepers.

233 Lepers are to be cared for in the State Home for Lepers, authorized by the legislature, to be conducted on the cottage plan and isolated from any residences.

G. Soldiers.

205 Disabled and indigent soldiers who have proof of honorable service in the Confederate Army and are bona fide residents of the state may be received into the Confederate home. (No record appears of the Confederate Woman's Home beyond the name of the institution.)

UTAH.

AUTHORITIES:
Compiled Laws, 1907.
Session Laws, 1909, 1911, and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections and subsections of Compiled Laws and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The governor has general supervisory power, but there is no state board of charities and no other general supervisory agency. 2403

(2) The board of insanity, consisting of the governor, state treasurer, and state auditor, has supervision and control of all insane persons in the state, whether in the State Mental Hospital or elsewhere; has charge of that hospital, appoints a medical superintendent and other officers, and makes a thorough inspection of the hospital at least once in every three months. 2156

(3) The commission for the adult blind, consisting of the governor, who is president ex officio, and four trustees appointed by him, with consent of the senate, employs such instructors and assistants as are deemed necessary, and fixes their compensation; keeps a register of the adult blind in the state; maintains one or more workshops for the industrial training and employment of the blind, and a bureau of information to assist in marketing the products of the blind. It may provide temporary lodgings and support for a blind worker, but not permanent support, and reports annually to the governor. **1909: 176**

2. Institutional.—The Utah School for the Deaf and the Utah School for the Blind are both under the same board of trustees, consisting of the attorney general and five resident citizens (unsalaried), not more than three of the same political party, appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate. The board reports biennially to the governor. 2104 **1911: 138** 2046, 2071

3. Local.—The board of county commissioners of each county is authorized to provide for the care, maintenance, and relief of all indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor persons who have lawfully settled in any part of the county; to establish and maintain such hospitals, poorhouses, poor farms, etc., as may be needed; to appoint suitable superintendents and physicians. At its discretion, the board may appoint one of its own members as commissioner of the poor, whose duty it shall be to carry into **1911: 201**

effect the instructions of the board in the care of poor persons, to investigate and pass upon applications for poor relief, to keep a detailed record of all persons receiving relief, and report to the board.

B. PRIVATE.

720, x, 36
1911: 13 All societies and associations receiving children are subject to visitation, inspection, and supervision by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the institution is located, and make annual report to the board of county commissioners. The Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association, which cares for destitute children and finds homes for them, receives an annual appropriation from the state, for which it renders account.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

1911: 201 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor persons who have lawful settlement in a county, including a city or town in the county, are entitled to care, maintenance, and relief by the board of county commissioners. Any person not an inhabitant of the county, and not having settlement in it, who is found sick, disabled, or in distress, without friends or money, so that he is likely to suffer, may receive such temporary relief as may be needed.

1913: 153 Mothers who are dependent upon their own efforts for the maintenance of their children are entitled under certain conditions to receive a limited allowance per month for each child under 15 years of age.

1911: 202 **2. Legal settlement.**—A legal settlement may be acquired by every man and every unmarried woman over 21 years of age by continuous residence for four months in a county; a married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any, in the state; otherwise her own at the time of her marriage, and her husband, if he needs relief, receives it where his wife has a settlement; legitimate children have the settlement of their father, and illegitimate children that of their mother. A married woman, whose husband has no settlement, gains one by four months' residence, as does a minor child whose parents have no settlement. Absence four months or more defeats a settlement.

1911: 110 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, child, grandchild, brother, or sister of a poor person, if of sufficient ability, are responsible for the support of such poor person.

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1911: 202, 205 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county hospital, infirmary, or poorhouse may be established and maintained in each county by the board of county commissioners, and with it a poor farm. The board is also instructed to appoint (not let to the lowest bidder) a competent superintendent and a county physician to attend and prescribe for the indigent sick and dependent poor. No person may be received into the poorhouse without an order from the county commissioners or the commissioners of the poor.

2. Outdoor relief.—The commissioner of the poor in a county is authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the assistance of the indigent sick and poor persons not cared for in the county hospital, infirmary, or poorhouse. 1911: 203

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

The jurisdiction in all cases relating to the custody, detention, guardianship of the person, probation, neglect, dependency, delinquency, examination, care, and trial of children under 18 years of age is committed in each judicial district to a juvenile court, the judges of which are appointed by the juvenile court commission, consisting of the governor, attorney general, and state superintendent of public instruction. 1913: 82

A boy apparently under 14 years of age or a girl under 16, who is dependent upon the public for support, who begs or receives alms, wanders about without a home, or whose parent or guardian is unfit; who associates with degraded persons, or is growing up without salutary parental control and education may be apprehended without a warrant and brought before the juvenile court as a neglected child. Pending investigation the child may be left temporarily with any children's aid society, and if found by the court to be dependent or neglected it is to be delivered to such children's aid society or institution as the court may determine to be best suited for the child, or sent to any suitable family home, subject to visitation by a probation officer. The court may authorize the children's aid society to become legal guardian of the child during minority, and at any time when deemed best, after a careful investigation, to return the child to its parents. 720, x, 24
1909: 332,

A child 18 years old or under who violates any state law or city or town ordinance, or who is incorrigible, growing up in idleness or crime, wandering about the streets, is classed as a delinquent child, and on investigation and approval by the court the trial may be continued or the child may be committed to its own home or a suitable family home under the supervision of a probation officer; to an institution for the care of children, or a state institution; or in some other way except that it may not be committed to a jail or prison. 19 : 88

B. The sick.

Indigent sick persons may be cared for in hospitals or by physicians provided by the board of county commissioners. There are special laws in regard to reporting cases of tuberculosis but none establishing special sanatoriums, etc. Any indigent miner in need of treatment may be admitted free to the branch of the State Miners' Hospital at Park City. 1911: 201
2214

C. The blind and deaf.

Blind residents of the state under 30 years of age capable of receiving beneficial instruction so as to enable them to become 2102, 2106
2111, 2117

self-supporting may receive free of expense a practical education in the Utah School for the Blind. Under like conditions the Utah School for the Deaf provides for those unable to receive instruction in the common schools. Indigent applicants and inmates are supplied with clothing and transportation at the expense of the county in which they have a legal residence. All deaf, mute, and blind children between 8 and 18 years of age, if physically and mentally competent, are required to attend a state school for at least six months each year, unless taught elsewhere by a competent teacher.

D. The insane and feeble-minded.

1909: 27 Insane and feeble-minded persons, and noninsane epileptics capable of mental improvement, residing within the state, may be cared for in the State Mental Hospital. Feeble-minded persons and noninsane epileptics are admitted on approval of the state board of insanity.

2168, 2180, 2191 Admission to the hospital, and the safe keeping of insane persons within their districts, are under the cognizance of the judges of the district courts. Indigent patients are maintained by the state, but preliminary costs are met by the county from which the patient is committed.

2175 No simply feeble-minded person, purely senile dement, person in an unconscious condition, infant, child under 10 years of age, nor person suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, is a proper person for care and treatment at the mental hospital.

2193 When an insane person can not be received into the state hospital for lack of room the county commissioners are required to make suitable provision for such person, and if indigent, the state pays an amount equal to the cost of maintaining such a patient in the hospital.

VERMONT.

AUTHORITIES:
Public Statutes, 1906.
Laws, 1908, 1910, and 1912.

[The side-note references are to sections of Public Statutes and to pages of Session Laws. The years in which the laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of visitors[1] consists of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, and, at the discretion of the governor, one woman, whose special province is the care of the women in the various institutions. It is required to visit, at least once a year, all the institutions for the insane, public or private, and the Austine Institution for the Deaf; to examine into the condition of each institution; to hear grievances of patients; to make suggestions as it may deem proper; and to present a report biennially to the general assembly. 6017 **1910: 84**

(2) The state board of supervisors of the insane is composed of three members (two of them physicians), not officially connected with any institution for the insane in the state. It is required to make monthly visits of inspection to the state hospital and the Brattleboro Retreat; may make such visits as it deems best to other places where insane persons are confined; and is authorized to license any suitable persons to keep a private asylum for the insane. It has power to discharge persons wrongfully confined, or so far sane as to warrant discharge; and has general supervision of the insane not in confinement; of idiots, and of persons non compos mentis who have been discharged from confinement on its authority; of inebriates, and of persons without self-control from the use of narcotics or stimulants who have been legally committed to the custody of institutions or persons. It is instructed also to investigate cases of persons in institutions, who have no legal settlement, and see that they are removed to the state or county of their residence. 3741, 3744 **1912: 172**

2. Institutional.—(1) The Vermont State Hospital for the Insane is under the control and management of a board of three trustees appointed, by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who receive a per diem compensation. The 3767

[1] There is no state board of charities, nor is there any state supervision of poorhouses or of charitable institutions, other than those for the insane and the Austine Institution for the Deaf.

institution provides for the criminal insane, while the indigent insane are apportioned between it and the Brattleboro Retreat (private). It is under the general supervision of the state board of supervisors of the insane, but the board reports biennially to the governor and legislature.

1912: 96 (2) The Vermont State School for Feeble-minded Children, under the care of a board of trustees consisting of the governor, ex officio, and four persons appointed by him, is established for the care, training, and education of idiotic and feeble-minded or mentally defective children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, preference being given to those in the Vermont Industrial School.

1912: 346 (3) The Soldiers' Home is under the care of a board of trustees, self-perpetuating, who hold the property in trust for the purpose of caring for indigent soldiers. It receives an annual appropriation from the state and is practically a state institution.

3665 **3. Local.**—Each town elects annually an overseer of the poor who has care of all poor persons found within the limits of the town. In the case of persons for whom the town is liable this care includes their suitable relief and employment and the prevention of their strolling into other towns. Persons for whom other towns are liable are to be relieved, the expense being chargeable to those towns; persons for whom no town is liable are to be relieved, and the expense is chargeable to the state.

3491
1912: 41 In towns of 5,000 inhabitants or over the overseer of the poor is under the direction of the selectmen and, for cause, may be removed by them. In an unorganized town or gore the supervisor acts as overseer of the poor.

3700 When two or more towns unite in the support of their poor, each town elects a superintendent of the poor, and these superintendents form a corporation for public purposes. They provide and maintain poorhouses and farms with suitable furnishings and implements, have general care of the inmates, and apportion the expense among the towns interested.[1]

1170 The board of civil authority of every town is required to ascertain and certify to the county clerk, who annually reports to the governor, the number of deaf and dumb, blind, and epileptic persons, together with their age and condition, and the ability of their parents to educate them, and also the names of all idiotic or feeble-minded children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, together with a report as to whether they are proper subjects for the charity of the state.

B. Private.

3795 Private institutions for the insane are required to obtain a license from the state board of supervisors of the insane and are subject to visitation by that board and the state board of visitors.

3770 The Brattleboro Retreat for the insane receives indigent insane patients on contract with the state and is subject to visitation by the state board of supervisors of the insane.

1910: 84 The Austine Institution for the Deaf undertakes, in view of special appropriations for buildings and subsequently for main-

[1] These superintendents appear to have charge only over the poorhouses and not to supplant the regular overseers of the poor in the respective towns.

tenance, to receive, instruct, and care for, at actual cost, all deaf and dumb children whom the governor may designate.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Poor and indigent persons residing in or found within the limits of a town when in need are entitled to relief and support by the town. For this relief and support the town itself is liable in the case of persons who have legal settlement, but in other cases the expense is chargeable to the town where the person last had legal settlement, or, if no town is liable, to the state. 3663, 2667

A poor person, a transient, or one who, while resident in the town, is taken sick or is disabled, or is committed to jail on a civil suit and has no legal residence in any town in the state, may be supported by the town, the expense to be paid out of the state treasury. 3670

A poor person who comes into a town not liable for his support, with the intent to become chargeable, is subject to fine and imprisonment. A person who brings an indigent person into a town with intent to charge such town with his support, or who aids therein, is liable to a penalty as well as to the cost of supporting such poor person. If an indigent person is brought or assisted in coming to a town from without the state, the person bringing him, or assisting in bringing him, is liable to fine and imprisonment, and is also liable for the cost of support of such poor person. 3689

Any person who lives idly and pursues no lawful business, and who is thus in need of relief for himself and family, may be employed in the poorhouse or bound out to labor for one year, and the overseer of the poor may take and appropriate his wages for the maintenance of said person or of his family. 3684

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is gained by residence in a town for three years without receiving aid. A married woman's residence accords in general with that of her husband. Residence in a hospital or other charitable institution does not carry with it residence in the town where such institution is located. 3667, 3664

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, mother, or children of a poor person who is chargeable to a town, if of sufficient ability, and living within the state, are required to support such pauper according to their ability. 1908: 80

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—A poorhouse and farm may be purchased and maintained by a township, or by two or more townships combined, for the care and employment of such poor persons as are chargeable to the towns. Such poorhouse and farm is under the direction of the overseer of the poor, who is instructed to receive poor persons into it, under such rules and regulations as may be made by the board of selectmen, or the board of superintendents, in case two or more towns combine. 3696

3665 **2. Outdoor relief.**—The overseers of the poor are authorized under instructions from the town authorities, or at their discretion, to provide for the care of poor persons in the poorhouse or otherwise.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

1912: 150 A child under 16 years of age who is dependent upon the public for support; is homeless, destitute, or abandoned; has not proper parental care or guardianship; begs or receives alms; or is found living in an unfit place or environment, is termed a "dependent" or "delinquent" child.

A child under 16 years of age who violates any law or ordinance of state, city, or village is incorrigible; or a persistent truant from school; associates with vicious or immoral persons; is growing up in idleness or crime; visits disorderly houses, saloons, or other improper places; uses vile language, or is guilty of immoral conduct, is termed a "delinquent" child.

1912: 314 Any child who appears to be dependent or delinquent may be cited, with the parent, guardian, or other person with whom the child may be, to appear before the probate court sitting as a juvenile court. Pending the disposition of the case the child may, at the discretion of the court, be retained in the care of the person having charge of it in some suitable place provided by the city or town authorities, or by some private individual or association, or placed in charge of a probation officer to be appointed by the commission on probation.[1]

If the child is found by the court to be dependent or neglected, it may be committed to the care of some suitable state institution, of some reputable citizen willing to receive it without charge, of some association which has for one of its objects the finding of homes for children; or, if the child's health requires it, some private hospital or institution willing to receive it without charge.

In the case of a delinquent child, the court may continue the case from time to time and may commit the child to the care and custody of a probation officer; allow it to remain in its home, subject to visitation by the officer, and subject to return to the court should it appear necessary; cause it to be placed, with or without payment of board, in some suitable family; or committed to the care of some reputable citizen or association, or to the Vermont Industrial School or other suitable public institution, in accordance with the laws governing such institutions.

1912: 150 Any child who comes under the custody of the juvenile court, whether as dependent, neglected, or delinquent, becomes a ward of the court and continues as such until the age of 21 years if a boy, or of 18 years if a girl, unless sooner discharged or otherwise provided for.

1912: 314 [1] The commission on probation, consisting of three members, appointed by the superior judges of each county, has general supervision of the administration of the statutes relating to probation and of persons placed on probation.

B. The sick.

Indigent sick and disabled persons are to be cared for by the overseers of the poor, and towns are authorized to make appropriations to incorporated hospitals, to establish free beds in hospitals, or to contract with them for the care of sick persons dependent upon the town for support. 3670, 3532

Indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis may, after due examination and approval, be furnished care and treatment in some appropriate institution on order by the governor. 1912: 293

Poor persons isolated on account of contagious or infectious diseases may be furnished medical treatment by the local health officer of a town or city with the approval of the selectmen of the town or of the aldermen of the city. 1910: 223

C. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

Blind, deaf, and dumb children of indigent parents are under the care of the governor of the state as commissioner, and he is instructed to provide for their education; the blind being sent to the New England Institution for the Blind at Boston, Mass.; the deaf and dumb to the American Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn.; the Clark School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass.; the Mystic Oral School at Mystic, Conn.; or the Austine Institution at Brattleboro, Vt. The governor may also in his discretion provide for the instruction of blind, deaf, and dumb children over 14 years of age, and of blind adults, in such schools within or without the state as he may select with reference to enabling such persons to become self-supporting. The cost of such education is provided by the state, but the expense of transportation of beneficiaries is met by their respective towns. 1166 ff 1908: 48 1174

D. The insane.

Insane persons destitute of the means of support, having no relatives in the state bound by law to support them and chargeable to the state, are entitled by law to support by the state in the Vermont State Hospital for the Insane or in the Brattleboro Retreat. When any person is discharged from such hospital the town from which he came is liable for his support. The expense of examination and removal is payable by the town. Insane persons who have no legal residence in the state are to be removed by the supervisors of the insane to the state in which they properly belong. Confirmed drunkards or drug habitues may be committed and cared for on the same basis and by the same authorities as the insane. 3715, 3722 1910: 126 1912: 170

E. The feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiotic.

Feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiotic children are under the care of the governor as commissioner, in the same way as the blind, deaf, and dumb, and he is instructed to see that they have proper care and education in the Massachusetts School for Idiotic 1166 1912: 97

or Feeble-minded Youth at Boston, or such other institution as he may select. A Vermont State School for Feeble-minded Children has been established by the legislature.

F. Soldiers and sailors.

1910: 25 f
1912: 350

Disabled soldiers and sailors are provided for by the state in the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, and indigent veterans who are unable to take advantage of the benefits of the home may be cared for under the supervision of the trustees of the home.

VIRGINIA.

AUTHORITIES:
Virginia Code (Pollard), 1904.
Supplement, 1910.
Biennial, 1912.
Session Laws, 1884 to 1912.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and pages of Supplement and State Laws. The years in which the laws or editions of the Code were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—The board of charities and corrections, consisting of five members, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, is strictly visitorial and advisory. The members serve without compensation but employ salaried secretaries. The board is required to inspect the state, county, municipal, and private institutions of an eleemosynary, charitable, or reformatory character, and those for the care, custody, and training of the defective, dependent, or delinquent classes; on instructions from the governor, to make special investigation of particular institutions; to appoint county committees for the inspection of county institutions; to have special supervision over dependent children and to investigate the conditions under which they are placed in homes, and if it finds any who are improperly treated, to report to the circuit court which has jurisdiction; to collect, compile, and publish statistics in regard to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; to make special investigation as to the training and segregation of mental defectives and the prevention of their procreation; to pass upon plans for the erection of almshouses and jails; to receive reports from county poor commissioners; and to make annual reports to the governor with recommendations, copies to be sent to the different boards and institutions concerned. **1910: 797 ff**

2. Institutional.—(1) The general board of directors of state hospitals consists of the special boards of directors of the different state hospitals for the insane (Eastern, Western, Southwestern, and Central [colored]), and the State Epileptic Colony, for epileptics and feeble-minded persons, the commissioner of state hospitals being ex officio chairman of the general board and of each special board. The general board elects a superintendent for each hospital and meets once a year at each of them to con- **1662 1910: 862 1668**

sider questions affecting their management. The special boards appoint all other resident officers and have charge, under the supervision and control of the general board, of the management of the hospitals. Each board reports annually to the governor, inspects the hospitals from time to time in all their departments, furnishes estimates for maintenance, etc., discharges other duties required by the general board, and makes annual reports to the governor.

1652 (2) The Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind (white) is governed by a board of six visitors appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the superintendent of public instruction being ex officio a member.

1910: 656 (3) The Virginia State School for colored deaf, dumb, and blind children is under the government of a board of five visitors appointed by the governor.

95, 868 **3. Local.**—The local administration of poor relief is in the hands of a superintendent of the poor, appointed for each county by the judge of the circuit court, on recommendation of the board of supervisors, or on his own judgment; of overseers of the poor, one elected for each magisterial district of a county, and of a physician appointed by the supervisors.

The superintendent of the poor has charge of the county poorhouse or place of general reception of the poor, cares for paupers sent to him by the overseers of the poor, and discharges them when he thinks it unnecessary for them to remain longer at the poorhouse; expends such sums and in such manner as the supervisors direct, and makes detailed reports to them and to the state board of charities and corrections.

876 Overseers of the poor investigate applications for relief and send those entitled to it to the poorhouse, or in case of emergency or necessity provide for them at their homes; send those who have no legal residence to their last place of settlement, and prevent poor persons from going about begging.

870 The physician appointed by the supervisors attends any inmates of the poorhouse who are sick.

1910: 900 A board of poor commissioners is organized in every county and city, composed of the superintendent of the poor and the overseers of the poor of the county, or the superintendent and the poor committee of the council of a city. The board meets at least twice a year to prepare reports to be forwarded to the state board of charities and corrections, as to the number of paupers provided for and other particulars relating to the same as may be required by that board.

B. Private.

1038 Cities and towns are authorized to make appropriations of public funds, of personal property, or of any real estate to any charitable institution or association located within their respective limits; provided such institution or association is not controlled in whole or in part by any church or sectarian society. But a city may contract with any sectarian institution for the care of indigent sick or injured persons.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—A person who is unable to maintain himself is entitled to relief by the overseers of the poor or the council of a town (or city), if he has a legal settlement in the county or city, and the family of such person has the same right. If the overseer or council refuse relief the county court may direct the same to be furnished. 876

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is acquired by a person by residence in the county or town for one year; but if he migrated into the state within three years and was unable at the time of so migrating to maintain himself he is not deemed to have a settlement. 876

A person likely to become a public charge who goes into a county or town where he has no legal settlement may be removed to the county or town where he has one, unless so sick or disabled as to prevent safe removal, in which case he may be temporarily cared for and afterwards removed. The county or town in which the person has legal settlement is required to repay all the charges incurred for his maintenance and removal. 878

3. Responsibility of relatives.—Except that it is regarded as a misdemeanor for parents or guardians not to support their children under 14 years of age; there is no reference to the responsibility of relatives for the support of poor persons. 1910: 570

B. Methods of relief.

1. Institutional relief.—A poorhouse or poor farm may be established and maintained for the general reception of the poor of the county, either by purchase of land and erection of the necessary buildings, or by lease, under the direction of the board of supervisors. It is under the care of the superintendent of the poor and has connected with it a physician for the care of the sick. Applicants for poor relief are sent to the poorhouse if able to go, and such inmates as are able are required to work on the farm. 1912: 64 868

2. Outdoor relief.—If a county has no poorhouse, persons requiring assistance may be provided for by the overseer, with the consent of the supervisors, and in any county such assistance may be given to a person at his residence when it is found injudicious to remove such person or his family to the poorhouse. 881

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A minor under the age of 14 years, who is destitute, deserted, ill-treated, neglected by its custodian, or exposed to immoral influences, or whose parent or custodian is likely to become a public charge or is unable to properly care for the minor, may be committed by any court of record or judge thereof, or by any police justice, on application of a citizen or of any society or 1910: 480

association chartered for benevolent purposes, to the care and custody of such a society or association, females to be kept until the age of 18, and males until 21, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

1910: 482
2581, 2584

Such charitable associations or societies are authorized to place children committed to them in suitable homes or to apprentice them to trades or occupations, subject to the supervision of the managers of such societies or associations. A minor may be bound out as an apprentice with consent of the court of the county or corporation, or may be placed in any incorporated association, asylum, or school for the support of destitute children. Any overseer of the poor, by order of the court, may place in any such incorporated institution or bind out a minor found begging or likely to become a public charge. The master is bound to teach an apprentice reading, writing, and common arithmetic.

B. The sick.

870
1910: 913

Indigent sick persons, inmates of the poorhouse, are under the care of the physician appointed by the board of supervisors. Those not in the poorhouse are under the care of the overseers of the poor. Indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis may be assisted by the board of supervisors to a limited amount in the Catawba Sanatorium.

C. The deaf, dumb, and blind.

1658

Deaf and blind children who are unable to pay for maintenance and support are received into the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, to the extent of the means of the institution, on selection by the board of visitors; and such other residents of the state as can pay for maintenance are also received. No charge is made for education.

1910: 656

Colored deaf, dumb, and blind children whose parents or guardians are residents of the state, and who can not be educated in the ordinary public schools, are received at the Virginia State School for such children and educated free of charge.

D. The insane.

1679

Indigent persons adjudged to be insane are to be transferred to one of the state hospitals for the insane at the expense of the state. If there is no room in them for such patients, the commissioner of hospitals is authorized to cause them to be supported outside the hospitals until they can be provided for in them. Nonresident insane persons are to be transferred to their place of residence. Provision is made for the prompt reception of dangerously insane persons and for voluntary commitment in the early stages of insanity giving hope of cure.

E. Epileptics and feeble-minded.

1910: 862
1912: 319

White epileptics and feeble-minded persons (white and colored) are maintained in the State Epileptic Colony for those classes under the same general laws of commitment as for the insane,

under the supervision of the general board of directors of state hospitals and under one special board of directors. Women from 12 to 45 years of age have preference, but idiots are excluded.

F. Soldiers.

Maimed, disabled, afflicted, and indigent Confederate soldiers living in any county or city, who were honorably discharged, or who were loyal to Virginia, and the needy and indigent widows of such soldiers may be supported and helped by the authorities of the state, county, or city, a special tax for this purpose being authorized. Applications for relief are reported by a county pension board, certified by the court and approved by the state auditor. 1910: 844

The state appropriates a limited sum per annum for each veteran resident of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, under the care of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, the aggregate appropriation not to exceed a specified amount. A board of visitors appointed by the camp reports to the general assembly as to the cost of maintenance, etc. 1417
1884: 521
1886: 95

Needy Confederate veterans who are not eligible to become inmates of the soldiers' home because of a cancerous affection or contagious disease are provided for in the same manner as the annuity to the home. Each county or city may, at its discretion, make a limited annual levy to support and help the indigent Confederate soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers. 1912: 341, 204

WASHINGTON.

AUTHORITIES:
Remington and Ballinger's Code, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911 and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

8931, 8936
8940, 8944
8950

1. General.—(1) The state board of control is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and consists of three salaried members, not more than two belonging to the dominant political party. It has administrative power over the state charitable and correctional institutions and the capitol building and grounds. The charitable institutions include state hospitals for the insane (Eastern, Western, and Northern), state schools for the blind and the deaf, State School and Colony for Feeble-minded, State Soldiers' Home. The board appoints a superintendent for each institution, who appoints assistants and employees as determined by the board; purchases all supplies for the institutions; keeps a record of inmates with particulars as to each one; makes rules and regulations for and makes regular inspection of each institution; submits estimates to the governor and legislature; and makes biennial report, with recommendations.

1913: 312

(2) The state humane bureau consists of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, and two members appointed by the governor. It is instructed to promote and aid in the enforcement of laws for the prevention of wrongs to children, idiots, imbeciles and insane, feeble-minded, and defective persons, and those who by reason of age, or for any other reason, are helpless or unable to care for themselves; also the laws for the protection of animals. It is instructed to organize local societies of the same type and to report annually to the secretary of state.

8374, 8384
8379, 8382
1913: 592

2. Local.—The board of county commissioners in each county is vested with exclusive superintendence of the poor, except where an incorporated city or town has such power through its charter. The board makes rules and regulations for workhouses (almshouses), and paupers, apprentices, and dependent children, gives temporary aid to indigent nonresidents, and provides for their removal; has authority to provide hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, and when there is no such hospital to provide nursing and treatment for those suffering from the disease. Such hospitals are each under the control of a board of three

managers appointed by the county commissioners and under the supervision of the state board of control.

A board of visitation consisting of four citizens may be appointed by the court to visit all institutions, societies, and associations within the county which receive children, as well as all homes for children or other places where individuals are representing themselves to be caretakers of children. Also to visit other institutions, societies, and associations within the state receiving or caring for children whenever requested to do so by the judge of the juvenile court, the county to pay their expenses outside of its limits. The board reports to the court from time to time as to the condition of the children in charge of such institutions, societies, or individuals. 1911: 313

B. PRIVATE.

Any incorporated charitable society which cares for children has authority to receive, control, and dispose of children under 18 years of age when surrendered by parents or guardian or by a superior court judge, and the society may place such a child in a suitable home, or consent to its adoption. All such corporations may be investigated on order of the governor by the attorney general or a prosecuting attorney, and may be inspected by the county board of visitation. A number of private institutions receive annual appropriations in aid. 1700, 8988 1911: 313

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

1. Persons entitled to relief.—Every person who is unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other cause, and who has no relatives to support him, is entitled to receive such relief as the case may require out of the county treasury. 8375

A nonresident pauper is entitled to temporary relief, but must then be removed at the expense of the county to the county where he belongs. If, after notification, he fails to depart, he is not entitled to relief unless the county commissioners shall deem it absolutely necessary. It is an offense punishable by fine and the cost of support to bring a pauper into the state with the intent of making him a public charge. 8382

Women who have children under 15 years of age whom they are unable to support by reason of the desertion, death, or imprisonment of their husbands are entitled, under certain conditions of residence and character, to receive from the county commissioners a monthly allowance, graded according to the number of children. 1913: 644

2. Legal settlement.—Legal settlement is acquired by residence in a county for six months immediately preceding application. 8380

3. Responsibility of relatives.—Children, parents, brothers, and sisters, grandchildren and grandparents of poor persons, if of sufficient ability, are responsible for their support in the order named, but if a person becomes a pauper from intemperance or other bad conduct he is not entitled to support from any relative except parent or child. 8376

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

8384 **1. Institutional relief.**—Workhouses for the accommodation and employment of paupers who may become a county charge may be established by the county commissioners of each county, to be under rules and regulations provided by the board.

1911: 312 A house of detention, separated from any jail or police station, to be in charge of a matron, wherein children may be sheltered when necessary, is required to be established in counties with over 50,000 population, and may be established in counties with a less population.

8377 **2. Outdoor relief.**—The county commissioners are authorized to make a contract for the necessary maintenance of the poor, or to appoint such agents as they may deem necessary to oversee and provide for the same.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

1913: 520 A dependent child is one under the age of 18 years who is destitute, homeless, or abandoned; has no parent or guardian willing or capable of exerting proper control; is unable to earn its own living, or is growing up under such circumstances as would tend to cause the child to lead an immoral life; who is a vagrant, an habitual truant, or incorrigible; who uses intoxicants, tobacco, or drugs, or habitually visits saloons or evil houses; who habitually begs or receives alms; whose home or stopping place is an unfit place for the child by reason of neglect, ignorance, or depravity on the part of the parents or others; and any child under 12 years of age found begging or selling any article for gain, on the streets, or used in aid of any person giving any public entertainment.

1913: 522 A delinquent child is one under the age of 18 years who violates any law or ordinance of the state, county, city, or town, or has vile habits, enters a car or engine without authority, or is found in or about railroad yards or tracks.

All such dependent and delinquent children are regarded as wards of the state, and their persons are subject to the custody, care, guardianship, and control of the superior court in each county, which court, in counties of over 30,000 inhabitants, sits in special session as a juvenile court.

Any child who appears to be dependent or delinquent may be cited, with parents, guardians, or custodians, to appear before the court. Pending examination the court places the child under the care of a probation officer who is required to make full investigation of the case, provide a place for the child with some responsible person or association, or in a detention home provided by the city or county authorities. The examination shall, when possible, be conducted in separate session and privately, and the records are to be kept confidential.

If found to be dependent or delinquent, the child may be committed, at the discretion of the court, permanently or temporarily, to the care of some reputable citizen, some association for finding homes for children, or to some training school. The

expense is to be met by the parents, guardians, or relatives if of sufficient ability, or if necessary by the county, in full or supplementing sums provided. The individual or association to whom the child is so committed has authority to exercise guardianship over it as a ward and to place it in a family, either temporarily or for adoption. In no case is the child to be committed to a jail, lockup, or police station.

B. The sick.

Persons who fall sick in any county of the state are to be furnished medical care and nursing by the county commissioners, even though nonresident or not paupers, if unable to meet the expense. Persons suffering from tuberculosis may be treated free in county hospitals for tuberculosis, or provided with medical care and nursing by the county commissioners if no hospital exists in the county. 8379

C. The blind and deaf.

Blind or deaf residents of the state, between 6 and 21 years of age, who are free from loathsome or contagious diseases, are to be admitted free to the State School for the Blind or the State School for the Deaf, and parents or guardians of blind or deaf youths are required to send them to the school, provided that they are not being educated elsewhere to the satisfaction of the county superintendent of schools. 4389 1913: 4394

D. The insane.

Indigent insane patients have preference in admission to state hospitals, when cases are equally meritorious in other respects, and when discharged are returned to the counties from which they came, all expenses of commitment and return being met by those counties. Nonresident insane persons are not admitted, except in emergency for temporary care. 5964

E. The feeble-minded.

Feeble-minded, idiotic, or epileptic persons, or those who are so physically defective as to prevent their being educated in the common schools, who are between the ages of 6 and 21 years, are free from loathsome or contagious diseases, and are residents of the state, are admitted free to the State School and Colony for Feeble-minded. County superintendents of schools are required to report such children, except those in their judgment sufficiently cared for and educated in their homes, and to keep a record of such children admitted, except those committed by the juvenile court. If parents are unable to meet the cost, the county is required to do so. Inmates arriving at the age of 21 in the institution may be recommitted by the superior court if they are deemed unfit for discharge, and adults under 50 years of age may be committed under the same conditions as those governing 1913: 597

commitments to hospitals for the insane. A school department with special agricultural training is to be maintained.

F. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1911: 621
8909

Honorably discharged Union soldiers, Mexican War veterans, veterans of Washington Indian Wars, sailors, marines, soldiers of the Spanish-American War, and members of the state militia, disabled while in the line of duty, may be admitted to the State Soldiers' Home, provided they are bona fide citizens of the state. Those of the Spanish-American War who are married, have been residents of the state for two years and are indigent, and the widows who have not remarried and are indigent, whose husbands were members of the home, may be admitted with certain provisions as to fatigue duty, and the supply of medical attendance, rations, and clothing. A branch of the home known as the Veterans' Home is for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who have served the United States Government in any of its wars, members of the state militia, disabled while in the line of duty, and who are bona fide citizens of the state, and also the wives of such soldiers, sailors, and marines.

8914, 8918

Veterans and their families, or the families of those deceased, in any county, who need assistance and who have been residents of the state for at least 12 months, may be relieved by the county commissioners upon recommendation of a relief committee of any post in the city or town of the Grand Army of the Republic, or a camp of the United States War Veterans. County commissioners are prohibited from sending such indigent veterans or their families to any almshouse or orphan asylum without the consent of the commander and relief committee of the posts as mentioned. Indigent veterans, whenever practicable, must be relieved at their homes; those who have no family and no domicile may be sent to any soldiers' home.

WEST VIRGINIA.

AUTHORITIES:
Code, 1906.
Supplement, 1909.
Session Laws, 1911.

[The side-note references are to sections of Code and of Supplement (S) and pages of Session Laws. The year in which the session laws were passed is shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of control, consisting of three persons, salaried, not more than two belonging to the dominant political party, appointed by the governor with consent of the senate, is vested with full power to govern and maintain all of the charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state. The charitable institutions include: West Virginia Asylum (for incurables, idiots, epileptics, etc.); West Virginia Hospital and Second Hospital for Insane; Miners' Hospitals Nos. 1, 2, and 3; the West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind; the West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home; and the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. The board is required to inspect, regularly and at any time, each institution under its care, to prescribe rules and regulations, fix salaries, and investigate charges against executive officers and employees, and may recommend their dismissal; to purchase supplies and pass upon plans for buildings; to keep full records of inmates; and to make biennial reports to the governor with recommendations. The board has also general supervision of the expenditures of the West Virginia Humane Society and the home under its control. S. 503 a 1 S. 503 a 3 **1911: 68, 32, 8**

(2) The West Virginia Humane Society is a state board consisting of five persons, one from each congressional district, some of whom may be women, appointed by the governor with consent of the senate. It employs such officers, agents, and servants as it deems necessary in the work of protecting children and the helpless aged and in preventing cruelty to animals, and reports to the governor. The West Virginia Children's Home is under the direction and control of the West Virginia Humane Society, and both the society and the home are under the supervision of the board of control. S. 482 485, 497 **1911: 8**

2. Local.—The county court has general supervision of the care of the poor, acquires land and provides a poorhouse, appoints an overseer of the poor in each magisterial district, a manager of the poorhouse, a physician and other employees, and prescribes rules 1807

and regulations. Each overseer of the poor, under the general direction of the court, has supervision of the poor in his district and may commit persons to the poorhouse when a public charge; investigates applications for relief, and keeps records and accounts of his work.

B. PRIVATE.

2631 Any organization or association operating in the state that has for its object the care of orphans is authorized to take from the almshouse all orphans that may be permanent inmates, providing that the orphans give their consent and that there is assurance that such orphans will be furnished with suitable homes.

S. 2591 a 1 Fraternal and beneficiary organizations are authorized to establish and maintain homes or asylums for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased members and of disabled and aged members in indigent circumstances. The state also makes appropriations for the maintenance of rescue homes and similar institutions.

II. Poor relief.

A. CONDITIONS OF RELIEF.

1813 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Any person who is unable to maintain himself or his family, or any family which is unable to maintain itself, if he or they have a legal settlement in a county, may be provided for or assisted as necessity may require under the order and direction of the overseer of the poor of the district; if without settlement, relief is to be given temporarily until the person or family can be removed elsewhere.

1812 **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement is gained in a county by a continuous residence of one year therein, except that where the person has migrated into the state within three years, and was unable at the time of so migrating to maintain himself, he is not deemed to have a settlement.

1821 **3. Responsibility of relatives.**—The children, father, brothers and sisters, and mother of a poor person, if of sufficient ability, are required in the order named to support such poor person.

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1809, 1827
1810, 1814 **1. Institutional relief.**—A county poorhouse or infirmary and farm and workhouse, and other improvements for the benefit of the poor, may be provided by the county court for each county, or two or more adjoining counties may unite for that purpose. The court appoints an agent to have charge of the poorhouse, physicians, and such other attendants as may be necessary, and prescribe regulations. Where there is such a county infirmary all poor persons are to be cared for in it, except in case of emergency or necessity. Persons able to work are to be given employment and required to perform such labor as is suitable to their sex, age, and bodily strength.

1924 Cities or towns with 5,000 or more inhabitants may establish and maintain an infirmary (poorhouse), either within or without the city limits.

2. Outdoor relief.—In a county a poor person who for any reason can not be taken to an infirmary (poorhouse) may be provided for at the discretion of the overseer, and in a county where there is no infirmary, relief is given in such manner as the county court may direct. Special note is made of care of the sick. Cities and towns of 5,000 or more population may provide for the distribution of outdoor relief. 1814, 1924

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

A child under 14 years of age who appears to be abandoned, neglected, or cruelly treated by its parents or custodians; who is sent out to beg in public places, or associates with vicious persons; or whose parent is intemperate or otherwise unfit to have control of the child may be brought by the West Virginia Humane Society before the circuit court and the judge may require the child to be placed in the custody of the society or detained and cared for elsewhere until a hearing can be had. If found to be for the welfare of the child, the court may commit it to the custody of the society, to be placed in a suitable home or institution, unless otherwise ordered. The society may also receive children under 16 years of age when surrendered to it by their parents or guardians. 490, 489

The West Virginia Children's Home, under the control of the board of directors of the humane society, affords a temporary home for white children surrendered to the care or committed to the custody of the society, to be retained until placed in suitable homes elsewhere. The board appoints officers, etc., for the home, fixes their compensation, and designates their duties. S. 494 a 1

The West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, under rules and regulations prescribed by the state board of control, admits to the care and custody of the home colored children under 16 years of age who are orphans, or the children of indigent parents, or children surrendered by the West Virginia Humane Society or an overseer of the poor or county court, to be maintained and educated until placed in suitable homes. 1911: 68

Orphan asylums or children's homes, incorporated, may take under their care and guardianship children under 14 years of age surrendered by parents or guardians; committed to their care by any circuit court judge of a county, or by the clerk of the county court, on account of exposure to want and suffering, neglect, or abandonment; or who are likely to become a public charge. Such children may be placed in suitable homes, with scrupulous regard to the religious and moral character of those with whom the children are placed. 2619

The county court may bind out as an apprentice any minor likely to become a public charge. The master must teach him an art, trade, or business, and reading, writing, and common arithmetic. 3200

B. The sick.

Sick persons, inmates of the poorhouse, are under the care of physicians appointed by the county court. Poor persons who are 1810

taken suddenly ill or are in need of medical attendance are provided for by the overseers of the poor.

467, 471 Miners and others who meet with accidents in the mines or elsewhere, or are in need of medical attendance, may be cared for in the state miners' hospitals, three in number. Preference and free treatment are given to those injured while engaged in their usual employment.

1911: 32 Residents of the state suffering from tuberculosis are admitted to the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Persons financially able to do so are required to pay a specified sum per week. Those unable to pay are received on payment of half that sum by some fraternal or charitable organization, municipal council, or county court.

C. The blind and deaf.

S. 1752 Blind and deaf residents of the state, between the ages of 8 and 25 years and of sound mind, are eligible for admission to the West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind. No charge is made for board and tuition, and clothing to a limited amount may be provided, at the cost of the county from which a pupil comes. Pupils may continue in the school five years, and as much longer as the state board of control and the principal may determine. If there is room, the principal of the school may admit, regardless of age, a blind person who may receive any advantage from the institution.

D. The insane.

2662 An indigent insane person may be received into a state hospital and maintained there, the cost being met by the treasury of the hospital, and the expense of maintenance and care of such person in any jail is paid out of the public treasury.

2651 A nonresident insane person may be received into a state hospital, but if there is no room is to be committed to jail, and in either case the state board of control or the court must, as soon as practicable, cause him to be returned to his friends or to the authorities of the state from which he came, the expense to be paid by the state and, if possible, recovered from the state of residence. In case it cannot be ascertained of what state he is a resident, he is to be committed to a hospital.

E. Epileptics, idiots, etc.

2690
S. 2694
2692 Epileptics, idiots, and such other incurable defectives and insane as the state board of control may deem eligible, not to include tubercular or cancerous persons or those afflicted with leprosy, are to be cared for in the West Virginia Asylum for incurables. Every county is required to pay the state a specified sum per annum for every epileptic, idiot, or other incurable defective inmate from the county. Relatives of inmates are liable to the county court in the same degree and order when of sufficient means, as provided for the support of the poor. Admission of patients is determined by the county court after a hearing and investigation of a case.

WISCONSIN.

AUTHORITIES:
Wisconsin Statutes, 1913.
Session Laws, 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Statutes and pages of Session Laws. The year in which the session laws were passed is shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The governor is authorized to inspect at any time all the public institutions of the state supported in whole or in part by appropriations by the state, and is required to report biennially to the legislature the condition of each institution with such recommendations as he may deem proper. He may appoint biennially, immediately after the legislature meets in regular session, a joint committee of six of its members to visit and inspect charitable institutions and report to the governor and legislature; and may at any time appoint a suitable person, man or woman, to make an investigation of any charitable institution or of any matter connected therewith, said person to receive a per diem rate for the time employed. 136 562 a b

(2) The state board of control consists of five salaried members, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. One of the members must be a woman, no two may be residents of the same congressional district, and not all of them of the same political party. 561

The board has under its care the following state charitable institutions: Wisconsin and Northern State Hospitals for the Insane, schools for the blind and deaf, Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind, State Public School for dependent and neglected children, Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded, State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. It is required to maintain these institutions, direct their management, care for their grounds and buildings, and hold their property; to prepare rules and regulations; to visit and inspect them regularly; to appoint for each institution a superintendent, steward, etc., and to fix the number and wages of subordinate employees appointed by the superintendent; to fix charges for the maintenance of inmates, and the period of school year for the schools for the blind and deaf; and is authorized to appoint such agents and inspectors as may be needed for its purposes. The correctional institutions under care of the board of control are the State Prison, State Reformatory, Hospital for Criminal Insane, Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women, and Industrial School for Boys. 561 j 1421–5 1913: 460 1012

564 The board is required to investigate and supervise all charitable and correctional institutions aided at all by the state, and all industrial schools, hospitals, and asylums incorporated under the state law; to visit and inspect regularly each county asylum for the insane, and from time to time the poorhouses in the state; to ascertain the number of persons in each institution, male and female, insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, and blind, and poor children; to examine into the methods of treatment of poor children, the insane, juvenile delinquents, and poor persons; to collect statistics of the cost of support of these classes and other important facts relative to them; to examine into the sanitary condition of buildings, and pass upon all plans and specifications for poorhouses and correctional institutions, and to condemn any that it judges to be unfit; to make, under special order by the governor, any special investigation.

567
1786 d 1 The board is required to make regular inspection of the Wisconsin Veterans' Home, and issues and revokes licenses to persons and corporations to place children in family homes.

561 f
1913: 230 Acting as commissioners of lunacy the board has power, with or without expert assistance, to examine into the sanity or condition of any person committed or confined in any public or private hospital or asylum for the insane, or restrained of his liberty by reason of alleged insanity at any place within the state and, except in criminal cases, to remove him to a state hospital or direct what other disposition shall be made of him. It is also authorized to provide separate wards in the state hospitals for patients suffering from tuberculosis.

573 d, h, j The board is the legal guardian of all children in the State Public School; is required to use special diligence in providing suitable homes for them, and may consent to their adoption; may appoint one or more agents, whose duties shall include the visiting of children placed in charge of any persons; may investigate proposed homes for children, and enter into contracts for their care.

1501, 1520
1517 2. **Local.**—The agencies for the care of poor persons vary according to the system in vogue. Under the township system the supervisors have the oversight and care; under the county system the county board of supervisors elect superintendents of the poor; when both systems are in use the town supervisors care for those in the towns, the county board cares for those not legally settled in the towns, and superintendents are appointed for the poorhouses, to which both town and county supervisors may send inmates.

1518, 1523
697–2 ff
1421–9
697–46
1520 The county board has authority to establish and maintain a poorhouse, a county home for dependent children, a county asylum for the insane, a county institution for the treatment of tuberculosis, and, in certain counties, a county hospital for the care of the sick, and appoint trustees or superintendents. The county superintendents have general care and oversight of the poor, whether in the poorhouse or outside of it, but under the general direction of the county board.

1501 The town supervisors have care and oversight of poor persons, whether legally settled or not, who are in need of assistance, so long as they remain a town charge.

A board of visitation consisting of six persons may be appointed by the judge of a juvenile court for each county to inspect at least once a year all institutions, societies, and associations in the county receiving children, and report to the court, and make annual report to the state board of control. 573–10

A soldiers' relief commission consisting of three residents of the county, two of whom must be veterans, may be appointed by the county judge to distribute relief appropriated by the town, village, or city authorities. 1529 d

B. Private.

Any corporation formed for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital, asylum, or other institution for the care, maintenance, and education of orphan children, or for the care and relief of sick or infirm or indigent persons, or for the refuge of homeless persons, or for any similar charitable purpose, is authorized to receive such persons as are lawfully placed therein, and to maintain the custody, care, and control of them until lawfully discharged; to contract with any person, county, or municipal corporation for the care of such persons, and their education in such branches of useful knowledge as may be best suited to them; to permit reasonable facilities for religious instruction, in accordance with the usage of any church or denomination, of inmates belonging to that denomination; to discharge, at its discretion, any inmate; and to give away for adoption or to bind out any child in the custody of the corporation during its minority; and is subject to visitation by the state board of control to the same extent as other state institutions and other charitable institutions. 1785

Any corporation formed for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial school for the keeping and reformation of children lawfully committed to it, has authority to maintain the exclusive custody, care, and guardianship of such children; to provide instruction and religious training; and to give them for adoption, or bind them out as apprentices; and is subject to visitation by the state board of control. 1787

Any corporation formed for the establishment and maintenance of insane or feeble-minded persons is authorized to receive such persons in the same manner as state hospitals for the insane; but no county is liable for the support of an inmate except when committed at the request of the county, and the institution is not responsible for the care of an inmate longer than the expense of care and treatment are defrayed. The corporation is subject to the same visitation as hospitals for the insane, and is required to make annual report to the governor. 1786 a

Any corporation formed for the purpose of seeking out, receiving, and procuring homes for dependent children is authorized to receive, by commitment or otherwise, and become the legal guardian of any child under 15 years of age; to procure a suitable and proper home for, and give away by adoption or place in a family upon contract, any such child during its minority, avoiding any provision of a sectarian or partisan nature regarding its care. Neither the corporation nor the person placing a child may receive any compensation other than the necessary expense of 1786 b

transportation. They are instructed to make regular and careful inspection of the homes where children are placed and to report to the state board of control, and are authorized to make such transfers as seem for the best interests of the children.

1636 k, o Agents of humane societies who may be appointed to aid in the prevention or punishment of cruelty to children, women, aged, or dependent people, and whose appointment is approved by the governor, possess the powers of a police officer and constable and are allowed mileage the same as other officers of the law for the transfer of a child to the State Industrial School or the State Public School. Magistrates, constables, and police officers must cooperate with such agents in enforcing the law. The county board of any county or the council of any city or village may appropriate not exceeding $1,200 a year for the support of a society to prevent abuse or neglect of children.

1786 d All home-finding associations are required to take out an annual license from the state board of control.

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1513 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Any person having a legal settlement in any town, city, village, or county, who is without sufficient means of support and necessary care, and is by reason of sickness, infirmity, decrepitude, old age, drunkenness, or pregnancy liable to become a public charge; or who lives in a state of indigence, squalor, and filth likely to induce disease, or who has applied for and received help in some other place, may on examination be sent to the poorhouse; any person not having legal settlement who may be taken sick, lame, or otherwise disabled in any town, city, or village and be without the money to provide necessary care and treatment is entitled to receive such care and treatment.

1913: 928, 194 The board of control has supervision of grants in aid to mothers of dependent children and is authorized to investigate the subject and report its findings to the legislature. The industrial commission has also been instructed to consider the subject of old-age pensions.

1500 **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement may be acquired as follows: A person of full age acquires it by residence for one year, not including any time of support as a pauper; a married woman has the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state, otherwise her own at the time of marriage. In case the wife is removed to the place of her settlement and the husband wants relief, he shall receive it at her settlement. Legitimate children have the settlement of their father until they gain one of their own, and if the father has none they have the settlement of their mother. Illegitimate children have the settlement of their mother. Every minor whose parents, and every married woman whose husband, have no settlement in the state gains one by a year's residence in any town. A minor bound in good faith as an apprentice gains a settlement where his master or mistress has one. Voluntary absence for one year forfeits a settlement.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—The father, children, mother, husband, or wife of any poor person who is blind, old, lame, impotent, or decrepit so as to be unable to maintain himself, if of sufficient ability, are required, in the order named, to relieve and maintain such poor person, infants or adults, in such manner as shall be approved by the proper poor authorities. 1502

B. METHODS OF RELIEF.

1. Institutional relief.—Suitable land and buildings for the care of the poor may be acquired in any county by the county board. Where the distinction between town and county poor exists the poorhouse is under the charge of an agent appointed by the board, who receives such persons as may be sent to him; where the distinction has been abolished, the poorhouse, together with the general care of the poor, is placed in the hands of superintendents of the poor, elected by the county board. Poor persons seeking relief are to be sent to the poorhouse, if there be one, and if not, are to be provided for as the county board may direct, except that no child over 5 and under 16 years of age may be sent, unless an unteachable idiot, epileptic, or paralytic, or otherwise diseased or deformed so as to be unfit for family care, and that indigent Union soldiers, sailors, or marines or their families are to be otherwise provided for. Counties with a population of 250,000 or over have special laws. Poor persons chargeable to towns may be cared for in county poorhouses on contract with the town. 1518, 1520

2. Outdoor relief.—Where there is no poorhouse poor persons are relieved at the discretion of the supervisors; and when the distinction between town and county poor is abolished and a county has a county poorhouse and asylum for the insane, the board of supervisors may appoint a superintendent of the poor to have charge of such poor persons as need relief outside of the poorhouse. 1520

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. CHILDREN.

A dependent or neglected child is any child under 16 years of age who is destitute, homeless, abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support; whose home is an unfit place for the child; whose parents are unable properly to care for, educate, or provide for it; or any child under 8 years of age found begging or singing or playing any musical instrument on the street for gain or used in aid of any person so doing. A delinquent child is any girl under 18 or any boy under 17 years of age who violates the law, is incorrigible, associates with evil persons or frequents evil resorts, etc. 573–1

Any child reported to be neglected, dependent, or delinquent may be summoned, with the person in charge of it, before the court of jurisdiction sitting as a juvenile court for examination, and if found to be dependent or neglected may be committed by the court to the care, custody, and guardianship of some suitable state or county institution or of some association incorporated for the purpose of caring for dependent or neglected children or 573–5

obtaining homes for them. Pending the final disposition of the case, the child may remain with the person in charge of it, be committed to the care of a probation officer appointed by the court, or be kept in some suitable place provided by the authorities, due regard being had to the wishes of parents or guardians.

573–6 If found to be delinquent, the child may be committed to a probation officer for placement in a home or kept under supervision in its own home; to a state or private industrial school; or to the care of some association or institution for the care of dependent or delinquent children; such order not to include those under 14 years of age and not to extend beyond the age of 17 in the case of a boy, or 18 in the case of a girl. Such child is in no case to be confined in the same institution with adult convicts or brought into contact with them.

573 a, aa Children under 14 years of age, in suitable condition of mind and body to receive instruction, who are dependent upon the public for support, may be received into the State Public School, preference being given to those under 12 years of age, or dependent or orphan children of deceased soldiers or sailors. On reaching the age of 16 years, if no home has been found for them, they may be returned to the counties from which they came, or retained longer, at the discretion of the state board of control, which has general supervision of the school. The board may make transfers of children from or to other institutions, and is instructed to provide for the care and treatment of crippled and deformed children at the state school or elsewhere at its discretion.

573 d
697–7
1786 d 1
1511 Children who are admitted to the State Public School are under the guardianship of the state board of control; those admitted to the county homes for dependent children are under the guardianship of the trustees of said home; and those committed to any association or institution for the care of children are under the guardianship of said association or institution, provided it has been recognized and licensed by the state board of control. These guardians are authorized to place children in homes until their majority, and consent to their adoption or their binding out as apprentices. Minors likely to become chargeable to any town may be bound out by the supervisors as apprentices.

1913: 877 For the care of children who are crippled, deformed, or suffering from disease through which they are likely to become crippled or deformed, an annual appropriation is made to the state board of control.

1913: 925 County superintendents of the poor or others having charge of dependent children may make application to the juvenile court for decision as to the status and disposition of such children, and if it appears that the parents are fit persons to care for them but are financially unable to do so, and it is deemed best for the child to remain at home, a limited amount of state aid may be awarded, or if it be best for the child to be removed, it may be committed to the State Public School or to some relative or friend, and the aid given to that person. The administration of the law is in the hands of the courts, under the supervision of the state board of control, which is also authorized to make special inquiry as to the question of such aid to mothers.

B. The sick.

Sick persons unable to provide for themselves may be removed to the poorhouse, or cared for at home under direction of the county board or placed in a county hospital where one has been established. The county board is authorized to provide for free care and treatment of contagious diseases, tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc. Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in the incipient or slightly advanced stage may be admitted to the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium; those in the advanced or secondary stage to the county institutions; indigent persons are treated without charge; pay patients are received on payment of actual cost. Tubercular patients in state hospitals for the insane are to be cared for in separate wards provided by the state board of control. 1513 697–46 1421–7, 12 1913: 230

C. The blind.

Blind residents of the state of suitable age and capacity may be receiver free of charge into the School for the Blind, and blind children on order of a county or municipal judge. Blind persons not entitled to free tuition are received as pay inmates. Any blind male over 21 years of age, and any blind female over 18 years, not an inmate of any institution, who is not receiving public aid, who has a limited income and who has been a bona fide resident of the state for 10 years and of the county for at least three years may, in the discretion of the county board, receive from the county $100 per annum. Adult blind residents of the state who desire to learn a trade may be received into the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind at Milwaukee and be furnished a limited amount of materials and tools for their employment, and indigent blind artisans may receive an allowance for a reasonable time, to enable them to learn a trade, with a view to their becoming self-supporting citizens. Residents of Milwaukee are not eligible to the "board allowance." 568, 572 b

D. The deaf.

Deaf and dumb residents of the state between 10 and 25 years of age, of suitable capacity, are received and taught free of charge in the state School for the Deaf, but a judge, after a hearing, may in his discretion order a deaf-mute child to be sent to some public or private institution for instruction. The superintendent of schools in each county and city is required to send to the superintendents of the schools for the blind and deaf and the dumb the address of persons in the county or city having the custody of such children, and to inform them respecting the schools for the benefit of such children. 575

A deaf child between the ages of 6 and 16 years, unless excused by certificate of a physician because of its physical or mental condition, must be sent to a school for the deaf, and the same law applies to the blind. 579 m

E. The insane.

Insane persons, residents of the state, may be maintained in the state hospitals for the insane at the expense of the state, except that a limited charge is made to the county from which the patient comes; or in a county asylum for the chronic or incurable insane, and any such person who is an inmate of a poorhouse 588

or a resident of the county may be transferred to the county asylum. Persons classed as acute insane and who require permanent and special treatment are to be sent to the state hospitals. Removals or transfers of insane patients are under the care of the state board of control acting as commissioners of lunacy.

604 x l A county with an asylum for the chronic insane may, with the consent of the state board of control, erect upon the grounds of the asylum a hospital for the chronic insane who may be affected by pulmonary tuberculosis, the hospital to be under the management of the trustees of the county asylum for the chronic insane. The state board of control may transfer to the hospital such chronic insane persons as it may be satisfied are affected with pulmonary tuberculosis to such a degree as to render them spreaders of the disease.

584, 585 d Idiots and imbeciles not dangerous to be at large are not received in a state hospital for the insane; and no person is retained that is incurably insane, unless there is room without excluding those of a more hopeful character. Expense of commitment is met by the county from which the person is committed, but the county of legal residence is required to repay any such necessary expenditure.

F. The feeble-minded.

573 k
1913: 45
573 j l Feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiotic residents of the state are maintained at the cost of the state, except that the county in which the person last resided is required to pay a specified amount per week toward his support in the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded. Examinations for admission and commitment are conducted as for admission to an insane hospital and expense is met in the same way. Trades and manual industries are taught. A Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-minded and the Epileptic has been authorized, and meanwhile the state board of control may transfer a person committed to the home to the county asylum of the county in which the person last resided.

G. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

1529 a Indigent soldiers, sailors, and marines honorably discharged from the service of the Federal Government, residents of the state, or who served in any Wisconsin regiment or command or in the Navy, being credited to Wisconsin, and who can not be received into any National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, together with their wives or widows; indigent women, residents of the state, who were employed as Army nurses; and mothers, wives, or widows of men who were Union soldiers, sailors, and marines during the Civil War, may be received into the Wisconsin Veterans' Home.

1529 b Every county board is required to levy a tax for a fund for the relief of needy soldiers, sailors, or marines who performed military or naval service for the United States in time of war, and the indigent wives, widows, and minor children of such deceased persons, and their indigent parents, are to be relieved from this fund by the county board.

WYOMING.

AUTHORITIES:
Compiled Statutes, 1910.
Session Laws, 1911 and 1913.

[The side-note references are to sections of Compiled Statutes and pages of Session Laws. The years in which the session laws were passed are shown in boldface type.]

I. Administrative and supervisory agencies.

A. PUBLIC.

1. General.—(1) The state board of charities and reform, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, and state superintendent of public instruction, has general supervision and control of all charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions belonging to or used by the state for charitable, penal, or reformatory purposes. It is required personally to inspect all buildings used for charitable purposes, except county jails, and has power to direct the general management of state institutions, to appoint all officers of charitable institutions, and to prescribe their duties and compensation, except when determined by law, and makes a biennial report with recommendations to the governor. The charitable institutions under the care of the board include the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane, the Wyoming General Hospital, with two branches, Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Wyoming School for Defectives, State Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institute.

436, 439
446, 437
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1911: 166
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(2) The Wyoming humane society is constituted a state board for child and animal protection, with nine directors, a majority of whom are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The board is required to secure the enforcement of the laws for the prevention of wrongs to children, to aid such societies and agents as may exist for that purpose, and to report biennially to the secretary of state.

3079
1913: 107

2. Local.—The board of county commissioners has entire and exclusive superintendence of the poor in each county.

1341

B. PRIVATE.

Certain private homes and home-finding societies are recognized but are not under special restrictions.

3079
1913: 107

II. Poor relief.

A. Conditions of relief.

1342 **1. Persons entitled to relief.**—Any poor person, a resident of the state, may receive needed relief, and any nonresident or other person, not a pauper, who falls sick and is unable to pay for board, nursing, and medical attendance, may be provided for by the county commissioners.

1344 **2. Legal settlement.**—Legal settlement is acquired by residence in a county for 90 days immediately preceding application for relief. In default of this the commissioners may provide for the transportation of the person from the state or give relief at their discretion.

3. Responsibility of relatives.—(There is no reference to this subject.)

B. Methods of relief.

1352 **1. Institutional relief.**—A workhouse (poorhouse) for the accommodation and employment of paupers may be established and maintained by the board of county commissioners of each county, under such rules and regulations as the commissioners deem proper. In Laramie County the commissioners in addition to the care of a hospital already provided for the poor, sick, and infirm, are instructed to provide a poorhouse.

1348 A county sending pauper patients to a state hospital for treatment is liable for all expenses of care and treatment, including transportation. If a person is a resident of some other county that county must remove him and pay the expenses incurred. The county, town, or city authorities are prohibited from transporting a pauper into another county, excepting when sending him out of the state or bringing him from a county to the one in which he belongs.

1343 **2. Outdoor relief.**—Poor persons, resident or nonresident, or not coming within the definition of a pauper, who fall sick without means to pay for care or maintenance, are to be provided for by the county commissioners, as they deem necessary, by contract or otherwise.

III. Classes receiving special care.

A. Children.

3117 Any child who is a county charge, an orphan, or is deserted by parents, and with no suitable home or abode; or any child of an infirm, indigent, or incompetent person, or one living in improper or immoral surroundings, may be brought before the district court or the court commissioner of a county; and at the discretion of the court may be committed to the guardianship of some person or of an association or society organized to secure homes for destitute children.

3123 Delinquent children under 14 years of age may likewise, at the discretion of the court, be placed in homes or committed to the reform school.

Whenever any minor becomes an inmate of an orphan asylum or home, under orders of the court, the officers of such institution are authorized, with the consent of the court, to bind out such child or secure a home for it, or may relinquish it for adoption. 3109

B. The sick.

Sick poor persons may be cared for by the county commissioners in any county. Miners who become incapacitated for labor while working in the mines of the state and who are in need of such assistance may receive care and medical and surgical attention at the Wyoming General Hospital or either of its two branches. Other persons may be cared for according to rules laid down by the state board of charities and reform. 1343 564

C. The blind, deaf, and dumb.

Every blind, deaf, or dumb person of the age of 6 years or over who is a resident of the state, of suitable age and capacity, is entitled to receive an education in the State Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institute at the expense of the state, provided there are at least eight pupils. Should the number fall below that, the state board of charities and reform is instructed to provide for the support and education of such blind, deaf, and dumb persons, residents of the state, in some asylum that offers the best advantage for their education, all expenses to be paid by the state, although parents or guardians are expected to pay if able to do so. 568, 576 564, 573

D. The insane.

Indigent insane persons are cared for in the Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane. An insane indigent person who has a legal residence in some other state is to be returned to such state by the board of charities and reform, with approval of the governor, the expense to be met by the county committing the person. 450, 460

An habitual drunkard is subject to the same proceedings as an insane person. 481

E. The feeble-minded and epileptic.

Feeble-minded and epileptic persons over 6 years of age, legal residents of the state, are provided with custody, care, education, and treatment in the Wyoming School for Defectives without charge, except when the person committed or those legally liable for the person's support are able to pay. 491 1911: 167

F. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Union armies between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and who were honorably discharged; veterans of the Mexican War and all wars in which the United States has been or may be engaged; and members of the State National Guard disabled while on duty and unable to earn a living and without adequate means of support, who have been bona fide residents of the state for one year preceding application for admission to the home, may have care and treatment in the Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. 579

TABULAR REVIEW OF SUMMARY OF LAWS RELATING TO THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.

LIST OF TABLES.

I. General agencies for administration and supervision of care for the dependent classes.
II. Poor relief.
III. Care of dependent and delinquent children.
IV. Care of the insane.
V. Care of the feeble-minded, epileptic, and inebriate.
VI. Care of the blind and the deaf.

TABLE I.—GENERAL AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND

STATE.	Name of agency.	Members of board.	Compensation.
Alabama	Inspector		Salary
Arizona	Board of Control	Governor and state auditor, ex officio; secretary appointed.	Secretary, salary
Arkansas	Board of Trustees for state charitable institutions.	State treasurer, ex officio president; 7 members appointed.	Per diem
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Governor, ex officio; 6 members appointed.	None
	State Board of Control	3 members appointed	Salary
	State Commission in Lunacy.	Governor, secretary of state, auditor general, secretary of the board of health, ex officio; superintendent appointed.	Superintendent, salary.
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Governor, ex officio; 6 members appointed.	None
	State Board of Health	9 members	None
	State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.	Governor, superintendent of public institutions, attorney general, directors of Colorado humane society.	None
Connecticut	State Board of Charities	3 men; 2 women	None
	Board of Education for the Blind.	Governor and chief justice, ex officio; 1 man and 1 woman appointed.	None
	State Tuberculosis Commission.	3 members (1 a physician)	Salary
	Soldiers' Hospital Board	Governor, adjutant general, surgeon general, ex officio; 3 veteran soldiers.	
Delaware	Delaware State Tuberculosis Commission.	9 members appointed	None
	Delaware Commission for the Blind.	7 members appointed by judges of supreme court.	
Dist. of Columbia	Board of Charities	5 members appointed by The President.	None
	Board of Children's Guardians.	9 members (at least 3 women and 3 men).	None
Florida	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	Governor and administrative officers of executive department, ex officio.	None
	Board of Control of Educational institutions.	5 members appointed	None
	State Board of Health	3 members appointed	
Georgia	Governor		
	Legislative Committee	9 members appointed by each house.	None
Idaho	Governor		
	State Board of Health		

SUPERVISION OF CARE FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.

DUTIES.		
With respect to institutions.		Other.
Public.	Private.	
Inspection of jails and almshouses.	Inspection of cotton mills and factories.	.....
Administration of state charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions.	.....	.....
Administration of state institutions, except Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	.....	.....
Supervision of state, county, and municipal, charitable, correctional, and penal institutions.	Inspection of state-aided institutions for children.	Supervision of public officers of poor relief, granting of permits for child placing and licenses for maternity hospitals and homes.
Inspection of construction, condition, and accounts of state institutions.	Inspection of state-aided institutions.	Investigation of claims for state aid of institutions for children.
Supervision of state hospitals for insane and institutions for feebleminded, epileptic, and idiotic.	Same as for public institutions.	Examination of inmates of county and other almshouses as to sanity; enforcement of laws relating to mental defectives.
Investigation of all charitable and correctional institutions receiving state aid.	Inspection and licensing of charitable institutions, children's homes, hospitals, etc.	General supervision of dependent and neglected children.
Supervision and granting of licenses to all institutions for the sick.	Same as for public institutions.	.....
.....	Licensing of maternity hospitals and homes.	Enforcement of laws for protection of children.
Inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions and, under certain conditions, correction of abuses.	Inspection and granting of licenses to certain hospitals and homes.	Superintendence of child placing and visitation of homes where children are placed.
.....	Inspection of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind.	Investigation of conditions and needs of blind persons, furnishing tools and material when needed, contracting with institutions for education of blind persons.
Establishment of sanatoriums for treatment of tuberculosis.	.....	Transfer of tuberculosis inmates of almshouses to sanatoriums.
Management of Fitch's Home for Soldiers.	.....	.....
Establishment of county dispensaries.	Provision for treatment of indigent patients.	.....
.....	.....	Supervision and control of education, training, and welfare of blind residents of the state.
Supervision and inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions receiving government aid.	Same as for public institutions; granting of licenses to hospitals.	Supervision of poor relief.
.....	.....	General care and guardianship of dependent and delinquent children.
Supervision of all state institutions; management of Florida State Hospital for Insane.	.....	.....
Management of Florida Institution for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb.	.....	.....
Establishment of hospital for indigent, crippled, and deformed children, and a sanatorium for tuberculosis authorized.	Pending establishment of public institutions, arrangements with private hospitals authorized.	.....
General supervision of state institutions.	.....	.....
.....	General supervision, especially of institutions for children.	.....
Requires reports from state institutions.	Inspection of institutions for care of children.	.....
Inspection of state institutions, especially hospitals for insane and Idaho Soldiers' Home.	.....	.....

TABLE I.—GENENAL AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND

STATE.	Name of agency.	Members of board.	Compensation.
Illinois	Board of Administration of state charities.	5 members appointed	Salary
	Charities Commission	5 members appointed	None
Indiana	Board of State Charities	Governor, ex officio, and 6 members appointed.	None
	Legislative Committee	3 members (1 from senate and 2 from house) appointed.	None
Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions.	3 members appointed	Salary
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions.	3 members appointed	Salary
	State Board of Administration for Educational Institutions.	3 members appointed	Salary
Kentucky	Kentucky State Board of Control for Charitable Institutions.	4 members	Salary
	State Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners.	7 members	None
	Inspector and Examiner		Salary
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Governor, ex officio; 5 members appointed.	None
	State Tuberculosis Commission.	Governor, attorney general, president and secretary of board of health.	None
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	5 members (1 a woman)	None
	Board of Hospital Trustees	7 members (1 a woman)	Per diem
	Committee of Visitors	2 members of council and 1 woman.	Per diem
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities.	7 members appointed	None
	The Lunacy Commission	Attorney general, ex officio; 4 members (2 physicians) appointed.	None
Massachusetts	State Board of Charity	9 members appointed	None

SUPERVISION OF CARE FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES—Continued.

DUTIES.		
With respect to institutions.		Other.
Public.	Private.	
Administrative supervision of state instutions; inspection of almshouses.	Inspection of societies and homes for children; maternity hospitals; granting of licenses to institutions for treatment of mental and nervous diseases.	Inspection of outdoor relief; visitation of family homes for children.
Investigation of whole system of public relief, including institutions under board of administration.	On request of governor, investigation of any charitable institution.	Supervision of plans for poor relief.
Investigation of the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions.	Inspection, supervision, and certification of associations and institutions for care of children; granting of licenses to maternity hospitals and boarding homes for children.	Supervision of, and under certain conditions authority for, child placing in family homes.
Investigation of all institutions for which preceding legislature had made appropriations.	.....	.....
Administrative supervision of state charitable and correctional institutions; inspection of county asylums for insane.	Supervision and inspection of associations and institutions for children; private insane asylums.	Supervision of child placing in family homes; general inquiry as to methods of care for dependents.
Administrative supervision of state charitable institutions.	Inspection and supervision of associations and institutions receiving state aid; associations and institutions for children; charitable organizations soliciting in more than one county.	.....
Special care of Kansas schools for the deaf and blind.	.....	.....
Administration of state hospitals for insane and Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children.	.....	.....
.....	Supervision of sanatoriums and dispensaries for tuberculosis.	Investigation of causes of tuberculosis and organization of sanatoriums and dispensaries.
Inspection and examination of management and conduct of all state-aided charitable institutions.	Same as for public institutions	.....
Visitation and inspection of state, parish, or municipal, charitable, and reformatory institutions.	Visitation and inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions utilized or aided by parish or municipal authority, and all asylums for the insane.	.....
Establishment and administration of sanatoriums and hospitals for tuberculosis.	.....	.....
Inspection of all charitable or correctional institutions supported wholly or in part by the state, county, or municipal appropriations.	Inspection of such charitable or reformatory institutions as desire recognition.	Approval of the organization of charitable institutions and of new plans for buildings.
Administration of state hospitals for insane and Maine School for Feeble-minded.	.....	.....
Inspection of state hospitals for insane.	.....	.....
Investigation of system of state aid to public and other institutions, and of the conduct of particular institutions.	Same as for public institutions	.....
Supervision of all institutions for insane.	Same as for public institutions	.....
Supervision and investigation of state charitable institutions, almshouses, truant schools; administration of leper hospital.	Supervision of homes for adults or children aided by cities or towns; granting of licenses to institutions for insane, epileptics, etc., approval of applications for incorporation of charitable institutions.	Care of children of Indians and indigent alien immigrants; granting of licenses to boarding homes for infants and to maternity hospitals; approval of plans for new buildings; supervision of state adult poor and mothers' pensions.

TABLE I.—GENERAL AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND

STATE.	Name of agency.	Members of board.	Compensation.
Massachusetts—Continued.	State Board of Insanity	5 members appointed	None
	State Commission for the Blind.	5 members appointed	None
Michigan	Board of Corrections and Charities.	Governor, ex officio; 4 members appointed.	None
Minnesota	State Board of Control	3 members appointed	Salary
	State Board of Visitors for Public Institutions.	6 members appointed	None
	Minnesota Society for Prevention of Cruelty (State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection).		None
Mississippi	Governor		
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Governor, ex officio; 6 members (2 women) appointed.	None
	Legislative Committee	1 member of the senate and 2 of the house.	Per diem
Montana	State Board of Charities and Reform.	3 members appointed	None
	State Board of Commissioners for the Insane.	Governor, secretary of state, attorney general, ex officio.	None
	State Board of Education	Governor, superintendent of public instruction, state treasurer, ex officio, and 8 members appointed	None
Nebraska	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Governor, commissioner of public lands and buildings, state superintendent of public instruction, ex officio.	None
	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	3 members appointed	Salary
	State Board of Health	Governor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, ex officio.	None
	Board of Control for Dependent and Neglected Children.	3 deputy commissioners appointed.	None
Nevada	None		
New Hampshire	State Board of Charities and Correction.	5 members appointed; secretary state board of health, ex officio.	None

SUPERVISION OF CARE FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES—Continued.

DUTIES.		
With respect to institutions.		Other.
Public.	Private.	
Supervision of institutions for insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, etc.	Same as for public institutions ..	Investigation of insanity of inmates of public or private institutions.
Establishment and maintenance of schools and workshops for the blind.	.....	Acts as bureau of information; furnishes tools and general assistance; keeps register of blind persons.
Supervision and inspection of all state, county, and municipal penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions.	Inspection of homes for the aged or defective, institutions and organizations for care of children; granting of licenses to maternity hospitals; and supervision of the children born in them.	General supervision of dependent children.
Administration of state charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions; passes on plans for almshouses.	Supervision of institutions and societies for care of children and for benevolent purposes.	Compilation of data in regard to defective classes.
Inspection of state, county, and municipal charitable, and correctional institutions.	.....	General study of the subject of conduct of charitable institutions.
Enforcement of laws for protection of children.	.....	.....
May require the attorney general or district attorney to make specific investigation of any institution.	.....	.....
Investigation of public charitable and correctional institutions and management of almshouses.	Investigation of hospitals, orphanages, etc.	Supervision of introduction to the state of children, by associations in other states.
Visitation and examination of state institutions, except those at the Capital.	.....	.....
Supervision and inspection of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the state; inspection of almshouses.	Same as for public institutions ..	Supervision of outdoor relief and the binding out of children.
Provision of care for the insane....	.....	.....
Supervision of State Orphans' Home, Montana School for Deaf and Blind, and State Reform School.	.....	.....
Supervision and inspection of system of public charitable and correctional institutions and infirmaries.	Investigation of public hospitals, asylums, industrial schools, associations, and individuals receiving dependent children; granting of licenses to associations for care of children.	Supervision of outdoor relief.
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions.	.....	Investigation of methods of dealing with dependent classes.
.....	Supervision of hospitals, etc., for tuberculosis; granting of licenses to maternity hospitals, boarding homes for infants, etc.	.....
.....	.....	Supervision of education and training of children, placing them in family homes, and protection in the courts; guardianship of children in state school.
(Institutions under boards of managers composed of state officers acting ex officio.)	.....	State assumes all expenses for care of children and incorporation of private institutions is forbidden.
Inspection of state and county charitable and correctional institutions.	Inspection and granting of licenses to boarding homes for infants and maternity hospitals.	Supervision of execution of laws in regard to minor children.

TABLE I.—GENERAL AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND

STATE.	Name of agency.	Members of board.	Compensation.
New Hampshire—Continued.	Board of Control	Governor and secretary state board of charities and correction, ex officio; 2 members and purchasing agent appointed.	Secretary state board of charities and correction, salary; members, per diem; purchasing agent, salary.
New Jersey	Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	.....	Salary
	State Board of Children's Guardians.	7 members (2 women) appointed.	None
New Mexico	Governor	.....	.....
New York	State Board of Charities	12 members appointed	Per diem
	Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.	.....	Salary
	State Hospital Commission	3 members (one a physician, one an attorney) appointed.	Salary
	New York State Commission for the Blind.	5 members appointed	None
North Carolina	Board of Public Charities	5 members appointed	None
	Board of Internal Improvements.	Governor, ex officio; 2 members appointed.	.....
North Dakota	Board of Control of State Institutions.	3 members appointed	Salary
Ohio	Board of State Charities	Governor, ex officio; 8 members appointed.	None
	Ohio Board of Administration.	4 members appointed	Salary
	Ohio Commission for the Blind.	6 members appointed. Superintendent of State School for Blind.	Members, none. Superintendent, salary.
Oklahoma	State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	.....	Salary
Oregon	Oregon State Board of Control.	Governor, secretary of state, treasurer, ex officio.	None
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities	10 members appointed	None
	Committee on Lunacy	5 members of board of public charities, appointed by the board.	None

SUPERVISION OF CARE FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES—Continued.

DUTIES.		
With respect to institutions.		Other.
Public.	Private.	
Administration of state institutions.	----------	----------
Inspection of all institutions receiving state aid; preparation and approval of plans for state buildings.	Inspection and granting of licenses to private institutions for mental defectives. Granting of annual certificates to institutions. Approval of incorporation of private charitable institutions.	Approval of admissions to institutions for blind, epileptic, and tuberculous persons. Permission to outside associations to bring children into the state.
Supervision of children in public institutions and their removal to family homes.	Supervision of institutions and families which receive children.	General supervision of all dependent, abandoned, helpless children.
Ex officio member of boards of trustees of public institutions, but with no vote.	Appropriations for hospitals and society for care of children.	----------
Inspection and supervision of state and municipal charitable or reformatory institutions or associations.	Granting of licenses to dispensaries, maternity hospitals, and homes for the aged. Approval of incorporation of charitable institutions subject to its inspection.	Investigation of conditions of poor relief and administration of laws for the state and alien poor; support of Indian poor.
Inspection of condition and management of state institutions.	----------	----------
Administration of state hospitals for insane.	Inspection of all institutions for care of insane.	Examination of immigrants as to their sanity, and inspection of the insane.
----------	----------	Keeps a register of blind; establishes schools and workshops for the blind; investigates causes of blindness, etc.
Investigation and supervision of charitable and penal institutions.	Investigation and granting of licenses to charitable hospitals, homes and schools for dependent or defective persons.	Study of causes of insanity, physical deformity, etc.
Investigation of institutions which receive state appropriations.	----------	Investigation of departments and agencies of the state.
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions, except the Soldiers' Home.	Granting of license or permit for soliciting of contributions for charitable institutions.	Collection of information regarding care of dependent and delinquent classes.
Inspection of state, county, and municipal charitable and correctional institutions.	Same as for public institutions; approval of institutions for care of children and granting of annual certificates.	Guardianship of dependent and delinquent children and placing them in homes.
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions, except Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	----------	Study of causes of dependency and delinquency. Act as commissioners of lunacy. Maintain a bureau of juvenile research.
----------	----------	Acts as bureau of information and industrial aid; maintains a registry of the blind; establishes schools and workshops.
Supervision and inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions supported wholly or in part by state, county, and municipality.	Inspection of all institutions aided by state, county, or municipality, and institutions and societies for the care or placing out of children; granting of certificates to maternity hospitals, boarding homes for children, etc.	Special care of the interests of dependent children.
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions.	----------	----------
Supervision and inspection of all charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions in the state.	Supervision on same basis as of public institutions; investigation of applications for state aid.	Supervision of poor relief and of construction of buildings for institutions.
Inspection of institutions for the insane.	Granting of licenses for conduct of institutions for the insane.	Investigation of general condition of the insane.

TABLE I.—GENENAL AGENCIES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND

STATE.	Name of agency.	Members of board.	Compensation.
Rhode Island	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	9 members appointed	None
	State Board of Education		
	State Board of Soldiers' Relief.	Governor, treasurer, adjutant general, ex officio; 6 veterans.	None
South Carolina	Legislative Committee	1 member of senate; 2 members of house.	None
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	5 members appointed	Salary
	Visiting Committee	3 members(women)appointed	Per diem
Tennessee	Board of State Charities	6 members appointed	None
Texas	State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.	Governor, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, ex officio; 9 members of state humane society.	None
Utah	Governor		
	Board of Insanity	Governor, state treasurer, state auditor, ex officio.	None
	Commission for Adult Blind.	Governor, ex officio; 4 trustees appointed.	
Vermont	State Board of Visitors	Governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of house, ex officio; one woman (at discretion of governor).	None
	Supervisors of the Insane	3 members (2 physicians) appointed.	Per diem
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections.	5 members appointed	None
Washington	State Board of Control	3 members appointed	Salary
	State Humane Bureau	Governor, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, ex officio; 2 members appointed.	None
West Virginia	State Board of Control	3 members appointed	Salary
	West Virginia Humane Society.	5 members (some women) appointed.	None
Wisconsin	Governor		
	State Board of Control	5 members (1 woman) appointed.	Salary
	Legislative Committee	2 members of senate, 4 members of assembly, appointed.	None
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform.	Governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, state superintendent of instruction, ex officio.	None
	Wyoming Humane Society (constituted a State Board for Child and Animal Protection).	9 directors (a majority appointed by the governor).	None

SUPERVISION OF CARE FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES—Continued.

DUTIES.		
With respect to institutions.		Other.
Public.	Private.	
Administration of certain correctional institutions; state almshouse, state hospital for insane, and state farm.	Granting of licenses for and inspection of institutions for care of infants.	Safeguarding interests of insane persons and the binding out of children.
Administration of Rhode Island School for the Feeble-minded.	.....	General supervision of deaf, blind, and imbecile children under care of the state.
Administration of Rhode Island Soldiers' Home.	.....	Administration of soldiers' relief fund.
Financial supervision and inspection of charitable institutions.	Same as for public institutions.	.....
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions, except the Soldiers' Home.	Approval of applications for incorporation of institutions for care of children and granting of certificates.	Supervision of child placing in family homes and of persons paroled from penitentiary.
Investigation of charitable and correctional institutions.	Same as for public institutions	.....
Investigation of charitable and correctional institutions of the state.	Same as for public institutions.	.....
.....	.....	Investigation of condition of dependent children and enforcement of laws for their protection, and of organization of societies.
General supervision of institutions.	.....	.....
Management of State Mental Hospital.	.....	Supervision and control of all insane persons in the state.
.....	.....	Keeps a bureau of information and registry of blind persons, maintains workshops, and gives general assistance.
Investigation of state institutions for the insane.	Inspection of private institutions for insane and Austine Institution for the Deaf.	.....
Monthly inspection of public hospitals for insane.	Inspection, at discretion, of private institutions; granting of licenses to private institutions.	Supervision of insane persons not in confinement.
Inspection of state and county charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions; and of plans for buildings.	Same as for public institutions.	Special supervision of dependent children; child placing in homes; and training and segregation of defectives.
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Supervision of children and defectives; enforcement of laws for their protection; and organization of local societies.
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions.	.....	.....
.....	Supervision of West Virginia Children's Home.	Supervision and protection of dependent children and helpless aged.
Investigation of public institutions and appointment of legislative committee or individuals for such inspection and report.	.....	.....
Administration of state charitable and correctional institutions; inspection of county asylums and poorhouses.	Supervision and investigation of all charitable institutions aided by the state; granting of licenses to persons or societies placing children in homes.	As commissioners of lunacy, investigation as to sanity of individuals in institutions, public or private.
Inspection of state charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions.	.....	.....
Supervision and control of state charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Supervision and protection of dependent children.

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF.

STATE.	Agencies for supervision.	Agencies for administration.	Requirements for legal settlement.
Alabama	Inspector of Almshouses	Court of county commissioners.	Residence 6 months in county.
Arizona	None	Board of county supervisors.	Not stated
Arkansas	None	County court	Citizens' residence (12 months in state and 6 months in county).
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections; County Board of Health.	Board of county supervisors.	Residence 3 months in county or city.
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of County Visitors.	Board of county commissioners.	Sixty days actual residence in county.
Connecticut	State Board of Charities	Selectmen act as overseers of the poor.	Vote of town or consent of justice of peace and selectmen; residence of 1 year for persons from another state, or 4 years for inhabitants of another town.
Delaware	None	Trustees of poor appointed by commissioners of levy court.	Holding public office 1 year; paying taxes 2 years; renting 1 year; apprentice 1 year; residence 1 year on freehold property of a certain value.
Dist. of Columbia	Board of Charities	Officers appointed by Commissioners of District.	Not stated
Florida	None	County commissioners	Not stated
Georgia	None	County court of ordinary	Not stated
Idaho	None	Board of county commissioners.	Citizens' residence in county.
Illinois	Board of Administration of state charities; Charities Commission.	Township supervisors; county agent; overseers of poor.	Residence 1 year in county or town.
Indiana	Board of State Charities; Board of County Charities and Corrections; Board of County Visitors.	Board of county commissioners. Township trustees act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 1 year in township.
Iowa	None	Board of county supervisors. Township trustees act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 1 year in state.

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

FORMS OF RELIEF.			Other provisions.
Institutional.	Outdoor.	Medical.	
County almshouse; superintendent appointed.	Emergency cases relieved till removal to almshouse.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Hospital treatment authorized in certain counties.	Relatives liable. Bond required of vessels bringing in any one likely to be chargeable to county.
County hospital (poorhouse) and farm; superintendent appointed. Contract system allowed. Home for Aged and Infirm Arizona Pioneers.	Implied but not expressly stated.	On the same basis as other poor relief.	.....
County poorhouse; contract system of management.	At discretion of court, where there is no poorhouse.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Tuberculosis treated at state sanatorium.	.....
County hospital and almshouse obligatory; farm authorized; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of supervisors; no specific statutes.	County physician. Treatment for tuberculosis under State Board of Health.	Relatives liable. Old age and mothers' pension laws under consideration.
County poorhouse and farm; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of poor authorities.	County physician. Treatment for tuberculosis provided.	Relatives liable. Appropriations to charity organizations in cities. Parents' allowance given.
Town poorhouse; keeper appointed.	At discretion of selectmen.	Physicians employed by county. County homes for tuberculosis authorized.	Relatives liable. State provides for state paupers.
County almshouse and poor farm; overseer appointed.	At discretion of trustees of the poor.	On the same basis as other poor relief.	Relatives liable.
Home for aged and infirm, with farm; superintendent appointed.	Private charity.	District physicians. Treatment in tuberculosis hospital provided.	.....
County poorhouse.....	At discretion of county commissioners.	On the same basis as other poor relief.	Relatives liable.
Poorhouse and farm; contract system of management.	At discretion of county court.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Treatment for tuberculosis provided in Georgia State Sanitarium and at Savannah.	Relatives liable. Bond required of vessels, companies, etc., bringing persons into the state liable to be a public charge.
Poorhouse or county hospital; contract system of management.	At discretion of commissioners.	County physician.....	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County poorhouse and farm; keeper appointed.	At discretion of overseers.	County physician. Appropriation in aid of public hospitals and establishment of tuberculosis sanitarium for counties, cities, or villages authorized.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County asylum for poor, with farm; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers of poor.	Physicians employed for asylums for poor and for outdoor treatment. County hospitals authorized. Treatment for tuberculosis in state and county hospitals.	Relatives liable.
County home and farm; steward appointed or contract system allowed.	At discretion of township trustees.	County physician. Treatment in county or public hospital. County hospital with department for tuberculosis authorized.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

STATE.	Agencies for supervision.	Agencies for administration.	Requirements for legal settlement.
Kansas	Board of County Visitors	Board of county commissioners. Commissioner of the poor. Township trustees act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 6 months in county.
Kentucky	State Inspector and Examiner.	County fiscal court	Not stated
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Parish police jury	Not stated
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Township overseers of the poor.	Residence 5 years in town.
Maryland	None	Board of county commissioners; trustees of the poor.	Not stated
Massachusetts	State Board of Charity	Township overseers of the poor; department of state adult poor.	Residence 5 years in town or city.
Michigan	Board of Corrections and Charities; Board of County Supervisors.	County superintendents	Residence 1 year in township.
Minnesota	State Board of Control; State Board of Visitors for Public Institutions.	County or town board acts as superintendent. Certain counties have special boards.	Residence 1 year in state.
Mississippi	None	County board of supervisors.	Residence 6 months in county.
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of County Visitors.	County court; social welfare board in certain counties.	Residence 12 months in county.
Montana	State Board of Charities and Reform; County auditor.	Board of township supervisors; county commissioners.	Residence 2 months in county.
Nebraska	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Board of county commissioners; board of town supervisors; justices of peace act as overseers.	Residence 30 days in county.
Nevada	None	Board of county commissioners.	Residence 6 months in county.
New Hampshire	State Board of Charities and Correction.	County commissioners; town overseers of the poor.	Resident and taxpayer 7 years in town.
New Jersey	State Charities Aid Association.	County board of chosen freeholders; overseers of poor in municipalities.	Residence 5 years in municipality (civil division).
New Mexico	None	Board of county commissioners.	Voter's residence.

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

FORMS OF RELIEF.			Other provisions.
Institutional.	Outdoor.	Medical.	
County asylum for poor; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers. If no county asylum, contract system permissible.	County physician. County hospital authorized. Treatment of tuberculosis in state sanatoriums.	Poor persons likely to become paupers may at discretion of county commissioners receive allowances.
Poorhouse and farm.....	At discretion of court...	On the same basis as other poor relief. State Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners provide treatment in sanatoriums.	Adult children liable.
Poor farm or other home.	At discretion of police jury.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Two charity hospitals. State Tuberculosis Commission provides treatment.	Children liable. Lepers' home.
Town almshouse and poor farm; superintendent. Contract system allowed for 5-year period.	At discretion of overseers.	On the same basis as other poor relief. State appropriations to hospitals, etc.	Relatives liable. Almshouse may serve as workhouse and house of correction.
County homes or almshouses.	At discretion of trustees.	State appropriations to Hospitals. Treatment for tuberculosis in state sanatorium.	.....
State infirmary and state farm; superintendent. Town or city almshouse under directors.	At discretion of overseers.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Treatment in state infirmary, city or town hospitals, and tuberculosis sanatoriums.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given. Leper asylum.
Infirmary; keeper appointed.	At discretion of superintendent or supervisors.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Tuberculosis treated in state sanatoriums.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County, city, and town almshouse; overseer appointed.	At discretion of poor authorities.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Treatment for consumptives in local hospital and state sanatorium.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County home and farm; Old Ladies' Home Association.	At discretion of supervisors.	On the same basis as other poor relief. Three state charity hospitals.	Relatives liable.
Infirmary; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of court....	On the same basis as other poor relief. Treatment for tuberlosis in county hospital, state sanatorium, district hospital or dispensary.	Mothers' pensions given.
Poor farm; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of county commissioners.	On contract with physicians. Treatment in State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Relatives liable.
Poorhouse and farm; agent appointed.	At discretion of overseers.	County physician. Treatment in local hospital and State Tuberculosis Hospital.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
Workhouse; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of county commissioners.	On the same basis as other poor relief.	Relatives liable.
County farm and workhouse; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers.	Treatment for tuberculosis in state sanatorium.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given. Bond required for introduction of paupers.
Almshouse; superintendent appointed. Cottage system to be adopted.	At discretion of overseers.	At discretion of overseers. Treatment in sick wards in almshouse; local hospital or dispensary; state sanatorium or county hospital for tuberculosis.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given. Bond required of vessels bringing persons from foreign country.
No specific statute. Appropriations to private institutions.	No specific statutes.....	Appropriations to private hospitals for indigent sick.	.....

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

STATE.	Agencies for supervision.	Agencies for administration.	Requirements for legal settlement.
New York	State Board of Charities. State Charities Aid Association has power to make investigation.	County board of supervisors; county superintendent of poor; town overseers; superintendent of state and alien poor; commissioner of public charities of New York City.	Residence 1 year in town or city.
North Carolina	Board of Public Charities; county grand jury.	Board of county commissioners.	Residence 1 year in county.
North Dakota	Board of County Visitors.	Town superintendent, or county commissioners act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 1 year in county.
Ohio	Board of State Charities; Board of County Visitors.	Board of county commissioners; township trustees.	Residence 12 months in county.
Oklahoma	State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	County commissioners act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 6 months in county.
Oregon	None	County court	Residence 3 months in county.
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities.	County commissioners; directors of the poor; overseers of the poor.	Residence 1 year in poor district.
Rhode Island	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Agent of state charities and corrections; town overseers of the poor.	Receipt of certain income from real estate for 3 years or tax payment for 5 years.
South Carolina	None	Board of county commissioners act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 3 years in county.
South Dakota	Board of County Visitors.	County commissioners act as overseers of the poor.	Residence 90 days in county.
Tennessee	Board of State Charities.	Commissioners of the poor.	Residence 1 year in county.
Texas	None	County commissioners' court.	
Utah	None	Board of county commissioners.	Residence 4 months in county.
Vermont	None	Town overseer of the poor.	Residence 3 years in town.
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of Poor Commissioners.	Superintendent of the poor appointed by circuit court; overseers of the poor.	Residence 1 year in county or town.
Washington	State Humane Bureau	Board of County Commissioners.	Residence 6 months in county.

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

FORMS OF RELIEF.			Other provisions.
Institutional.	Outdoor.	Medical.	
County almshouse; keeper appointed. Certain number designated as state almshouses.	At discretion of overseers, under county board of supervisors.	County physicians. Treatment in local hospitals, state hospital for tuberculosis, county hospitals, and licensed dispensaries.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions approved.
County home; superintendent appointed; or contract system allowed.	At discretion of county commissioners.	On the same basis as poor relief. County hospitals and sanatoriums authorized.	.....
Asylum; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers.	County physicians. Treatment in local hospital or state sanatorium for tuberculosis.	Relatives liable. Commissioner of agriculture and labor, authorized, to relieve needy settlers.
County infirmary; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of township trustees. Contract system allowed where there is no infirmary.	Contract with physicians. Treatment in local hospital, state sanatorium for tuberculosis, or county or district hospitals.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County asylum and poor farm; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers. Contract system allowed where there is no asylum.	At discretion of overseers	Relatives liable.
County workhouse; agent appointed or contract system allowed.	At discretion of county court.	At discretion of county court. Treatment in county hospital and state hospital for tuberculosis.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County almshouse or district poorhouse; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of commissioners and overseers.	County physician for almshouse; other treatment at discretion of overseers or directors of poor. State aid given to hospitals. System of dispensaries for tuberculosis.	Relatives liable. Home and hospital provided for disabled miners. Mothers' pensions given.
State almshouse; medical superintendent appointed. Town almshouse; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers of the poor.	Medical superintendent; state sanatorium for consumptives.	Relatives liable. Bond to state required for importation of paupers.
County poorhouse and farm; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers.	County physicians.....	.....
County asylum; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of overseers. Contract system allowed.	County physicians for asylums. Other treatment at discretion of overseers. County hospital authorized.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
County asylum and farm; superintendent appointed.	County court may contract for any or all poor of county.	County physicians. Treatment in local hospitals, on contract.	.....
County poorhouse.....	At discretion of court....	Treatment in county or public hospitals.	.....
County hospital, infirmary or poorhouse, with farm; superintendent appointed.	At discretion of commissioners of poor.	County physicians. Treatment in local hospital.	Relatives liable. State hospital for indigent miners. Mothers' pensions given.
Poorhouse and farm; overseer of the poor or superintendent where two or more towns unite.	At discretion of overseer of the poor.	At discretion of overseer of the poor. Appropriation to hospitals.	Relatives liable.
Poorhouse or farm; superintendent of the poor.	At discretion of overseer of the poor and supervisors.	County physician for poorhouse; others at discretion of overseer of the poor.	.....
Workhouses or almshouses; agents appointed or contract system allowed.	At discretion of county commissioners; contract system allowed.	At discretion of county commissioners. Treatment for tuberculosis in county hospital or at discretion of county commissioners.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

STATE.	Agencies for supervision.	Agencies for administration.	Requirements for legal settlement.
West Virginia	County court	Overseer of the poor	Residence 1 year in county.
Wisconsin	State Board of Control; County Board of Supervisors.	Township supervisors; county superintendent of the poor.	Residence 1 year in county, town, city, or village.
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform.	Board of County Commissioners.	Residence 90 days in county.

TABLE III.—CARE OF DEPENDENT

STATE.	AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION.		Court of jurisdiction.
	General.	Local.	
Alabama		County court	County court (probate, equity, or police), as juvenile court.
Arizona		County court	County court (superior) as juvenile court.
Arkansas	Arkansas Humane Society	County board of visitation.	County court as juvenile court.
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections; State Board of Control; County Board of Health.	County probation committee.	County court (superior) as juvenile court.
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections; State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.	Board of county visitors. Officers of the poor.	County court, or juvenile court when established.
Connecticut	State Board of Charities; Connecticut Humane Society.	Selectmen. Agents of humane society.	Probate, city, borough, police, or town court.
Delaware	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.	None specified	County court
Dist. of Columbia	Board of Charities; Board of Children's Guardians.	Probation officers	Juvenile court
Florida	County court	Probation officer, police officer, or agent of society for the prevention of cruelty to children.	County court as juvenile court.
Georgia	Legislative Committee	County court of ordinary	Judge of supreme court sitting as county children's court.
Idaho	Children's Home Finding and Aid Society.	Probate court	Probate court

TABLE II.—POOR RELIEF—Continued.

FORMS OF RELIEF.			Other provisions.
Institutional.	Outdoor.	Medical.	
County poorhouse or infirmary; manager appointed.	At discretion of overseer or county court.	County physician for poorhouse; others at discretion of county court. Tuberculosis treated in state sanatorium.	Relatives liable. Miners cared for in state miners' hospitals.
County poorhouse; agent or superintendent appointed.	At discretion of supervisors.	Treatment provided in poorhouse, homes, county hospital, or State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Relatives liable. Mothers' pensions given.
Workhouse or poorhouse.	At discretion of county commissioners.	At discretion of county commissioners, or state board of charities and reform.	Miners treated in Wyoming General Hospital.

AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Agencies for placing in homes.	INSTITUTIONS.		Special provisions.
	Public.	Private.	
Probation officers	Alabama Industrial School.	Not under supervision	Appropriations for private institutions require two-thirds vote of all members of legislature.
Probation officers, Children's Home Society, associations and individuals, acting as guardians.	Detention homes and State Industrial School.	Orphan asylums and Florence Crittenden Mission.	Religious preference regarded.
Probation officers and humane societies.	Detention homes	Subject to inspection by county board of visitation.	Religious preference regarded. Hospital care.
Probation officers. Institutions licensed by state board of charities and corrections.	Detention homes and state schools.	Incorporated and state aided institutions subject to inspection.	Special allowance for foundlings and illegitimate infants.
Board of control of State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.	State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children; industrial schools.	Require license from state board of charities and corrections. Inspected by board of county visitors.	Religious faith regarded.
Board of managers of county homes.	Temporary county homes; state schools for boys and girls.	Orphan asylums, children's homes. State charter or license from state board of charities.	Children not allowed in almshouses if county homes are provided. Special provision for crippled children.
None specified, except the courts in New Castle County.	.....	Certain institutions, recognized by state, receive appropriations.	.....
Board of Children's Guardians.	.....	Under supervision of board of charities or board of children's guardians.	Religious preference regarded.
Supervising officers or agents.	.....	Subject to county court.	Hospital care when needed. Appropriations to sectarian institutions forbidden.
Court of ordinary, children's court, or directors of institutions for children.	Detention Home; State Reformatory.	Georgia Industrial Home or other institutions under supervision of courts of equity.	.....
Institutions and societies for the care of children.	Idaho Industrial Training School.	Subject to inspection on order by the governor.	.....

TABLE III.—CARE OF DEPENDENT AND

STATE.	AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION.		Court of jurisdiction.
	General.	Local.	
Illinois	Board of Administration of state charities; Charities Commission; Board of Visitors; Superintendent of public instruction.	Probation officers, state agent, and visitors of board of administration.	Circuit and county court, as juvenile court.
Indiana	Board of State Charities; Legislative Committee.	Board of children's guardians; Board of county charities and corrections.	Circuit court, as juvenile court; special juvenile court in certain counties.
Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions.	Probation officers	Superior or district court, as juvenile court.
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions.	County or township poor officers; probation officers.	Probate court, as juvenile court.
Kentucky	Kentucky Children's Home Society; Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children.	Advisory board of county court; probation officers; board of children's guardians (Louisville).	County court, juvenile session.
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Louisiana Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.	Probation officers	District court, as juvenile court; special juvenile court in certain parishes.
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Agent of society for protection of children.	County court
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities.	Local authorities; justice of the peace.	Court of record
Massachusetts	State Board of Charity; Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; other aid societies.	Poor authorities; truant officers.	Probate, police, district, or municipal court.
Michigan	Board of Corrections and Charities.	Probation officers; county agent of board of corrections and charities.	Probate court as juvenile court; special municipal courts.
Minnesota	State Board of Control; Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty (State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection).	Court officers; officers of State Public School.	Probate court; district court in certain counties; district court as juvenile court in other counties.
Mississippi		Board of county supervisors.	
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	Probation officers; board of childrens' guardians (St. Louis); social welfare board (certain cities).	County, circuit, or criminal court, as juvenile court.
Montana	State Board of Charities and Reform; State Board of Education; State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.	Probation officers; county superintendent of schools.	District courts (county)
Nebraska	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of Commissioners of State Institutions; Board of Control for Dependent and Neglected Children.	Probation officers; county board of visitation.	District court (county), in certain counties, as juvenile court.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN—Continued.

Agencies for placing in homes.	INSTITUTIONS.		Special provisions.
	Public.	Private.	
Probation officers; home finding societies, institutions, and associations approved by board of administration.	Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home; detention homes; industrial training schools.	Institutions receiving state aid are subject to inspection; others inspected on complaint.	Hospital care when needed. Religious preference regarded. Children under 8 years of age in almshouses transferred to Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
Board of children's guardians; state agent of board of state charities.	Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home; boys' and girls' schools; county homes; detention homes.	Subject to license and inspection by board of state charities.	Children under 17 and over 3 years of age not to be detained in almshouses. Special school transfers required.
State agents for Soldiers' Orphans' Home and industrial schools.	Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home; industrial schools.	Under supervision of board of control of state institutions.	Religious preference regarded.
Incorporated children's aid societies and homes.	State Orphans' Home; detention homes; industrial training schools.	Domestic institutions and associations subject to inspection by board of control; foreign, subject to guaranty bond.	Home for crippled children; also hospital treatment.
Probation officers.....	Temporary homes in certain counties.	Subject to supervsion by advisory board of county court.	Hospital treatment.
.....	State Reformatory.....	Subject to supervision of state board of charities and corrections.	.....
Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.	Military and Naval Orphan Asylum; State School for Boys; Industrial School for Girls.	Subject to supervision by state board of charities and corrections.	Hospital treatment.
Henry Watson Children's Aid Society.	Industrial schools.....	Subject to supervision by board of state aid and charities.	Children under 16 years of age not retained in almshouses.
Overseers of poor; state board of charity; societies for prevention of cruelty to children.	State industrial schools.	Massachusetts Infant Asylum and other institutions; subject to supervision of state board of charity.	Massachusetts Hospital School for Crippled Children. Children under 12 years of age not to be sent to correctional institutions.
County agent of board of corrections and charities; institutions or individuals licensed by board of corrections and charities.	State Public School; detention homes; industrial schools.	Annual license from board of corrections and charities required.	Children admissible to State Public School not allowed in almshouses.
State Public School; corporations with annual certificate from state board of control.	State Public School for dependent children; State Training School; detention homes.	Subject to supervision by any court of equity or on application by state board of control.	State Hospital for Indigent, Crippled, and Deformed Children; Hospital treatment; Religious preference regarded.
.....	.....	Subject to approval by attorney general and governor.	Children over 10 years of age not kept in county home.
Court officers; board of children's guardians (St. Louis); individuals or institutions, approved by the court.	Training School for Boys; Industrial Home for Girls; detention homes; parental schools in certain counties.	Subject to supervision by state board of charities and corrections.	Hospital treatment.
Montana Children's Home Society; agent State Orphans' Home; Associations or individuals with certificates from state bureau of child and animal protection.	State Orphans' Home; State Reform School; detention homes.	Subject to supervision by state bureau of child and animal protection.	Religious preference regarded; hospital treatment.
Board of control for dependent and neglected children; societies for protection of children.	State School for Dependent Children; state industrial schools.	Subject to supervision of state board of charities and corrections; certain homes require license from the state board of health.	Religious preference regarded; hospital treatment; special hospital for crippled children.

TABLE III.—CARE OF DEPENDENT AND

STATE.	AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION.		Court of jurisdiction.
	General.	Local.	
Nevada		Probation committee; probation officers.	District court, juvenile department.
New Hampshire	State Board of Charities and Correction; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.	Overseers of the poor	Probate, police, and justice courts.
New Jersey	Commissioner of Charities and Corrections; State Board of Children's Guardians; State Charities Aid Association.	Overseers of the poor; humane or similar societies or institutions.	Supreme court or court of common pleas; juvenile court in counties of the first class.
New Mexico	Children's Home Society	Justices of the peace	Probate court
New York	State Board of Charities; State Charities Aid Association; New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and other humane societies.	Probation officers; poor officers.	Children's court
North Carolina	Board of Public Charities	Poor officers	Superior court
North Dakota	Board of Control of State Institutions.	County board of visitors as board of children's guardians; juvenile officers.	District court, as juvenile court.
Ohio	Board of State Charities; Ohio Board of Administration; Board of County Visitors.	Probation officers	Any court, as juvenile court.
Oklahoma	State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	Probation officers; agent State Home.	County court, as juvenile court.
Oregon	Oregon State Board of Control; Oregon Humane Society.	Probation officers	Circuit court, as juvenile court.
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities	Probation officer	Court of quarter sessions, as juvenile court.
Rhode Island	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.	Agents of Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.	District court
South Carolina	Court of Common Pleas	County commissioners	Probate court
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	County board of visitation; probation officers.	Circuit or county court, as juvenile court.
Tennessee	Board of State Charities	Probation officers; county board of visitation.	County court, as juvenile court.
Texas	State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection.	Probation officers	County or district court, as juvenile court.
Utah		Probation officers	Juvenile court in each judicial district.
Vermont		Probation officers	Probate court, as juvenile court.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN—Continued.

Agencies for placing in homes.	INSTITUTIONS.		Special provisions.
	Public.	Private.	
Children's Home-finding Society or Association for care of Children.	State Orphans' Home; detention homes in certain counties; industrial schools.	Florence Crittenton Mission, only private institution receiving appropriation.	Incorporation of associations for the care of dependent children forbidden.
Poor officers; societies and institutions for protection and care of children.	New Hampshire Orphans' Home, State Industrial School.	Boarding homes for infants require license.	Children under 15 or over 3 years of age not kept in almshouses; religious preference regarded.
State board of children's guardians.	State Home for Boys; State Home for Girls.	Subject to inspection by state charities aid association.	Religious preference regarded; children over 12 months old to be removed from almshouses.
Probate court; Children's Home Society.	Orphans' Home and Industrial School.	Receive appropriations, but not subject to inspection.	.....
Societies for care of children; institutions and individuals licensed by state board of charities.	Reformatory institutions; industrial and training schools.	For receiving and placing children in homes; license from state board of charities required.	State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children; children under 16 and over 2 years of age not allowed in almshouses; religious preference regarded.
.....	Orphanages for white and colored.	Receive children from courts.	.....
Children's Home Society and similar associations.	State Reform School....	License from board of control or certificate from governor and supreme court required for child placing organizations.	Religious preference regarded.
Associations, institutions, or individuals approved by board of state charities.	State industrial schools; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Subject to inspection; associations for care of children require certificate from board of state charities.	Hospital treatment; provision for crippled children.
Agent, State Home.....	Oklahoma State Home for Dependent Children; Industrial School.	Subject to supervision of state commissioner.	.....
Probation officers; association or individual approved by court.	State training and industrial schools; detention homes.	Subject to approval of the court.	Hospital treatment.
Probation officer; institution, association, or individual to whom children are committed by court.	Industrial schools; detention homes.	Subject to supervision of board of public charities; infant boarding homes require license.	Children between 2 and 16 years of age may not be kept in almshouses; religious preference regarded.
Agents, Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; state probation officer.	State Home and School for Children.	Incorporated institutions authorized to receive children from courts or from Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.	Religious preference regarded; children in almshouses transferred to state home and school.
Private institutions, under supervision by court of common pleas.	.....	Incorporated orphanages, subject to supervision by court.	.....
Probation officers; societies for care of children.	Training school.....	Domestic, require annual certificate from state board of charities and corrections; foreign, must give guaranty.	.....
Probation officers; associations for care of children.	.....	Subject to certification and visitation by the court.	Hospital treatment provided.
Probation officers; institutions or individuals designated by court.	State Orphan Home.....	Subject to visitation by the court.	Special school districts for orphan homes.
Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Association, Children's Aid Society, or similar organization.	.....	Subject to supervision by county commissioners.	.....
Probation officers; private institution or association.	Vermont Industrial School.	.....	Hospital treatment provided.

TABLE III.—CARE OF DEPENDENT AND

STATE.	AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION.		Court of jurisdiction.
	General.	Local.	
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections.	Police justice; overseers of the poor.	Any court of record.
Washington	State Humane Bureau	County board of visitation; probation officers.	Superior court of county, as juvenile court in certain counties.
West Virginia	State Board of Control; West Virginia Humane Society.	Court officers	Circuit court.
Wisconsin	State Board of Control	Probation officers	Juvenile court.
Wyoming	Wyoming Humane Society	Court officers	District court.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN—Continued.

Agencies for placing in homes.	INSTITUTIONS.		Special provisions.
	Public.	Private.	
Private associations or societies.	.....	Subject to approval by court.	.....
Probation officers; associations for care of children.	Detention homes.....	Subject to investigation by county board of visitation.	.....
West Virginia Humane Society; incorporated asylums; and homes for children.	West Virginia Children's Home; West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.	Subject to approval by circuit court for commitment of children.	Religious preference regarded.
Individuals and corporations licensed by state board of control; humane societies.	State Public School for dependent and neglected children; industrial schools for boys and girls; county homes for dependent children.	Subject to visitation by state board of control.	Special care of crippled and deformed children; religious preference regarded.
Individuals or associations receiving children committed by the court.	Reform School.....	Not subject to supervision.	.....

TABLE IV.—CARE OF THE INSANE.

STATE.	General supervision.	State institutions.	County care.	Other provisions.
Alabama	"The Alabama Insane Hospitals."[1] (A board of 7 trustees.)	Bryce and Mount Vernon Hospitals for the Insane.	Temporary relief and transportation to state hospitals.	.....
Arizona	Board of Control	State Asylum for the Insane	Examination and temporary care pending removal to state hospitals.	.....
Arkansas	Board of Trustees for state charitable institutions.	Arkansas Hospital for Nervous Diseases.	Temporary care pending removal to state hospital.	.....
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections (supervisory); State Commission in Lunacy (administrative).	State hospitals: Stockton, Napa, Agnew, Mendocino, Southern, each with a board of 5 managers.	Subject to inspection by state commission in lunacy.	Private institutions subject to inspection.
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections (supervisory); State Board of Lunacy Commissioners (administrative).	Colorado State Hospital	.....	.....
Connecticut	State Board of Charities	Connecticut Hospital for the Insane; Norwich Hospital for the Insane; each with a board of 12 trustees.	Maintenance in state hospitals partly at expense of town of residence.	Private institutions licensed. Nonresidents cared for by tate in other than state hospitals for the insane.
Delaware	.....	Delaware State Hospital; board of 9 trustees.	Examination and transportation to state hospital.	.....
District of Columbia	Board of Charities	Government Hospital for Insane receives insane from District on a per capita basis.	.....	.....
Florida	Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	Florida Hospital for the Insane	Cases, not violent, cared for by county.	Violent cases sent to state hospital.
Georgia	.....	Georgia State Sanitarium for the Insane; board of 10 trustees.	Maintenance of harmless, incurable lunatics.	.....
Idaho	.....	Idaho Insane Asylum and Northern Idaho Insane Asylum, each with a board of 3 directors.	Commitment to state asylums	.....
Illinois	Board of Administration of state charities.	State hospitals: Elgin, Kankakee, Jacksonville, Anna, Peoria, Chester, and Watertown.	County not permitted to receive or care for insane persons.	Private institutions licensed and inspected. Family care permitted under conditions. Medical care provided for discharged or paroled patients of hospitals. State Psychopathic Institute maintained by the state.
Indiana	Board of State Charities	State hospitals: Central, Northern, Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern, each with a board of 4 trustees.	Detention room for examination; counties of 150,000 authorized to maintain asylums.	.....

Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions.	State hospitals: Cherokee, Clarinda, Independence, and Mount Pleasant.	Board of Commissioners in each county for examination and support of insane residents pending removal to state hospital; may contract with private institutions, if without proper facilities.	Nonresidents cared for by state. Board of Control makes scientific investigation and publishes bulletins on care of insane in this and other countries.
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions.	State hospitals: Topeka, Osawatomie, and Larned.	If state hospitals are full, county receives a sum for support of its insane.	Private institutions licensed.
Kentucky	Kentucky State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions.	State hospitals: Central, Western, and Eastern.	Incurable, harmless lunatics in state hospitals may be returned to the county; transportation paid by the state.	----------
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	State hospitals: East Louisiana Hospital for the Insane and Louisiana Hospital for the Insane, each with a board of trustees.	----------	----------
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections (supervisory); Board of Hospital Trustees (administrative); Committee of Visitors.	State hospitals: Augusta and Bangor.	Examination and commitment	Nonresidents examined at expense of state.
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities; The Lunacy Commission.	State hospitals: Spring Grove State Hospital, Springfield State Hospital, Eastern Shore State Hospital, and Crownsville State Hospital, each with a board of managers.	Establishment and control of asylums and homes according to county laws.	Private institutions licensed.
Massachusetts	State Board of Charity; State Board of Insanity.	State hospitals: Worcester, Taunton, Danvers, Northampton, Westboro, Foxboro, Monson, and Boston, and Worcester and Medfield Asylums, each with a board of 7 trustees. Wards provided in State Infirmary.	County, city, or town not permitted to care for the insane.	Private institutions licensed. Medical staffs of institutions investigate social-service work among discharged patients and publish bulletins on scientific and clinical work, and report on methods in this and other countries.
Michigan	Board of Corrections and Charities.	State hospitals: Ionia, Kalamazoo, Pontiac, Newberry, and Traverse City and Wayne County Asylum, each with a board of 6 trustees.	Temporary care pending examination. On commitment, county pays for support for one year.	Private asylums may be authorized and indigent insane maintained under contract. Registration of inmates in poorhouses. Temporary relief to nonresidents. Mental defectives, not insane, admitted to hospitals as voluntary patients. Employment furnished those who can work.
Minnesota	State Board of Control	State institutions: Anoka and Hastings Asylums, and 3 state hospitals: Rochester, Fergus Falls, and St. Peter.	Counties charged for their insane in state institutions.	Paroled patients registered. All insane sent to detention homes for examination before commitment.
Mississippi	----------	State hospitals: State Insane Hospital and East Mississippi Insane Hospital, each with a board of 5 trustees.	Incurable, harmless, and insane cared for in county home or poorhouse. Transportation of insane to state hospitals at cost to the county. If hospitals are full, patients retained in county jail.	----------

[1] Legal name as given in act creating board.

TABLE IV.—CARE OF THE INSANE—Continued.

STATE.	General supervision.	State institutions.	County care.	Other provisions.
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	State hospitals: Fulton, Nevada, St. Joseph, and Farmington, each with a board of 5 managers.	County pays a stipulated sum for admission of its insane in state hospitals.	Inmates of state hospitals paroled under conditions.
Montana	State Board of Charities and Reform; State Board of Commissioners for the Insane.	Montana State Insane Asylum	Subject to inspection	Insane residents may be sent to institutions in other states, at expense of the state.
Nebraska	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	State hospitals: Lincoln, Norfolk, and Hastings.	Board of commissioners in each county passes upon admissions to hospitals, pays cost of commitment, and if hospitals are full, maintains the insane in jail or poorhouse.	Nonresidents deported or maintained in hospitals at expense of state.
Nevada	Board of Commissioners	Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases		Entire expense of transportation and maintenance met by the state.
New Hampshire	State Board of Charities and Correction; Board of Control.	New Hampshire State Hospital	Counties can not maintain an institution or have care of insane persons.	Registration of insane.
New Jersey	Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	State hospitals: Morris Plains and Trenton, each with a board of 8 members.	Partial support in state hospitals; entire support in county asylums.	Private institutions licensed. Nonresidents maintained by state or deported. Special commission for investigation of problems relative to care of insane.
New Mexico		New Mexico Insane Asylum, with board of 5 trustees.	Examination and transportation to asylum.	The asylum cares for nonresident insane and insane persons not indigent.
New York	State Board of Charities; State Hospital Commission.	State hospitals: Binghamton, Buffalo, Central Islip, Gowanda, Hudson River, Kings Park, Long Island, Manhattan, Middletown, Monansic, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Utica, Willard, and the Psychiatric Institute, each with a board of 7 managers. State hospitals for the criminal insane: Matteawan and Dannemora, governed by superintendent of prisons.	Immediate necessary relief and transportation to state hospital.	Private institutions licensed and inspected. Hospitals have out-patient departments for discharged inmates.
North Carolina	Board of Public Charities; Board of Internal Improvements.	State hospitals: Morganton, Raleigh, and Goldsboro, each with a board of 9 directors. Special department in one for Croatan Indians.	Transportation to hospital. Any county, city, or town may establish hospital for insane.	Private institutions licensed and inspected and receive county or municipal aid under conditions. Nonresidents not admitted to state hospitals.

North Dakota	Board of Control of State Institutions.	State Hospital for the Insane	A board of commissioners in each county passes upon applications for admission to state hospital, the state meeting the expense.	Nonresidents admitted to hospital under conditions. Board of control gathers data regarding institutions and methods in this and other countries; encourages scientific investigation by medical staffs; issues bulletins, and if hospital is full, maintains insane by private care in county homes, etc., in other states.
Ohio	Board of State Charities; Ohio Board of Administration.	State hospitals: Athens, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, Massillon, and the Longview Hospital for the Insane under lease.	Detention hospital for care during examination, or county may contract with municipal hospital for this purpose.	----------
Oklahoma	State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	State hospitals: Oklahoma, East Oklahoma.	County commissioners determine levy for care of insane, examination and commitment to state hospital, etc.	State contract with Oklahoma Sanitarium Company's hospital for care of insane.
Oregon	Oregon State Board of Control	State hospitals: Oregon State Hospital and Eastern Oregon State Hospital.	Examination and commitment to state hospitals.	Private institutions licensed.
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities; Committee on Lunacy.	State hospitals: Danville, Fairview, Warren, Harrisburg, Norristown, Rittersville, Wernersville, each with a board of trustees; the Dixmont Hospital, partly private.	Partial support of its insane in state hospitals or in private institutions at same cost.	Nonresidents deported. Commission appointed to establish a state institution for treatment of drug habitués and inebriates. Private hospitals may establish psycopathic wards and receive a per diem allowance for observation and temporary treatment of insane for 30 days.
Rhode Island	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	State Hospital for the Insane	----------	Nonresidents deported. State has temporary care until residence is established and also supports a limited number of insane. Agent of state board inspects institutions and may discharge inmates. Butler Hospital, private.
South Carolina	Legislative Committee	State Hospital for Insane, with a board of 5 regents.	Transportation and commitment to state hospital.	Nonresidents deported.
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	South Dakota State Hospital	Controls admissions to state hospitals, or may maintain insane within county. Transportation and commitment to state hospital.	----------
Tennessee	Board of State Charities	State hospitals: Central, Eastern, and Western, each with a board of 5 trustees.	Counties of 40,000 or over authorized to establish and maintain asylums at own expense.	Private institutions licensed, under conditions.
Texas	----------	State institutions: State Lunatic Asylum and North Texas Hospital for the Insane, each with a board of managers.	County commissioners' court supports lunatics not admitted to an asylum.	State maintains all patients in asylums.
Utah	Board of Insanity	State Mental Hospital	Transportation and commitment. If state hospital is full, county provides care at state expense, not to exceed cost in hospital.	----------

TABLE IV.—CARE OF THE INSANE—Continued.

STATE.	General supervision.	State institutions.	County care.	Other provisions.
Vermont	State Board of Visitors; Supervisors of the Insane.	Vermont State Hospital for the Insane.	Examination and removal at expense of town of residence.	Brattleboro Retreat, private, under contract with state. Private asylums licensed and inspected. Nonresidents deported. Paroled inmates of the hospital cared for.
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections; General Board of Directors of State Hospitals.	State hospitals: Eastern, Western, Southwestern, Central, each with a board of directors.	.....	Provision for voluntary commitment of cases giving hope of cure. Nonresidents deported. Support given outside if hospitals are full.
Washington	State Board of Control	State hospitals: Eastern, Western, and Northern.	Transportation and commitment to state hospitals.	Nonresident insane receive temporary care only.
West Virginia	State Board of Control	State hospitals: West Virginia Hospital and Second Hospital for Insane.	.....	Nonresident insane receive temporary care until deported.
Wisconsin	State Board of Control	State hospitals: Wisconsin and Northern. Hospital for Criminal Insane.	Maintenance of chronic insane. Acute insane sent to state hospitals at limited cost, commitment at expense of county. Tubercular insane cared for in separate building.	Private asylums may receive patients at county expense. State board of control inspects asylums and may remove inmates.
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform.	Wyoming State Hospital for the Insane	Nonresidents deported	.....

TABLE V.—CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, EPILEPTIC, AND INEBRIATE.

STATE.	General supervision.	INSTITUTIONAL CARE.		
		Feeble-minded.	Epileptic.	Inebriate.
Alabama	.....	.....	Epileptic Colony authorized, but not yet established.	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections; State Commission in Lunacy.	Sonoma State Home	Sonoma State Home	State hospitals for the insane.
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.	State Home and Training School for Mental Defectives.	May be committed to an approved institution in the state.
Connecticut	State Board of Charities.	Connecticut School for Imbeciles	Connecticut Colony for Epileptics	May be committed to custody of individual or to inebriate asylum.

Delaware		Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children.		
District of Columbia	Board of Charities.	Outside of District.		
Florida				
Georgia		Georgia State Sanitarium for the Insane.	Georgia State Sanitarium for the Insane.	Georgia State Sanitarium for the Insane.
Idaho	State Board of Health.	Idaho State Sanitarium.	Idaho State Sanitarium.	Idaho insane asylums.
Illinois	Board of Administration; Charities Commission; Board of Visitors; Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Illinois Asylum for Feeble-minded Children.	Illinois State Colony for Improvable Epileptics.	
Indiana	Board of State Charities.	Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth.	Indiana Village for Epileptics.	
Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions.	Iowa Institution for Feeble-minded Children.	State Colony for Epileptics authorized.	State Hospital for Inebriates.
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions.	State Home for Feeble-minded.	Parsons State Hospital for Epileptics.	On same basis as insane.
Kentucky	Kentucky State Board of Control of Charitable Institutions.	Kentucky Institution for Feeble-minded Children.	Epileptics under county care.	
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections.			May be placed in a hospital, or other institution, for treatment.
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of Hospital Trustees.	Maine School for Feeble-minded.		
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities.	Rosewood State Training School (Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble-minded).		
Massachusetts	State Board of Charity; State Board of Insanity.	Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded; Wrentham State School.	Monson State Hospital; Hospital cottages for children.	May be committed to a state institution.
Michigan	Board of Corrections and Charities; Commission appointed for special investigation.	Michigan Home and Training School.	Michigan Home and Training School; Farm Colony authorized.	May be committed to a state institution.
Minnesota	State Board of Control.	School for the Feeble-minded.	Colony for Epileptics.	Hospital Farm for Inebriates.
Mississippi				
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Legislative Committee.	Missouri Colony for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic.	Missouri Colony for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic.	
Montana	State Board of Charities and Reform.	Training School for Backward Children (department of Montana School for Deaf and Blind). Farm Colony.		State Hospital for Inebriates (department of the Montana Hospital for the Insane).
Nebraska	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	Nebraska Institution for Feeble-minded Youth.		Separate ward in a hospital for the insane.
Nevada		Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, for Adults; Institutions in other states, for children.		
New Hampshire	State Board of Charities and Correction.	New Hampshire School for Feeble-minded.		
New Jersey	Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	New Jersey State Home for Feeble-minded Women.	New Jersey State Village for Epileptics.	State hospitals for the insane, or other proper retreat.

TABLE V.—CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED, EPILEPTIC, AND INEBRIATE—Continued.

STATE.	General supervision.	INSTITUTIONAL CARE.		
		Feeble-minded.	Epileptic.	Inebriate.
New Mexico		An addition to New Mexico Insane Asylum authorized.		
New York	State Board of Charities	Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children; State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women; Rome State Custodial Asylum; Letchworth Village.	Craig Colony for Epileptics; Letchworth Village.	May be committed to private licensed institutions. Board of inebriety and hospitals in New York City authorized.
North Carolina	Board of Public Charities; Board of Internal Improvements.	State School for the Feeble-minded	Epileptic Colony (connected with State Hospital, Raleigh).	
North Dakota	Board of Control of State Institutions.	School for the Feeble-minded	School for the Feeble-minded	May be committed to some reputable institute.
Ohio	Board of State Charities; Ohio Board of Administration.	Institution for Feeble-minded Youth	Ohio Hospital for Epileptics	
Oklahoma	State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	Oklahoma Institution for Feeble-minded	Oklahoma Institution for Feeble-minded	
Oregon	Oregon State Board of Control	State Institution for the Feeble-minded	State Institution for the Feeble-minded	
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic; State Institution for Feeble-minded in Western Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children.	Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic.	State hospitals for the insane; state institutions for drug habitués and inebriates authorized.
Rhode Island	State Board of Charities and Corrections; State Board of Education.	Rhode Island School for the Feeble-minded.		
South Carolina				
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections.	State School and Home for Feeble-minded.		
Tennessee	Board of State Charities			Licensed private institutions.
Texas			Epileptic Colony (for insane epileptics)	
Utah	Governor	State Mental Hospital	State Mental Hospital	
Vermont	State Board of Visitors; Supervisors of the Insane.	Vermont State School for Feeble-minded Children.	Vermont State School for Feeble-minded Children.	Hospitals for the insane.
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections.	State Epileptic Colony	State Epileptic Colony	
Washington	State Board of Control	State School and Colony for Feeble-minded.	State School and Colony for Feeble-minded.	
West Virginia	State Board of Control	West Virginia Asylum	West Virginia Asylum	
Wisconsin	Governor; State Board of Control.	Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded	Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded	
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform.	Wyoming School for Defectives	Wyoming School for Defectives	Treated as insane.

TABLE VI.—CARE OF THE BLIND AND THE DEAF.

STATE.	General supervision.	Institutional provisions.	Other provisions.
Alabama	Board of Trustees of Alabama School for the Deaf.	Alabama School for the Deaf, Alabama School for the Blind, and Alabama School for Negro Deaf and Blind.	.....
Arizona	Board of Control	Deaf and Dumb cared for in the University of Arizona	Blind are cared for by contract with other states.
Arkansas	Board of Trustees for state charitable institutions.	Arkansas School for the Blind, for persons under 26 years of age; those over that age receive limited instruction. Arkansas Deaf-Mute Institute, for persons under 21 years.	.....
California	State Board of Charities and Corrections	California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind; Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind.	Readers provided for blind students at other institutions in the state.
Colorado	State Board of Charities and Corrections	Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, for persons under 21 years of age; Industrial Workshop for the Blind.	Adult blind educated at home under supervision of the state board of education.
Connecticut	State Board of Charities; Board of Education for the Blind.	Private institutions receiving appropriations from state: Connecticut Institute for the Blind, American School for the Deaf, Mystic Oral School for the Deaf.	Adult blind persons educated by the state may be provided with tools, materials, etc.
Delaware	Delaware Commission for the Blind	Deaf and dumb persons supported by the state in private institutions.	Supervision of instruction of the blind; support of those learning trades, etc.; deaf and dumb also receive private instruction at expense of state.
District of Columbia	Board of Charities	Blind children and colored deaf-mutes instructed in Maryland institutions. White deaf-mutes and blind persons instructed in the following private institutions: Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, Aid Association for the Blind.	.....
Florida	Board of Control of Educational Institutions.	Florida Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb	.....
Georgia	Governor	Georgia Academy for the Blind; Georgia School for the Deaf; boards of trustees.	.....
Idaho	Board of Education	Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind	Registration of deaf and blind persons with the state board of education.
Illinois	Board of Administration of state charities; Charities Commission; Board of Visitors; Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Illinois School for the Blind; Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind; Illinois School for the Deaf.	Adult blind having income of less than $250 a year may receive $150 annually from the state. Boards of education and school directors empowered to maintain classes for blind, deaf, and dumb residents.
Indiana	Board of State Charities	Indiana State School for the Deaf; Indiana School for the Blind.	Industrial education provided.
Iowa	Board of Control of State Institutions; State Board of Education.	Iowa School for the Deaf; board of control. College for the Blind, state board of education.	.....
Kansas	Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions (supervisory); State Board of Administration for State Educational Institutions (administrative).	Kansas School for the Blind; Kansas School for the Deaf	Persons who have lost both eyes are entitled to pension.
Kentucky	.....	Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind; board of visitors. Kentucky School for the Deaf; board of commissioners.	.....

TABLE VI.—CARE OF THE BLIND AND THE DEAF—Continued.

STATE.	General supervision.	Institutional provisions.	Other provisions.
Louisiana	State Board of Charities and Corrections	Louisiana State School for the Blind; Louisiana State School for the Deaf.	Industrial department.
Maine	State Board of Charities and Corrections	Maine School for the Deaf; Maine Institution for the Blind for persons over 18 years of age. Blind children instructed for limited time in Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Boston, or such other as may be chosen.	Temporary support provided for workmen or pupils, means for the circulation of books, visits to the aged and helpless. Permanent maintenance forbidden.
Maryland	Board of State Aid and Charities	Maryland School for the Blind and Maryland Workshop for the Blind; boards of directors. Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb; board of visitors.	----------
Massachusetts	State Board of Charity; State Commission for the Blind.	Private institutions receiving state appropriations: Perkins Institution and the Massachusetts School for the Blind. This institution is allowed to spend a limited sum annually for instruction of blind persons in their homes.	Registration by the state commission for the blind which acts as a bureau of information, finds employment, develops home industries, furnishes materials and tools, assists in marketing products, establishes schools and workshops, pays employees, but may not support blind persons.
Michigan	Board of Corrections and Charities	Michigan School for the Blind; Michigan School for the Deaf; Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind. Children born blind are cared for by contract with institutions having proper facilities.	Registration by superintendent of Michigan School for the Blind, which maintains an industrial school, working home, and employment and information bureau. School boards maintain day schools for the deaf, expense paid by state.
Minnesota	State Board of Control (supervisory); Board of Directors (administrative).	Minnesota School for the Blind; Minnesota School for the Deaf.	Registration with superintendents of schools. Bureau of labor collects statistics of deaf persons and assists in employment. Field and employment agency investigates causes of blindness, secures home instruction, tools, etc. Board of Control provides medical treatment and maintenance.
Mississippi	----------	Institution for the Blind; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: each with a board of trustees.	Graduates of the Institution for the Blind are furnished tools.
Missouri	State Board of Charities and Corrections	Missouri School for the Blind; Missouri School for the Deaf.	Readers provided for pupils at other institutions; industrial training.
Montana	State Board of Charities and Reform; State Board of Education.	Montana School for the Deaf and Blind	Industrial Training.
Nebraska	State Board of Charities and Corrections; Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	Nebraska School for the Blind; Nebraska School for the Deaf. Deaf children may attend any other school at same cost as at state school.	----------
Nevada	----------	Blind, deaf, and dumb persons educated under contract with institutions in the states of California and Utah.	----------

New Hampshire	State Board of Charities and Correction	Blind, deaf, and dumb persons are educated in institutions outside of the state.	Registration of blind persons with state board of charities and correction, which acts as bureau of information and industrial aid, and furnishes materials.
New Jersey	State Board of Education	New Jersey School for the Deaf receives indigent pupils at expense of the state. Blind citizens given limited assistance at any college or technical school in the state.	Registration of blind persons with a commission. Special classes provided blind or deaf children in districts.
New Mexico		New Mexico Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; New Mexico Institute for the Blind.	
New York	State Board of Charities (supervisory); New York State Commission for the Blind (administrative); State Commission of Education (administrative).	New York State School for the Blind; New York Institution for the Blind; Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf; Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes; Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction for Deaf-Mutes; Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes; St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes; Western New York Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.	Registration of blind persons with commission for the blind, bureau of information and industrial aid maintained, assistance in employment, trades taught, schools and workshops established, visits promoted, and the blind taught at home. Causes of blindness investigated. Readers furnished students in colleges other than for the blind and deaf.
North Carolina	Board of Public Charities; Board of Internal Improvements.	North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb; State School for the Blind and Deaf.	
North Dakota	Board of Control of State Institutions	North Dakota Blind Asylum; School for the Deaf and Dumb. Blind children under school age provided for in institutions within or outside of the state.	
Ohio	Ohio Board of Administration (supervisory); Ohio Commission for the Blind (administrative).	State School for the Deaf; State School for the Blind. Deaf and dumb persons cared for in private institutions at same cost as in those of the state.	Registration of blind persons; bureau of information and industrial aid, schools, and workshops maintained; home industries taught; readers provided for higher education; day schools in school districts; limited amount per year and medical treatment to indigent blind persons.
Oklahoma	State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections.	Oklahoma School for Deaf; Oklahoma School for the Blind; boards of control. Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphan Home; board of regents.	
Oregon	Oregon State Board of Control	Oregon State School for the Blind; Oregon State School for the Deaf.	Registration of blind and deaf persons.
Pennsylvania	Board of Public Charities	Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children; Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf. Private institutions for the blind and deaf receive appropriations from the state.	Elementary schools in every district. Children under 8 years of age may be placed in any institution at fixed limited cost.
Rhode Island	State Board of Charities and Corrections; State Board of Education.	Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf. Blind babies cared for in private institutions at limited expense. Deaf and blind children educated at private institutions within or outside of the state.	Annual appropriation for the instruction of adult blind persons in their homes.
South Carolina	Board of Commissioners	South Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.	Annual appropriation for higher education of four graduates of the state institution.
South Dakota	State Board of Charities and Corrections	School for the Blind; School for the Deaf and Dumb. Advanced instruction is given in a college for the deaf.	
Tennessee	Board of State Charities	Tennessee School for the Blind; Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School. Two pupils from each senatorial district admitted free, others on approval of the trustees.	

TABLE VI.—CARE OF THE BLIND AND THE DEAF—Continued.

STATE.	General supervision.	Institutional provisions.	Other provisions.
Texas		State Institute for the Blind; State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum for Colored Youths.	A limited number of pupils at the deaf and dumb asylum receive instruction in printing and do the public printing for the state.
Utah	Commission for the Adult Blind	Utah School for the Deaf; Utah School for the Blind	Registration of blind adults; workshops maintained; bureau of information to assist in marketing products; temporary support given to blind workers.
Vermont	State Board of Visitors	Austine Institution for the Deaf, private, receives special appropriations and cares for children at actual cost. Other private institutions receiving pupils at cost to state: New England Institution for the Blind and Clark School for the Deaf, Massachusetts; American Asylum for Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Mystic Oral School, Connecticut. The state educates blind adults in any institution in or outside of the state.	
Virginia	Board of Charities and Corrections	Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind; Virginia State School for colored deaf, dumb, and blind children; each with a board of visitors.	
Washington	State Board of Control	State School for the Blind; State School for the Deaf	
West Virginia	State Board of Control	West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind	
Wisconsin	State Board of Control	Wisconsin School for the Blind; Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Dumb; Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind. Deaf-mute children may be sent to a public or private institution.	Registration of blind, deaf, and dumb persons. Blind adult residents having limited incomes may receive aid at discretion of county board. Adult blind taught trades and furnished materials and tools.
Wyoming	State Board of Charities and Reform	Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Institute	